BIOGRAPHIES

OF

Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE

Library of Hahnemann Medical College

OF PHILADELPHIA

BY

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

For Many Years its Librarian

These books are not to be taken from the Library Reading Room, and are to be kept under lock and key. Excerpts may be made from them by any responsible person.

It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

GRIFFIN, GEORGE M

Hamfuld. N.J. 6/2/19-

P. L. Bradford.

1862 Frankford St.

Phila Pa.

Dear Sir My father died a short time since leaving his library for us to dispose of. and in conversation with Dr Edward Rushmore. he spoke of you as one familiar with values of books. and I have taken the liberty of enclosing a list of books and magazines that have not already been disposed of, trusting that you would spare me the time to mark on list price each should realize and at what percent below that price you

could handle them
yourself - if wanted.

I would gladly compensate
you for your trouble if
you will enclose bill of
same with your reply -
since I am altogether
ignorant of rules - except
what Dr Rushmore has kindly
posted me on.

Most truly
Yours.
George W Griffin.

GRIFFIN, HUDSON M

JUDSON M. GRIFFIN, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Monmouth, Illinois, April 5, 1856, son of John and Sarah Frances (Horton) Griffin. He attended the common schools of Peekskill, New York, studied medicine two years in the office of Dr. Henry Beakley at Peekskill, two years, 1875-77, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in the spring of 1877 entered Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated. He practiced in Shruboak, New York, 1877-78; Cold Springs, New York, 1878-1881, and in Detroit since 1881. His practice is limited to skin diseases and electro-therapeutics. He was one of the original staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit, and has been its dermatologist since its opening. He is professor of dermatology and electro-therapeutics, and registrar of the Detroit Homœopathic College and was secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (a medical society now defunct) at Detroit. Dr. Griffin is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society, the Detroit Wheelmen's Club and Wayne Club. He married Fanny Ferrin, June 8, 1898. Children by a former marriage are Bertha E. and Claude W. Griffin.

King ~~Vol IV~~

GRIFFIN, JOHN F

JOHN F. GRIFFIN, M.D.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Was born March 2, 1824, at North Castle, N. Y., studied Medicine under Dr. Horace Homer, of Plainfield, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, March 3, 1873.

Practiced in Stamford, Conn., from that date till April, 1877. He then removed to Williamsport, Pa., where he succeeded Dr. G. C. McDermottt, till 1884, when he returned to Plainfield, N. J., where he devoted his labors chiefly to Electrical treatment, until stricken with apoplexy in April last, from which he died April 10, 1892.

He was courteous, kind-hearted, and greatly respected where known.

A I H 1892

GRIFFIN, SAMUEL M

My full name is Samuel M. Griffin
I graduated at N.Y. Hom. Medical College, in the year 1867.
My present address is Cold Spring county of Putnam
State of New York where I have resided since 1868
Previous to that time I practised in Patterson New York
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1867 at Patterson N.Y.

GRIFFIS, ARTHUR A

ARTHUR A. GRIFFIS, Tipton, born in Ohio, November 25, 1861; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa.

DR. ANNA E. GRIFFITH DEAD.

Dr. Anna E. Griffith, well known in Homeopathic medical circles in the State, and who took an active interest in the medical societies of that school, died yesterday at her residence, No. 501 North Fourth street, Camden. She was born in Elizabeth in 1830, and studied medicine with Dr. S. A. Barnett, of New York city, and in 1871 she entered the Women's Medical College of New York city. She was graduated in March, 1874, and practiced in New York city for a year, when she removed to Camden, where she continued her profession. Dr. Griffith took a deep interest in the West Jersey Homeopathic Society, and served several years as one of its officers. She was also deeply interested in the affairs of the Women's Homeopathic Hospital at West and Stevens streets.

Ledger Dec 6 1901

FUNERAL SERVICES OF DR. ANNA E. GRIFFITH.

The funeral services of Dr. Anna E. Griffith, who died on Thursday, were held yesterday afternoon at her late residence. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Marshall, D. D., who was assisted by the Rev. George H. Humason, D. D. There was a large attendance of the members of the West Jersey Homeopathic Society. The interment will be made to-day in Newark.

Dec 9th 1901.

DR. ANNA E. GRIFFITH, a Homoeopathic physician, of 501 North Fourth street, Camden, died on Thursday. Dr. Griffith was deeply interested in the West Jersey Homoeopathic Society and was for several years one of its leading spirits and officers.

She was born at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1830, and studied medicine with Dr S. A. Barnett, in New York city. In 1871 she entered the Women's Medical College of that city and was graduated in 1874. She practiced one year in New York and then moved to Camden. The funeral will be held from her late residence, at 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. Rev. Dr. James W. Marshall will preach the sermon. Interment will be made in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, on Monday

Times -

GRIFFITH, HORACE GREELEY

Dr. Horace G. Griffiths, Hahnemann, Philadelphia, '76, died June 3, 1899, at Philadelphia.

Dr. Horace Greeley Griffiths.

Dr. Horace G. Griffiths, a well known physician of the Twenty-first Ward, died on Saturday, of consumption, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 168 Green lane, Manayunk. Dr. Griffiths was a son of the late Dr. Jethro J. Griffiths, and was born in Chester county about 42 years ago. His parents subsequently removed to this city, where he was educated and studied medicine in the Hahnemann Hospital. After graduating Dr. Griffiths spent considerable time in the South, and then removed to Iowa, where he built up a large practice. When his father became seriously ill, a few years since, he returned to Manayunk to take care of his parent's practice, and on the death of the latter permanently located in that part of the city. Dr. Griffiths was a well known entomologist, and had what is claimed to be one of the largest collections of bugs and bectles in the country.

Ledger, June 5 1899

GRIFFITH, JETHRO Johnson

AN ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE DEAD.

Dr. Jutro J. Griffith, an Associate of Wendell Phillips.

Dr. Jutro J. Griffith, of Manayunk, who was prominent in this city during the early period of the anti-slavery movement, died yesterday morning. He was a personal friend of Wendell Phillips and before the war he was his associate in addressing anti-slavery meetings. He was with Mr. Phillips in this city attending a meeting when the mob drove both auditors and speakers from the building.

Dr. Griffith was one of a number to organize a Republican club in the Twenty-first ward after the party had been named by a convention at Pittsburg. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was one of the first to advocate the organization of Philadelphia regiments, and when Colonel William B. Thomas organized the Eighteenth Regiment he enlisted as a private in Company B.

He was a graduate of the old Philadelphia Dental College and also of the Homœopathic Medical College and for many years he had been a successful practitioner. He was a member of Post 12, G. A. R.; of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows.

Phila Times July 27, 93

Dr. Jethro J. Griffith.

Dr. Jethro J. Griffith, a prominent citizen of the Twenty-first Ward, died during Tuesday night at his residence, 123 Green Lane, Manayunk, after an illness protracted over more than six months, the immediate cause being pneumonia.

Dr. Griffith was born in January, 1826, at Canandaigua, N. Y., and graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1854, and from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1856. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Colonel Thomas' Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Company B. At the close of the war he settled in Manayunk, and commenced the career of a physician.

He was very prominent in the temperance cause, and was an election on the Prohibition ticket in 1884. In 1891 he was a candidate for Coroner of Philadelphia. Dr. Griffith was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of Manayunk Lodge of the I. O. O. F., and of the Sons of Temperance. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Dr. Griffith was a personal friend of Horace Greeley.

Phila Press, July 27, 1893.

OBITUARY.

Jethro Johnson Griffith, M. D.

Dr. Jethro J. Griffith, a prominent physician of the Twenty-first Ward, died Tuesday evening, at his residence, 173 Green lane, Manayunk, from abscess of the lungs, resulting from an attack of pneumonia contracted early in January last, while attending his patients. Dr. Griffith was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., January 13, 1826, and grew to manhood with but meagre educational advantages. During his youth he applied himself diligently to the study of such books that came into his possession. He came to this city and entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he graduated in 1854. Two years later he graduated from the Pennsylvania Homœopathic, now Hahnemann College, and at once began the practice of medicine. 4

Dr. Griffith was a man of strong intellect, positive convictions and unostentatious benevolence. After practicing medicine at Manayunk for a brief period he returned to this city, where he remained until after the close of the rebellion. He took an active interest in the abolition of slavery, and was a warm friend of Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley, for whom he named his two sons. He was one of the first to respond to the call for troops, and enlisted for three months in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Returning to Manayunk, he devoted himself to his profession and built up an extensive practice, also taking an active part in the temperance question, as a member of Manayunk Division, No. 54, Sons of Temperance, which erected Temperance Hall, of which he was a Trustee at the time of his death. He was several times nominated for positions on the Prohibition ticket, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector in 1884. He was a member of Cochranville Lodge, F. and A. M.; Manayunk Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., and Hetty A. Jones Post, 12, G. A. R. In his early manhood Dr. Griffith was married to Miss Phœbe A. Perry, of Chester county, who, with two of their three children, Dr. Horace G. Griffith and Mrs. A. C. Heft, survives.

Jethro J. Griffith was born in Canadaigua, N.Y. January 13, 1826. He graduated in dentistry in 1854. Two years later he graduated from the Hom.Med.College of Penna. He enlisted as private in Co A, 18th Penna Vols., and was honorably discharged. The doctor began practising homoeopathy in Manayunk, Pa., in 1869, where he has been in active labor up to Jan. 1893. He contracted pneumonia which resulted in an abscess in the right lung and he gradually failed. His death occurred July 25, 1893.

He thoroughly believed the law of similars, and by his works was able to prove conclusively that the treatment and cure of the sick could be accomplished without resorting to stimulants and the many innovations which have crept into the homoeopathic teachings. He was honest upright, and defended his views by precept and example; and the community in which he has so long lived miss a

American Institute of Homœopathy

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

1405 NORTH 16TH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa., July 28 1893

JUL 31 1893

Dear Dr. Smith.

Enclosed is a newspaper obituary of Dr Jethro J. Griffith, of Phila., who died July 25, 1893. He joined the Institute in '69 & resigned in '84. Not knowing whether you need it or not, I take the liberty of sending it.

Yrs Dudley

Jethro J. Griffith was born in Canadaigua, N.Y. January 13, 1826. He graduated in dentistry in 1854. Two years later he graduated from the Hom.Med.College of Penna. He enlisted as private in Co A, 18th Penna Vols., and was honorably discharged. The doctor began practising homoeopathy in Manayunk, Pa., in 1869, where he has been in active labor up to Jan. 1893. He contracted pneumonia which resulted in an abscess in the right lung and he gradually failed. His death occurred July 25, 1893.

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He was the first homoeopathic physician in Lacon, Ill. in 1857, where the superiority of the then new school over the regulars he was able to demonstrate by the treatment of puerperal fever. The chills and fevers of the Illinois bottom lands yielded to homoeopathic treatment without resorting to quinine. Methodical in his habits he has a complete record of every case treated by him and results as far as he could follow them. In fact, he was, in the fullest sense, a good, true, straight homoeopathic practitioner, and a large patronage testify to his skill. (Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna.1893.)

Name in full

Jethro J. Griffith

P. O. Address in full

825 Arch St Phila Pa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

1856 Homoeopathic Medical College of Pa

GRIFFITH, LEWIS BENJAMIN

LEWIS BENJAMIN GRIFFITH, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Honeybrook, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the son of James McConnell and Mary Ann (Mullin) Griffith. On his father's side he is of Welsh descent, and on his mother's side Scotch. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and Miss Ella Ralston's private school, and later spent two terms in the Pennington Seminary, taking a scientific course in Latin. He studied for his profession at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in March, 1880, with the degree of M. D. In April of the same year he commenced practice. Dr. Griffith was for a time in the dispensary connected with the Hahnemann Medical College, and afterward was in the skin department of the same institution. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Oxford Medical Club. He married, in April, 1903, Sybilla Hildrich, and they reside at 2449 Columbia avenue, where Dr. Griffith is in the practice of his profession.

King Vol IV

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919

Deaths of a Day

DR. LEWIS B. GRIFFITH

Homeopathist and Philanthropist Dies at His Home

Dr. Lewis B. Griffith, a prominent homeopathist and philanthropist, died at his home, 2449 Columbia avenue, Monday, after an illness of three weeks, brought on by overwork and which finally developed into heart disease.

Dr. Griffith was born in Honeybrook, Chester County, Pa., and practiced medicine in Philadelphia since his graduation from Hahnemann College, more than forty years ago. He was prominently identified with church work, and was a member of the Twenty-fifth and Columbia Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Sunday school of which he taught the Bible class for more than thirty-five years.

Dr. Griffith was a member of Mary Commandery, Knights Templar, and Melita Chapter. He was a member of the Oxford Medical Society and of the County Medical Society. He is survived by a widow.

L. B. Griffith

Embretsen & Co.

1313 & 1315 COLUMBIA. AV.
Philadelphia. Pa.

GRIFFITH, SILAS

ff

DR. GRIFFITH DEAD

Formerly Prominent Homoeopathic Physician in This City.

ff Dr. Silas Griffith, who was once a prominent practitioner of homoeopathy in Philadelphia, died in Glenmore, Pa., last night. He was 75 years old, and had retired from active practice in 1903, after more than forty years' service.

He lived at 1431 Girard avenue. He suffered from an apoplectic stroke in May, 1903, and then went to live with his sister, Mrs. John S. Parker, in Glenmore. He was in good health until several weeks ago, when his condition indicated his approaching death.

Dr. Griffith was a graduate of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania, now Hahnemann College. 1866

N. Amer, May 22/04

1881—Silas Griffith, M. D., died May 21, 1904, of 1431 Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866. Practiced medicine at the above address until May, 1903. Following attack of apoplexy, he gave up practice and went to reside with a sister, Mrs. M. G. Parker, at Glen Moore, Chester county, Pa. He was a bachelor.

Penna Hom Soc 1904

Silas Griffith.

Dr. Silas Griffith, a gradute of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866, formerly residing at 1431 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, died on Saturday, May 21, 1904.

Dr. Griffith suffered from an attack of apoplexy in May, 1903, after which he relinquished his practice and went to reside with his sister, Mrs. M. G. Parker, Glen Moore, Chester Co., Pa.

Dr. Griffith enjoyed a large and lucrative practice among the best people of the city of Philadelphia.

He had contributed several important theses on medical subjects.

He was ex-vice president Homœopathic Medical Society, County of Philadelphia. Member of State Homœopathic Medical Society.

He was buried from Glen Moore, May 25, 1904.

Hom Recorder July 1904

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM M. Allen

1877—William M. Griffith M. D., died April 20, 1903, aged 53. Was born in Honeybrook, Chester County, Penna., 1849. Received his early education there, and graduated from Pennington Seminary 1869 or 1870, and from Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., 1872. He belonged to the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Oxford Medical Club. He was a member of Mt. Horeb, No. 528, F. and A. M., trustee and treasurer of the 20th street M. E. church, and superintendent of its Sunday-school. Penna Hom Med Soc 1903

Resolutions on the Death of Dr. William M. Griffith.—At a meeting of the Oxford Medical Club, on May 1st, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Death having severed the pleasant social and professional relations that have existed between Wm. M. Griffith, M.D., and the members of our club, we respectfully resolve,

"*First*, That during his life we recognized in Dr. W. M. Griffith the qualities which make the honest man, the cherished friend and the conscientious physician, and in his death we mourn the loss of one who was an honor to his chosen profession.

"*Second*, That we extend to his family and friends, in their sad bereavement, our heartfelt sympathy, in the loss of a loving husband, a kind father and a beneficent friend.

"*Third*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife; that they be printed in THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, and that they be spread upon the minutes of the Oxford Medical Club."

Hahn Mo V. 38 no 6

Obituary.—WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH, M.D., died at his home, 1827 N. 17th Hahn Mo May 1903 Street, Philadelphia, on April 20, 1903. Dr. Griffith was born in Honeybrook, Chester Co., Pa., in 1850, was educated in Pennington Seminary, and received his medical degree from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872. He established a lucrative practice in this city, and was actively engaged in professional work until suddenly stricken with the pneumonia which, in six days, terminated fatally. He was a member of the county and State societies and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was also a member of the Oxford Club, and, at its April meeting, held at his home, he presented a paper on "The Uses of the Materia Medica." Two of his brothers, Drs. L. B. and J. Q. Griffith, are practicing physicians in Philadelphia. In addition, he is survived by a widow and six children.

W. M. Griffith

Ambrotypes & Co.

1313 & 1315 COLUMBIA AVE
Philadelphia. Pa

GRIGGS, WILLIAM

ANTITOXIN CURES LOCKJAW RESULTING FROM VACCINATION

Child Found Rigid in Bed by Mother Has Recovered

REMARKABLE CASE

Physicians at Hospital Feed Lad Through Tube and Massage His Jaws

Lockjaw antitoxin and a missing tooth are jointly responsible for the rescue of a 3-year-old lad from the grip of the dread disease. The boy was taken to the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, perfectly rigid from head to foot. Through the aperature left by a missing tooth liquid nourishment was administered and 36,000 units of lockjaw antitoxin were injected into the lad's system. After twenty-four days of treatment, he is now virtually in a normal state and ready to leave the hospital.

The case is regarded as one of the greatest victories for medical science in local annals. It has created a stir among doctors throughout the city, and they have visited the hospital daily in large numbers to witness the miracle of the child's slow fight back to health and life.

Lockjaw Follows Vaccination

Lorenzo Grossi, the stricken lad, is years old and lives at 1632 North Marvine street. On June 21 the lad was vaccinated by an uptown physician with vaccine furnished by the city authorities and three days later his mother found him stiff and rigid in his bed. Without warning the disease had seized him and when his mother tried to rouse him from his bed she got no response and she was able to raise him like a board off the bed by grasping him under the back of the neck.

Thoroughly alarmed she sent the boy to the hospital where the case was at once recognized as one of lockjaw. Dr. William Griggs, visiting physician at the hospital, at once assumed charge of the case, and he was assisted in the heroic treatment which was resorted to by one of the resident physicians, Dr. H. M. Cooper.

The boy's jaws were, of course, tightly locked, and he was unable to take any nourishment by the usual process of eating. Fortunately, however, the doctors discovered that one of the boy's front teeth was missing, and this gave them their golden chance to administer nourishment.

Day by day, as the lockjaw antitoxin was injected under the skin by means of the hypodermic needle, the boy was fed liquid nourishment through the aperture caused by the missing tooth. The physicians were delighted with the manner in which he responded to their treatment, and the news of the wonderful case spread like wildfire among doctors all over the city.

Massage Opens Boy's Jaws

Great doses of the antitoxin were daily spurted into the boy's system to fight the deadly germ of the disease, and the total amount administered to date is 36,000 units.

About a week ago the case had progressed so hopefully that Doctor Griggs and his advisers determined upon an endeavor to open the boy's jaws from their deathlike grip. They started to massage the jaws, and, increasing the vigor of the process each day, they succeeded in gradually restoring the jaw muscles to their normal condition.

And yesterday Doctor Griggs announced with a smile of victory that the boy was not only doing well, but that he was taking nourishment like anybody else, using his jaws normally and walking about the hospital. In a few days the doctor said he can go home and forget that he ever had lockjaw, if he can.

Complete observations of the remarkable case have been taken by the experts and the case will shortly be written up

at length by Dr. Griggs for the medical journals. Today the lad will be given a kind of send-off injection of antitoxin, this time of 3000 units. Then he will be sent on his way rejoicing.

Just how the boy contracted the disease is not known. The doctors says that it is probable that he picked at the scab formed by the vaccination or that the wound became infected in some other way. Director Neff, of the department of health and charities, which issued the vaccine virus in the lad's case, will investigate to see whether the quality of the virus had anything to do with the boy's getting lockjaw.

But the important thing in the case is that the lad has got well, that he has been delivered by a most astonishing combination of good fortune with consummate medical skill from what is prabably the most terrible of human afflictions. The case will probably be long cited in medical annals as an epoch-making one in medical history.

GRIGGS, WILLIAM BENTLEY

WILLIAM BENTLEY GRIGGS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia in 1872, son of William O. and Mary Bentley Griggs. He studied medicine at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, graduating from that institution in 1894 with the degree of M. D. Since graduation he has engaged in general practice in Philadelphia, and is also on the staff of the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital and of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV

BONE TUBERCULOSIS CURED BY IODINE, DOCTOR REPORTS

Dr. William B. Griggs told last night of curing a case of bone tuberculosis thru treatment with iodine. He spoke at a meeting of the County Homeopathic Medical Society, at Hahnemann College.

"I treated a boy who suffered two years with tuberculosis of the knee," he said. "He was unable to move his leg or walk, except with crutches. I gave him, internally, weak solutions of iodine, and in nine months he had discarded his crutches and began to walk. He has now fully recovered, and is working on a farm. Several hospitals have pronounced him cured."

GRIGGS, WILLIAM BENTLEY

HOURS:
8 TO 10 A. M.
7 TO 8.30 P. M.
AFTERNOONS BY APPOINTMENT.

DR. WILLIAM B. GRIGGS,
1449 N. 10TH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Philada, Nov. 17-1899

Dr Bradford:
My Dear Sir.

Will you kindly advise me if you have a copy of the old Medical Advance March 1892. I would like to buy it or loan it, to get the drawing of Cancula out of it. and if necessary I will come to the college to copy it. Hoping you will help me to get the desired Journal, for which I will gladly bear all expense

I am Very Fraternally
Wm B. Griggs.

GRIGGS, WILLIAM O

509 Franklin St.
Phila. Nov. 18th 1897

Dear Doctor —

I am very anxious to preserve the "Life of Hahnemann" which You have been publishing in the Recorder and a few days ago I gathered up my numbers (to have them bound) I find I have everything correct from No. 1 of Vol. I. to the present time except No X of Vol VIII October 1893. I was advised to write to You and ask if You could furnish the missing number? I have inquired at the pharmacy but they have plenty of other numbers but not one of that one. Will You please communicate with me and let me

know if you can furnish it and the price? I have in my possession duplicate Copies of Vol. 8 – No 3. March 1892 and Number 2 of vol. one March 1886, which I believe is very scarce, I thought I had better let you know as perhaps some one might want them & apply to you for them, Hoping you can furnish or give me some information concerning the missing number

I remain Yours fraternally

Wm O. Griggs, M.D.

I wish you had published Lippe's Key notes separately so that they could be bound apart from the Journal

W O G.

GRIMSHAW, OLIVER (1860--1918)
Swedesboro, N. J., Grad.
Hahn. Med. Col. of Phila. 1890.

DOCTOR ENDS HIS LIFE

Swedesboro, N. J. Physician Grieved Over Death of His Wife

Dr. Oliver Grimshaw, a Swedesboro, N. J., physician, well known throughout Southern New Jersey, ended his life with poison last night.

Dr. Grimshaw, who was fifty-eight, has been grieving over the death of his wife, Mrs. Mary Grimshaw, who died during the influenza epidemic last October. It is believed this unbalanced his mind, according to Coroner Elwood Downs, of Mullica Hill.

Since he returned from a sanitarium last Thursday, where he underwent treatment for nervousness, Dr. Grimshaw has been acting strangely. His daughter, Miss Edith Grimshaw, a trained nurse at Hannemann Hospital, left the institution several days ago to care for him.

Last night she discovered him dead in bed. There was evidence of poison, and it is thought Dr. Grimshaw took the drug in his office and went to his bedroom. Another child, John, ten, survives.

Dr. Grimshaw was a graduate of Hahnemann College, and had been in Swedesboro thirty years. Before he studied medicine he was a teacher.

1918.

GRISWOLD, WALLCOTT NOBLE

Pac Coast
Jl Hom
Oct 1906

DR. WALCOTT NOBLE GRISWOLD, of San Francisco, died in the Homœopathic Sanatorium on Presidio Avenue in the early morning of October 4th, from a self-inflicted wound by a pistol. The deceased had for many years lived in this city; in fact, his residence here must have covered a period of forty years. For at least five years he suffered from prostatic disease, and it is on account of the pain experienced and the incurable nature of his affliction that he ended it all as he did. He was seventy-five years old at the time of his death.

GRIVEAUD, Emanuel

Dr. Emanuel Griveaud died on Thursday, July 26th, 1900 at his home 1434 N. Garrison Ave.

Dr. Griveaud was a bachelor and lived alone; he was found by a neighbor in the morning who noted his absence and went to inquire whether he was ill. An unfinished letter showed that death had come suddenly.

He was one of the "older men" in the profession, and though quiet and retiring in his disposition was devoted to his patients and his profession and was loved by all the children in the neighborhood in which he lived, and respected by all who knew him.

Dr. Griveaud was a veteran of the Civil War being 1st Lieutenant Company E. Missouri Volunteers. His death was due to heart failure.

Clin Reporter Aug 1900

In Memoriam.

BY H. W. WESTOVER, M. D., ST. JOSEPH, MO.*

E. A. GRIVEAUD, M. D.

Year by year familiar faces and kindred spirits have met in the annual sessions of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy.

It is a just cause for thankfulness that during the twenty-four years of our organization the death roll has been remarkably small, and that on only very infrequent occasions have we been called upon to pay tribute to the memory of those who have passed from this life to an untried eternity.

Since our last session the death angel has touched the lips and called from our ranks two well esteemed members whose names we delight to honor, and whose works are an ornament to our profession.

Emmanual A. Griveaud was born in Paris, France, in 1840. His father was compelled by political troubles to leave France in 1848, when he emigrated to New Orleans, La., where he died a few years later.

In 1855 we find little Emmanuel and an older sister in St. Louis, Mo. He volunteered early in the civil war, and almost immediately received a commission as first lieutenant in the Forty-first regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry. During his service he received a wound from which he never entirely recovered. At the conclusion of his army service he studied medicine and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1871. During the following year he was assistant physician at the U. S. Marine Hospital. In 1873 he became associated with Dr. E. C. Franklin, and remained with him until Dr. Franklin went to Ann Arbor.

In 1877 he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy. He was also a member of the St. Louis Homœpathic Medical Society.

Dr. Griveaud was a skillful surgeon, being exceptionally successful in Orthopedic Surgery. He was a man of liberal education, not only in medicine, but in general literature and other sciences, being artistic and refined in his tastes, and a composer of music of more than ordinary ability. As an educator he gained prominence while filling the chair of chemistry, in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

Thus, although a man of versatility of talents, he was no less a student. He was generous to a fault, giving freely both money and services to those who seemed to need them. Although possessed of a lucrative practice, he gave away all, except that which sufficed for his own very simple wants.

He was genial in disposition and kind to children; and none are quicker than children to recognize a kind heart and a good man. It was

*Necrologist's report at last meeting of Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, at Kansas City.

many an hour he sat by the bed of suffering, when he himself needed nursing.

He recognized the need of professional organization, and therefor was a member of the Hahnemann Club, the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was President of the Missouri Institute in 1885. Speaking for our State Society it was a matter of regret and comment if he was not present at its sessions, and his presence and words were ever appreciated.

Today we bow our heads in reverence to the decree that called him to go the way of all the earth, and leave us to emulate all that was good and noble in a true man, an honored physician and an esteemed citizen. His works do follow him, and should be an inspiration to those who are left to toil a little longer here below, sorrowing that we shall see his face no more.

Clin Reporter May 1901

GROB, ARTHUR RALPH FREDERICK

GROB, ARTHUR R. F., M D., of Milwaukee, Wis., was born on the fourteenth day of November, 1866, near the city of Manitowac, Wisconsin.

His primary education was received in the schools of the State, and later he attended the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, at Franklin, Sheboygan county, devoting especial attention to the dead languages. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his father, Dr. Jean Grob, and for the space of eight months was an assistant in the office of Dr. C. C. Olmstead, late of Milwaukee.

Young Grob entered Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago in the fall of 1886, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1888. During his college life he was a universal favorite with the class.

Dr. Grob settled in Milwaukee where he succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. In 1891 he was elected secretary of the Homœopathic State Medical Society of Wisconsin.

ARTHUR RALPH FREDERICK GROB, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a native of Newton, Wis., born November 14, 1866, son of Dr. Jean Grob, a physician, graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and now retired from active practice, and his wife, Augusta Diederich. He was educated in the public schools of Platteville, Wisconsin, and the state normal school in the same place. Later on he was a student in the theological seminary of the German Reformed church in Franklin, Wisconsin. His preceptor in medicine was Dr. C. C. Olmsted, and his alma mater was Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he came to his degree in 1888. Since graduating he has practiced in Milwaukee. He is a member, ex-secretary and ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin, and member and secretary of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine. Dr. Grob married, October 23, 1899, Alma Walckler, by whom he has one child, Esther Grob.

King Vol IV

GROOM, ORLANDO

Name, Orlando Groom

Address, Cross Roads

Clearing *County.*

GROSCH, B. C.

At one time practised in Andersonburg

GROSS, MARIA MAXWELL, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Elmira, N. Y., on the 28th March, 1833. She is the only daughter of the Rev. Manly Tooker, a distinguished clergyman of central New York. Her father gave her an excellent education at the best schools in that section, supplemented by private instructions from himself, and she graduated from the Canandaigua Female Seminary in 1851.

Her attention was first attracted to the medical profession while attending a course of lectures on physiology at the Medical College in Geneva, N. Y., during her father's residence in that city. The graduation of Miss Blackwell at the spring term of the same institution, as the first lady to enter the domain of medicine in this country, acted, no doubt, as a powerful incentive in forming the future career of Miss Tooker.

Soon after this event, and while on a brief visit to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in Ontario county, N. Y., she made the acquaintance of her future husband, James E. Gross, M. D., the then Resident Physician of that institution. They were married on the 8th of February, 1853, and she immediately commenced the study of medicine, graduating at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1857.

Her husband had, at this time, become the proprietor of the well-known resort for invalids at Yellow Springs, O. She at once took charge of the female department of that institution, where she very soon gave unmistakable evidence that she had wisely chosen her life work. Her skill in the treatment of diseases peculiar to her sex drew around her many of the best and most prominent ladies of the West, and her department was filled with representatives from almost every State in the Union. Here she delivered a course of popular lectures to women, which were published and obtained a large circulation. She also employed the few hours she could spare from her professional labors in contributing many valuable and original articles on subjects pertaining to the same diseases for publication in various periodicals. Delicate health, however, compelled her to abandon all literary work.

In the fall of 1862, the "Cure" at Yellow Springs was destroyed by fire. Her husband immediately purchased the Green Mount Seminary building, at Richmond, Ind., forty miles distant from the former place. This edifice he remodelled, and soon opened it as a retreat similar to the one at Yellow Springs, and hither repaired the former patrons and friends of Mrs. Gross. Here her labors increased with each successive year, her patients numbering sometimes as many as one hundred, all under her special control. In 1867, fire again destroyed the greater part of that fine edifice. After this second financial disaster she determined to make Chicago her future home. In that city Mrs. Dr. Gross soon acquired a large and constantly increasing practice, which she still holds with distinguished ability.

She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and possesses one of the best libraries in the West, which is fully supplied with the periodicals of both schools of medicine. The reputation she enjoys for attainments and skill is such as to place her in the front rank of gynæcologists, and her tact and success in the treatment of children are equally characteristic of her pre-eminent abilities as a physician. With all her professional reputation, she impresses those around her with the fact that they are in the presence not only of a lady of great personal charms, but of refinement and culture. Unlike many women who have made choice of a public career, neither her ambition nor success has won her from the gentler or more womanly enjoyments of home. She attributes her success chiefly to a happy faculty for diagnosing diseases, and a cheery hopefulness and sympathetic "way" that characterizes her in the sick room. She has full faith that women will hereafter find an open door into the profession, and believes that because of their greater natural tact for nursing, and the greater freedom which patients of their own sex feel with them, they will, in their special field of diseases of women and children, have some clear advantages over their professional brethren

Death of Dr. Maria M. Gross.

In the death of Mrs. Maria M. Gross, M. D., of Chicago, which occurred on the 11th of August after a protracted illness, there died one of the pioneer homeopathic women doctors of this country whose attainments made for her a name and fame in the great West, and whose work at the bedside and in the office was so successful that other women who came into the profession later had their way made easier by her having gone before. Dr. Gross was the wife of Dr. James E. Gross, the well-known homeopathic pharmacist of Chicago. She was more than a help-mate. By her counsel and co-operation the professional and pharmaceutical life of her husband was greatly advanced and intensified. She was a woman of real moral and intellectual force, a leader among women and at the same time a woman who recognized that woman has spheres which are hers by nature and education which are not necessarily an offense to the world of women who care not for public life and to men who believe woman's best sphere is in the home. As a physician she was kind and sympathetic, forceful and courageous, never shrinking from duty. She had a large and devoted clientele. Her presence in the sick room in hundreds of Chicago's best homes was medicine to body, mind and soul of her patients. They loved her and relied upon her to the uttermost in their afflictions, and in her death they lost not only a devoted and conscientious medical adviser, but a true and faithful friend. Her aged husband will find in his professional circle scores of sympathetic colleagues who will earnestly condole with him over the death of this queenly woman.

Med. Century Sept 1, 1899

DR. MARIA M. GROSS IS DEAD.

Pioneer Woman Practitioner Expires at Her Home on LaSalle Avenue.

Dr. Maria M. Gross, whose death had been momentarily expected by her family for the last week, passed away quietly at 4 a. m. to-day in her home at 531 LaSalle avenue. By her death Chicago has lost its pioneer woman practitioner and a wide circle of friends and patients is made to feel a sense of personal bereavement.

Dr. Gross was the second woman to practice medicine in Chicago and for many years was the oldest woman physician of this city in point of practice. She was the wife of Dr. James E. Gross, and began her study of medicine soon after her marriage in 1853, because of the interest aroused in her by her husband's profession. Although she devoted over two score years to the active practice of medicine Dr. Gross never acquired the "professional" air reputed to be so characteristic of women physicians, but to the last she was loved for her womanly charms, her refinement and for the tenderness and unselfish fidelity with which she ministered to the many of her sex who came under her care.

Maria Maxwell Gross was born in Elmira, N. Y., March 28, 1833. She was the daughter of the Rev. Manley Tooker, a methodist minister prominent in western New York,

DR. MARIA M. GROSS.

and attended the Geneva Female seminary. While pursuing her studies at that institution she became fascinated with physiological research. One of her intimates was Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to graduate from Hobart Medical college. In 1858, five years after her marriage, she graduated with honors from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical college. Shortly afterward she went to Richmond, Ind., where she conducted a sanitarium, and in 1868 came to Chicago. The great fire of 1871 did not harm her home, which was just south of the fire's limits.

From the time of her graduation from college until her death Dr. Gross was considered one of the foremost women physicians of the country and in Chicago, from the first, she was ranked as one of the most successful physicians. When Dr. Gross came to Chicago, there was a strong prejudice in the growing western town against professional women, but her culture and tact were such that opposition was disarmed of its weapons and she made her way. For the last few years, her declining health had made it impossible for her to maintain a general practice, but until she was no longer able to be about she continued to devote her strength to the few of her old friends who needed her care.

Dr. Gross came from a long line of physicians. Both of her grandfathers and a great-grandfather were physicians, as were an uncle, a brother and her husband. The brother, Dr. Robert N. Tooker, lives in Chicago at 263 Dearborn avenue. Dr. Gross was the mother of Mrs. John S. Miller, Mrs. Frank Hadduck and Mrs. Mamie Canfield, all of Chicago.

The funeral services of Mrs. Maria Gross will be held to-morrow afternoon at the family residence. The exact time has not yet been decided on. Dr. H. W. Thomas is not in the city at present, so that the officiating clergyman has not been selected. The interment will be at Graceland cemetery, where Mrs. Gross will be laid beside her father, who was buried there in 1879.

The pallbearers will be as follows: J. B. Delbridge, J. T. Miller, Frank Hadduck, Robert N. Tooker, Jr., Mr. Morgan, Benjamin B. Felix and the two brothers of Mrs. Gross, Manley S. Tooker of Minneapolis and Dr. Robert N. Tooker of Chicago.

Chicago Daily News
Aug 11. 1899.

GROSS—MARIA MAXWELL, Friday, Aug. 11, beloved wife of Dr. James E. Gross.
Funeral from her late residence, 531 LaSalle-av., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1:30 p. m.; burial private.

GROSS, JAMES ELDRIDGE, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in North Bucksport, Me., July 30th, 1825. He is the only son of Benjamin Gross, Esq., of that place, and grandson of the late Benjamin Gross, a distinguished soldier of the revolutionary war. This latter had the honor of being present with General Washington at the memorable passage of the Delaware, and also at the surrender of the Hessian troops.

The subject of this notice was educated in the Academy at Hampden, Me. After leaving that institution he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Daniel McRuvi, of Bangor, Me. He pursued his first course of medical lectures at Bowdoin College, in 1847, and subsequently passed a year in the office of Dr. Hamlin, of Boston. During this period he enjoyed great advantages, as, by making daily visits to the Massachusetts General Hospital, he added greatly to his practical knowledge of medicine. In the fall of 1849, he went to Philadelphia and became a pupil of Professor A. E. Small, also attending lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated with distinction in the spring of 1850. After receiving his diploma he opened an office at Lowell, Mass., where he passed one year in very successful practice, when he was elected Assistant Resident Physician of the Clifton Springs Sanatorium, where he practised till 1857. He then removed to the West and became proprietor of the Health Establishment at Yellow Springs, O. This institution he continued until 1862, when it was destroyed by fire. He then purchased the Green Mount Seminary buildings, remodelled them, and continued his Health Establishment until 1867, his efforts being rewarded by marked success. This institution was also burned in the fall of 1869, when he established himself in Chicago, and resigned the practice of medicine to engage in business matters connected with real estate; promoting through his means and influence the growth of the great city of his adoption, the metropolis of the West.

From his long connection with all institutions for the treatment of chronic diseases his name is well known throughout the West.

James E. Gross, M.D., a native of New England, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850, and soon afterwards settled in Darby, Delaware County, to practice, but remained there only a few months, and then moved to Lowell, Massachusetts.

Office of GROSS & DELBRIDGE,
Pharmacists and Publishers,
48 MADISON STREET.

CHICAGO, July 28 1892.

Dear Dr Bradford.

I send you today
Nos 1-2-3 & Vol 1
New Remedies. as you
request in your of the 26th.
Then is no price to
you - Your desire are
I can do for the most you
have done in bringing out
the "Homeopathic Bibliography"
a book of great value
to me - Yours very truly
Jas. E. Gross M.D
2d Class of the Phil. College
1850

GROSVENOR, LEMUEL CONANT

My full name is Lemuel Conant Grosvenor
I graduated at Cleveland Medical College, in the year 1864
My present address is Chicago county of Cook
State of Illinois where I have resided since March 1870
Previous to that time I practised in Galesburg & Peoria Ills.
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1864 at Monmouth Mich.

HENRY M. SMITH M.D. CHICAGO ILL. JAN 1910

GROSVENOR, LORENZO NELSON, M.D, of Chicago, was born at Galesburg, Illinois, February 2, 1868.

His parents moved to Chicago March 15, 1870, and young Lorenzo was educated in the public schools of Chicago. Later he had four years of study at Oberlin college.

In 1889 he graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. He also graduated from the Post-Graduate course of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1892.

Dr. Grosvenor practiced in the office of his father Dr. Lemuel C. Grosvenor, for over three years, and on May 1, 1892, he moved to Edgewater, Illinois, where he is meeting with great success.

He is a Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. At the 1892 meeting of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association he was elected Provisional Secretary of that society for 1893. Dr. Grosvenor is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. At the 1892 annual meeting of the faculty and directors of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College he was elected Assistant Treasurer of that college.

Dr. Grosvenor married Edith Cowley of Spokane, Wash., Dec. 6, 1892.

LORENZO N. GROSVENOR, M.D.
928 KENMORE AVENUE.
CHICAGO.

Nov. 5, 1894

T. L. Bradford, M.D.

Dear Doctor —

Your letter of the 7th ult came duly to hand. Was very glad to hear from a fellow librarian. —

I have been searching & inquiring for copies of our C. H. M. C. Catalogues, our 2.d & 4th ones, for your Library — I have not been able, as yet, to find a copy of our 2.d Catalogue for our own Library to say nothing of finding a duplicate —

Of our 4th Catalogue I have only succeeded in saving up one lone copy for our own library.

If at any time I can secure up an extra copy of either of these I shall take great pleasure in sending them to you.—

You are very fortunate in having all the rest of our cats for they are very scarce.—

I will take pains to send you any & all circulars notices, etc, of our C.H.M.C. that may come out—

Sincerely & fraternally

Lorenzo M. Grosvenor
Librarian C.H.M.C.

H. Hennerich Groth, Dayton, Ohio; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1879; aged 82; died, September 25, of arteriosclerosis.

GROVE, CHARLES E., A.B., M.D., of Spokane, Washington, was born at New Britain, Pennsylvania, on August 12, in the year 1863. During his early life he lived on a farm and attended the district school. Then for a time taught school, two years or more, and then went to an English and Classical seminary located at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, to prepare for college. He graduated there in June, 1883, and the following September entered the freshman class at Bucknell university, situated at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. When he left there he went to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the classical course (A.B.) in the year 1887.

Charles began the study of medicine in 1886 under J. E. Groff, M.D., of Doylestown, and pursued it at the University of Michigan in connection with his classical studies. He returned to Ann Arbor to complete freshman and junior medical work and then went to Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated April 4, 1889.

Dr. Grove was married to Elizabeth Laning, of Unionville, Pennsylvania, on April 18, 1889, and immediately started for Spokane, Washington, and has there practiced medicine ever since. In the great fire of 1889 (when nearly the whole town was burned) his office furniture and instruments were lost.

The Doctor has been secretary of Spokane Homœopathic Medical Society since its organization in 1889, also secretary of the State Homœopathic Medical Society of Washington since May, 1891.

C. E. GROVE, M. D.,
Spokane, Wash.

DAVID BRAINARD GROVE, M.D.,

Was the son of Jacob and Louisa Shriever Grove. He was born in Hanover, York county, Pa., May 29, 1860. After attending public and private schools in his native town, he became a clerk in a drug store where he remained one year, leaving to go to Baltimore in the same business. He was obliged to give up his position at the end of nine months, as he was suffering from the effects of a fall for which he could get no relief from the practice of the Old School. Being successfully treated by Dr. Oliver F. Everhart, he began the study of medicine under his tuition, and in 1881 entered the New York Homœopathic College, graduating therefrom in 1883. He established himself in practice in Hanover, meeting with success. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1884, at the session at Deer Park. He was not married. He died June 30, 1893, of phthisis pulmonalis.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1894.)

We sincerely regret to chronicle the death of Dr. D. B. Grove of Hanover, Pa. His death occurred June 30th, 1893. Dr. Grove was a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital of the class of 1883. Few more energetic and earnest men are to be found in the medical profession than was Dr. Grove. Although seriously ill for several years past, yet he persisted in attempting to minister to the sick, who in many instances were less ill than the physician. We were personally acquainted with Dr. Grove, and can unite with his patients, his friends, and his family in appreciation of the fact that in his death a positive loss has been sustained by all, and that while the great silent majority has been enriched by another recruit, the little fleshly minority is the poorer for eternity's gain.

Southern Jl Hom^{y}

DEATH OF DR. GROVE.—Just after we had gone to press with last week's HERALD came the tidings that Dr. D. B. Grove, had just died. His long sufferings, so patiently borne, were over, and the tired and exhausted body had found rest at last. Dr. Grove was in his 34th year, unmarried, and lived with his mother and sisters in the old family home on York Street. His untimely death is mourned by a host of friends.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, the services being held at the residence of his mother on York Street. Rev. Geo. B. Resser, his pastor, delivered the funeral discourse, Revs. Dr. Koller and Hauer, and Rev. C. M. Stock assisting in the services. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends, and the floral tributes were numerous and most beautiful.

OBITUARY.—Dr. D. Brainerd Grove, widely known for his skill and ability as a physician, died at his residence on York Street, Hanover, June 30th, 1893, in the 34th year of his age. For many months he braved the inroads of pulmonary disease with heroic resistance, and yielded to its influence, only, when his physical powers could no longer obey the mandates of his marvellous will. During all of this period he was a noted example of patient endurance, and bore his affliction under the most trying circumstances with almost unexampled fortitude. About three months ago, in obedience to the wishes of those nearest to him, he relinquished his practice and from that time until his death he was confined to the house.

Dr. Grove was born in Hanover May 29, 1860, son of Jacob and Louisa Shriver Grove. Both his father and grandfather were men of intelligence and were prominent citizens of Hanover. On the maternal side he was descended from the Shrivers, who were among the earliest settlers of this section of York County. He obtained his education in the public and private schools of his native town and then entered a drug store in Baltimore as a clerk. He remained there a considerable time, but owing to ill-health returned home, and after recuperating, he began the study of medicine with Dr. O. T. Everhart, of Hanover. In the fall of 1881 he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of New York City, where, by means of his close application and diligent study, he excelled as a student and was graduated with high standing in the class of 1883. Immediately after his graduation he settled in the practice of his chosen profession in Hanover and the following ten years met with continued success. During his whole professional career he was a close student of medical literature and kept thoroughly abreast with all progress and advancement in medical science. He was earnestly and enthusiastically devoted to his patients and his success was due, not only to his medical skill and natural talent for his profession but also to the fact that he studied carefully the condition and symptoms of disease, and thus achieved rare excellence and efficiency as a diagnostician. In the treatment of certain diseases of children, he rarely lost a case.

In his medical faith and practice Dr. Grove was a progressive homœopathist. He believed in the law of similars as established by the founders of the Hahnemannian system of medicine, but recognized no infallible guide in the treatment of disease. He trusted, often, to experience and intuition rather than to arbitrary rules, which is one of the best characteristics of the skillful practitioner of medicine. His enthusiasm and thorough devotion to his profession, inspired confidence in his patients, made him popular as a physician and secured for him a large practice. He was ambitious, energetic, in love with his calling and with life, and raptured with all his surroundings, but in the height of success and in the plenitude of his powers he was stricken down by the hand of death, and silently passed into the golden dawn of a grander day just as manhood's morn was merging into noon.—His affectionate sisters and devoted mother who administered every possible comfort to him during his long sickness, now have the sympathy of the entire community in the loss of a worthy brother and an honored son.

Dr. Grove was a communicant member of Emmanuel's Reformed Church of Hanover since early boyhood. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the order of Odd Fellows, and since 1884 was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy whose annual sessions he frequently attended.

P.

The Hanover Herald.

Hanover, York County, Pa.

Saturday, July 8th, 1893.

D. Brainard Grove, M. D.
Hanover, Pa.

JUL 14 1893

The subject of this sketch was a "convert" to Homeopathy. When suffering from disease, which a "regular" failed to cure, or even to properly diagnose, he came to me for relief. He said, "I don't believe in your system, but am willing to try your medicines". I replied, I don't ask you for any faith, only take the medicine according to directions, and if I fail, then condemn it.

Dr. Grove was born in Hanover, Pa, May 29. 1860. He was educated in the schools & academy of his native town. In 1876 he entered a drug store, remaining one year, then went to Baltimore Md. and was in a drug store there nine months. Having met with an accident, by falling on his abdomen, he was obliged to relinquish work. The "regulars" treated him for dyspepsia, but utterly failed to give him any relief. As a dernier resort, he decided to try the much despised "little pills", sometimes called "boiled shadows". He consulted me in regard to his disease, when the above coversation occurred. I diagnosed his case Gastritis, which was confirmed by a professor in Philadelphia. The boiled shadows accomplished the work, and he was restored

to health. The scales fell from his eyes, and he discovered that it did not require "faith" to effect a cure with little pills. In 1860 he voluntarily applied to be taken under my care as a medical student. He soon became an enthusiastic homoeopathist. In October 1881 he entered the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated with honor in March 1883. He returned to Hanover, Pa. opened an office and soon established a fine practice. He was a good student and devoted practitioner of medicine. His love for the profession often induced him to give his services to his patients, when his own bodily sufferings were the greater. In 1884 he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homoeopaty, the sessions of which he was delighted to attend.

He was a victim of that fell destroyer of mankind, Phthisis Pulmonalis, which was an heir-loom, as the father and two brothers had preceeded him to the other world from the same disease. His energy and will-power evidently prolonged his life many days. The last six weeks of his life was a battle with death, but at last nature had to succumb, and he fell gently asleep on the 20th day of June 1893. Dr. Grove was a regular communicant member of Emmanuel's Reformed Church, and died in the triumphs of a christian faith. Requiescat in pace.

C. J. Everhart. M. D.

GROVE, DAVIS BRAINARD

Hanover, York Co., Pa.,
Sept. 16, 1893.

H. Worthington Paige, M.D.,
320 West 28th St., N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In response to the letter received yesterday from you as regards our dear brother's illness and death will reply stating a few facts not recorded in the obituary I enclose which embodies a reply to many of the questions submitted.

He was a zealous worker, notwithstanding him being a sufferer for years with Pulmonary Consumption, and many times

administering to the sick when he was weak and worn out. Became a victim of the grip two years ago from which he effects he never fully recovered. Suffering also with heart trouble several attacks of heart failure the last year left him in a weak condition from which he never rallied.

Took his bed the sixteenth of May, and during the six weeks of his illness suffered intensely at times, but with true Christian fortitude. His last two days on earth were peaceful, and as a tired child he closed his eyes to the scenes of earth and found rest and peace in the coveted habitation which he so earnestly longed for. A few days before leaving us quoting his favorite lines.

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d were out.
of the grip two
which he effects
covered. Suffer-
ent trouble several
since the last
a weak condition
ever rallied.
the sixteenth of
g the six weeks
ffered intensely
th true Christian
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ath and found
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e he so earnestly
w days before
noting his

"If I still hold closely to Him,
What hath He at last?
Sorrow vanquished, labor ended,
Jordan passed."

In replying to the questions not referred to in the obituary will state that he engaged in general practice. In 1885 was elected to the position of surgeon of the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg & Hanover & Baltimore railroads.

With the hope that I have not omitted anything you wished to know,

I am,

Yours respectfully,
Anna E. Grove.

Davis Brainard Grove was born in Hanover, York County, Pa. May 29, 1860. He was the son of Jacob and Louisa Shriver Grove. After attending public and private schools, in his native town he became a drug clerk in Baltimore, in which position he remained for some time until ill health obliged him to return home and put himself under the care of Dr. Oliver T. our colleague, with whom he began the study of medicine, graduating from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1883 (?) Immediately after graduating he began practice at Hanover where he continued until his death, June 30, 1893.

Dr. D. B. Grove, a member of the Institute, since 1884, died June 30th. Shall I write an obituary notice, which I suppose could be published in this years transactions?

Yours truly
C. T. Everhart.

Dear Dr. Smith.

JUL 6 1893

Have requested Dr. E. to complete his Obituary Notice & forward it direct to you

Dudley.

Hanover, Pa. July 3/93.

Pemberton Dudley, M. D.

General Secretary:

Dear Doctor:

I have the sad duty to inform you that Dr. D. B. Grove, a member of the Institute, since 1884, died June 30th. Shall I write an obituary notice, which I suppose could be published in this years transactions?

Yours truly

C. T. Everhart.

Dear D. Smith.

Has requested Dr E. to complete his Obituary Notice & forward it direct to you

Dudley.

GROVE, EDWARD

DR. EDWARD GROVE, one of San Diego's leading physicians, was instantly killed in an automobile accident on October 19th last. While returning from a night call at Ramona, thirty-two miles east of San Diego, the automobile, instead of rounding a curve in the road, plunged over a precipice thirty feet downward, and Dr. Grove was pinioned beneath the tonneau. Dr. Grove was one of the best known physicians in the southern part of the State and stood high in Masonic circles. He leaves a wife and little daughter, to whom the sympathy of the profession is extended.

Pac C.
Jl Hom
Nov 1909

GRUBBE, EMIL HERMAN

EMIL HERMAN GRUBBE, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Chicago, January 1, 1875, son of Albert and Bertha (Reets) Grubbe, who came from northern Germany to Chicago in the early sixties. He attended public and private schools of Chicago and graduated from the Valparaiso college, Valparaiso, Indiana, with the B. S. degree in 1894; Ph.G. in 1895, and M. S. in 1895. His medical education was obtained in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and following his graduation he was inspector for the health department of Chicago from 1898 to 1900. He is attending physician to Hahnemann Hospital, professor of electro-therapeutics and radiography in Hahnemann Medical College, professor of radio-therapy and electro-physics in the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics, also vice-president in that school and chief radiographer in the Illinois X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic Laboratory. He is a member of the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital, the American Roentgen-Ray Society, the Chicago Electro-Medical Society and of the International Electrical Congress in 1904.

King Vol IV

GRUMBEIN, WILLIAM.

Dr. William Grumbein came next. This gentleman commenced teaching school at the age of nineteen, which he continued three years, having in the meantime entered the office of an old-school practitioner to prepare himself for college. His preceptor, in answer to this question, "How do you reconcile the difference between authors as to the action of the same remedy in a given disease?" would reply, "When you go to college you will hear the secrets of the 'Great Healing Art' made plain and the discrepancies reconciled." In September, 1858, he matriculated at the old Pennsylvania College, which is now closed. The lectures on the "Practice of Medicine" were very learned and elaborate; the etiology, diagnosis and prognosis of disease were accurately described, but the treatment taught was "confusion worse confounded." In the treatment of pneumonia, for instance, the professor gave careful comparisons between the Frenchman's bloodletting system, the Tartar emetic treatment, the Vienna expectant, and even Fleischmann's homœopathic treatment. All were brought forward, as Dr. Grumbein thought, to show that the expectant theory was best. Here the professor broke from his comparisons and reasonings and said: "Gentlemen, in the first stage of pneumonia bleed, and if necessary bleed again. In the second stage give Tartar emetic."

An opportunity soon arrived for him to try the homœopathic system upon himself. One night being taken with a severe attack of pleurodynia, his room-mate, a homœopath, gave him a weak solution of Aconite, which he took with a few skeptical remarks sandwiched between the doses; he experienced some relief but was very loath to acknowledge it. On his way to college next morning the pain returned, when he consulted the above professor, who advised "a grain of opium and a mustard plaster."

Dr. Grumbein thought, "hell-fire is not so pleasant if heaven is within reach," so he returned to his room, hunted up the Aconite, took a good dose of it and was soon cured.

The next autumn found him at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1860. He settled in a small village, the only homœopath in the county. After serving two years in the civil war, and a short sojourn in Albemarle, North Carolina, he settled in Anneville, Lebanon County, in 1875, where he is doing well. (W.P.)

WC

GRUMBEIN, WILLIAM

Jan 9 – 1876.

Unionville Lebanon Co Pa

I was born in this town Aug 23rd 1836; was raised mostly on the farm until my nineteenth year, when I commenced to teach school, taught for three years and in the meantime entered the Office of Dr F. an Allopathic Physician to prepare myself for College. My preceptor cared little about my progress, and on my asking him to reconcile the differences between authors as to the action of the same remedy in a given disease, he would inform me that when I got to college, it would be made plain. So to learn the secrets of the "Great Healing Art" and have these discrepancies reconciled I entered the Ole Pennsylvania

E. B. Warren June Coo Institute

GRUMBEIN, WILLIAM

College. (now closed) under the teachings of Stille, Biel, J. Smith &c. September 1858. The lectures. (especially Prof. Stilles. on Practice) were very learned and elaborate. The etiology, diagnosis and prognosis of disease were accurately described, but the treatment was "confusion worse confounded" and those "differences" were never reconciled: for instance in the treatment of pneumonia Prof. Stille, gave careful comparisons between the "Frenchmans" bloodletting system (Bouillaud's I believe). Rasori's tartar emetic treatment. Dietls (Vienna) expectant treatment, and even the homeopathic Fleichmann was brought forward to prove, as I thought that expectancy was the best once suggested. —

E. B. Warren June 1900 Spectator

GRUMBEIN, WILLIAM

The chances of recovery were so largely in favor of the Expectant plan that I naturally concluded that the P.J. would instruct us accordingly. Nothing of the Kind. "Gentlemen. in the first stage of pneumonia, bleed. once if necessary bleed again. In the second stage. give tartar emetic." — What! do that which a few minutes before, by actual Statistics. he had proved so detrimental? Were not such "differences" enough to set any fool to thinking? — My very nature rebelled against such deception. practiced on the poor suffering patient. I cast about for something better. —

Rooming with me were two Homeopathic students E. B. Warren from Cooperstown

N.Y. and L. P. Ehrman
from Louisville Ky. Little faith
as I had in my system, I had
still less in Homeopathy. It seemed
simply absurd to me; and in
my blind ignorance and fool-
ish prejudice would frequently
argue with my roommates, on
a subject I knew a little less
than nothing about. My conver-
sion, however, was speedily ac-
complished, and in this wise;
One night was taken with a
severe attack of pleurodynia,
the pain was almost unbeara-
ble and breathing next to im-
possible. Mr Warren (may he re-
cover from his present illness and
long live to grace his profession),
offered to relieve me, but I was
skeptical, and watched him drop
a few drops of, what he called
"it" once my faith being rather
small yet, took a double

Aconite in a glass of water and
gave me a sip. I took it under
protest, and made some very
smart (as I thought then) remarks
A few minutes relieved me and
send me to sleep. I was both
next morning ~~to~~ a knowledge
the truth. but tried to ~~explain~~
ascribe the cure to nature,
A smile walk, to college in the
morning. brought the pain back,
in a degree. I went to Prof Stiles'
room and consulted him, ad-
vised me to take a grain of Opium
and put a mustard poultice on
the side. Well, hell-fire is not so
pleasant. if heaven is within
reached - so I respectfully declined
to obey. went home and hunted
for Warner's Aconite bottle, found
it. and my faith being rather
small yet, took a double

lowed one
a Home-
no and
ntrary
e next fall
the the
where in
, in the
J. A. Jones
ad merit
ablished
illage with-
ce, was the
County
twenty miles,
very de-
unwillingly
the ice
I Obsolete
ttemanly
was one
that he

dose, relief soon followed and since that day I am a Homeopath, all mongrelism and backsliding to the contrary notwithstanding. The next fall found me promptly at the Hahn. Med. Col. in Phila. where in the spring of 1869 I graduated, in the same class where Prof J. A. Jones ~~had~~ have rec. his diploma. had merit been rewarded. — ~~Established~~ Settled in a small village without means or experience, was the only homeopath in the County and mine within twenty miles, felt lonesome and very dependent. — I had unwittingly drawn upon myself the ire of an old Allopath. & Obsolete notions. who very gentlemanly accosted me on the road one day and told me that he

GRUNDMANN, F WILLIAM

F. WILLIAM GRUNDMANN, St. Louis, Missouri, professor of clinical pathology, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, founder of the clinic at the Good Samaritan Hospital, originator of the laboratory of pathology and bacteriology, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, was born in Westphalia, Germany, October 16, 1858, son of William Grundmann and Louise Kemper, his wife. His early education was acquired in the district schools of his native town in Germany, the night public schools of St. Louis, and his higher education in Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Missouri, where he was a student from 1883 until 1886. His preceptor in medicine was the late Dr. S. B. Parsons of St. Louis and his alma mater the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, where he came to his degree in 1888. Subsequently and at various times he has taken post-graduate studies in St. Louis, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical College of Missouri, and also in the hospitals and clinics of that great city. Since graduating Dr. Grundmann has engaged in general practice of medicine and in-so-far as he specializes it is along surgical lines, in which branch he has acquired an enviable reputation, and in connection with his practice he has for several years taken an active interest in hospital clinical and college educational work, in the capacity of visiting physician to Good Samaritan Hospital, 1889-1892; chief of staff, visiting physician and chief surgeon to same hospital, 1892-1899; lecturer on anatomy and histology, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1893; professor of bacteriology, pathology and surgical pathology same institution, 1894-1904; professor of pathology and surgical pathology, 1904. Besides this, since he became a part of the college teaching force, Dr. Grundmann has been lecturing on surgery in the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was chairman of the committee charged with supervision of the work of erecting the new college building addition. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, and of the St. Louis Homœopathic Society; is a Mason, and a member of and medical examiner since 1890 for the A. O. U. W. Dr. Grundmann married, April 8, 1890, Sophie Wilde, and has children: Cornelia, Elsa and William H. Grundmann.

King Vol IV

GUE, ARTHUR EDWARDS

ARTHUR EDWARDS GUE, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Neponset, Illinois, April 29, 1868, son of George Wesley and Anna (Roberts) Gue. He attended the public and high schools of Peoria, Illinois; obtained his literary education in Onarga Seminary, Onarga, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1887. Later he completed the three years' course in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1891. Since 1893 he has engaged in general practice in Detroit, with surgery as a specialty. He was interne at Grace Hospital, Detroit, from 1891 to 1893, and is attending surgeon and vice-president of its medical board; is lecturer on surgery in the Detroit Homœopathic College; was city and county physician from 1895 until 1897, and surgeon to the Detroit house of correction in 1894. He was appointed during the Spanish-American war, by Governor Pingree, surgeon in charge of hospital trains of the Michigan troops. Dr. Gue is now surgeon for the H. N. Loud Lumber Company, and for the Au Sable & Northwestern Railroad Company. He is a member of the Detroit Club. He married Jennie Eliza Strong, October 4, 1893, and they have a daughter, Grace Strong Gue.

King Vol IV

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL BOARD

Dr, Joseph C. Guernsey, of this City, Appointed by Governor Hastings.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 10.—Governor Hastings to-day announced the appointments of Dr. Edward Cranch, of Erie, and Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, as members of the State Homoeopathic Medical Board.

Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, who is president of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, was born at Frankford on March 25, 1849. His father was Henry N. Guernsey, a very prominent physician of his time. He obtained his preparatory education in the private schools of this city, and then entered Princeton College as a sophomore in 1868, and was graduated from there in 1870. Immediately after leaving college he became a student of medicine in his father's office, and entered the Hahnemann Medical College the same year, being graduated from there the valedictorian of his class in 1872. The succeeding two years he served as quizz master on materia medica in his alma mater. He followed his profession continuously in this city since his graduation, and upon the death of his father in 1885 succeeded his practice.

Dr. Guernsey has always been an active and enthusiastic worker in his profession. He was provisional secretary of the American Homoeopathic Institute from 1876 until 1882, and was corresponding secretary of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania from 1875 to 1879. He is a member of the Philadelphia Clinical Society and an ex-vice president of the Homoeopathic Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Guernsey is a trustee of Hahnemann Medical College and an honorary member of "Institute Homoeopathic Mexicano." He edited and carried through the press two large volumes of the "Transactions of the World's Homoeopathic Convention," held in this city June, 1876. He also edited and improved the third edition of "Guernsey's Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," and from notes taken at his father's lecture on materia medica, he prepared a new edition, with an addition of "Guernsey's Key Notes."

Phila Times. Feb. 11 1896.

BOOKS.

To the Editor of "The Bulletin."

Sir: Will you please ask through the columns of "The Bulletin" whether there is any institution that would like to have any, or all, of the books of which I send list herewith? They are well bound and are in first-class condition. I desire to present them to some hospital, home or library where they would be appreciated: "Atlantic Monthly," vols. 1 to 40, complete; "Graham's Illustrated Magazine," vols. 52 and 53; "Peterson's Magazine," vol. 36; "Putnam's Magazine," vols. 1 to 10, complete; "Arthur's Home Magazine," vols. 7 to 10, 13 to 20, 23 to 32; "The Century Magazine," vols. 27 to 35, complete.

JOSEPH C. GUERNSEY.

J. C. Guernsey,* M.D., son of Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., born in Frankford, March 25th, 1849, received his literary education at Princeton College, New Jersey, graduating therefrom in 1870. In 1872 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was valedictorian of his class. In 1875 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1876, at the World's Homœopathic Convention, was elected Provisional Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

W C

The Homoeopathic Medical Society
of the
State of Pennsylvania.

J. C. Guernsey, M.D., President.
1923 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

FEB 13 1893

Feb. 11-93.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Ever since yr letter of January 20th came, I have been at work trying to ascertain the data you desire. It has been a difficult and well nigh impossible task altho' I have personally interviewed on the subject Drs. C. G. Raue (veteran) A. R. Thomas, DUDLEY, and Van Baun — also myself.

Bernard Berens — Ask Dr. J. Berens, S. W. Cor. Broad & Green, Phila.
Jas. R. Cloud — ask Dr. Jos. Shreve, Burlington, N. J.
John Redmond Coxe — I have a brief

account of him, in World's Convention, 1876, vol. 2, Page 740.

David L. Dreibelbis - Ask Dr. F. R. Schmucker, Reading, Pa.

Lorenzo Louis Coxe - Possibly Bushrod W. Jones Can tell.

R. S. Middleton - Possibly Dr. C. G. Middleton, 1523 Girard ave Phila Can tell.

J. G. G. Pehrson, ask Dr. Negendank, Wilmington, Del.

E. N. Roberts. Should not this be Dr. Ross? Anyhow ask Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, Harrisburg, Pa.

Eberhard Freytag - Ask Dr. John Detwiller, Easton, Penna.

Jacob F. Sleek - Ask Boericke & Tafel 1009 Arch St. Phila.

James E. Stiles, ask Dr. Rufus Reed, Lambertville, N. J.

Chas E. Postlake - You should find him in the Hahnem. Monthly - I cannot Give date, but it cannot be more than

The Homœopathic Medical Society
of the
State of Pennsylvania.

J. C. Guernsey, M. D., President.
1923 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

, two or three years— If you do not bid it, let me know—

The above is the best I could do, but I fear you will not get all you want.

Fraternally
Guernsey—

Being "Presidet" is very nice—
—but oh the work!
We are up to our eyes fighting the Allopaths on the
Medical Examiners Bill—

GUERNSEY, JOSEPH C

JOSEPH C. GUERNSEY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the son of Statira Colburn and Henry N. Guernsey, M. D., and is descended from English families who came to America and settled in New England, the Guernseys at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639, and the Colburns at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was born at Frankford, Philadelphia, in 1840, educated in the private schools of Philadelphia and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870, from which institution he, three years later, received the degree of A. M. He became a medical student in his father's office, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1872, valedictorian of his class. Since that date he has been in active practice, succeeding to the practice of his father in 1885. After graduating in medicine, Dr. Guernsey, for two years, was quiz-master of materia medica at Hahnemann Medical College. He was provisional secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy from 1876 to 1880, and again from 1881 to 1882. From 1875 to 1879 he was corresponding secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and for several years was a member of the committee on legislation. In 1893 he was elected president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He has been vice-president of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, and has served on the sections of materia medica, pathology, clinical medicine, obstetrics and sanitary science. He is a trustee of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was for three years lecturer on materia medica in the spring course. He is one of the visiting physicians of the Hahnemann Hospital, is a member of the hospital board of managers, and was president of the hospital medical staff for more than five years. He is also an honorary member of the Instituto Homeopatico Mexicano. In 1872 he established the Northeastern Homœopathic Free Dispensary, in the mill district at Kensington, which was of great service to the people in that locality. As a medical writer he has been very active. He edited and carried through the press the large volumes of the "Transactions of the World's Homœopathic Convention," held in Philadelphia, in June, 1876; the "Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania," from 1874 to 1879; and the "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy," in 1879. He also has edited two enlarged editions of "Guernsey's Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children." From notes taken upon his father's lectures on materia medica, he compiled and published an edition of "Guernsey's Key-notes," which met with a wonderfully rapid sale. He has published a concise work on "Urinalysis," and incorporated therewith an original blank form for recording the examination of urine, for the use of general practitioners, specialists and life insurance examiners. He was co-editor of the "Repertory to Hering's Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica." During a visit to Europe in 1890, Dr. Guernsey spent five weeks at Carlsbad; while there he prepared an article on the life and medical treatment pursued at this famous resort, which was published in the "Hahnemannian Monthly," and attracted considerable attention. He is a frequent contributor to the medical journals on various subjects. For many years Dr. Guernsey has been actively engaged in the training school for nurses of the Hahnemann Hospital, as lecturer, chairman of the curriculum of study and member of the executive committee. In 1895 he was appointed on the board of homœopathic medical examiners of Pennsylvania and is its secretary and treasurer. In 1894 he founded the Saturday Night Club of Microscopists, an organization of large membership, having for its object the scientific pursuit of pathology and medical research in general. Dr. Guernsey was chosen first president and has been retained in that office ever since. In 1876 Dr. Guernsey married Gertrude

Thomas, daughter of Samuel Thomas of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of David Thomas, the pioneer of the anthracite iron industry in America. They have four living children: Raimund Thomas, Ethel Rebecca, Gertrude Madeleine and Henry Newell Guernsey.

King Vol IV

Joseph C. Guernsey, M. A., M. D.

Praise and Blame for Traffic Squad

To the Editor of The North American.

PROBABLY no recent condition in Philadelphia has contributed more to the comfort and safety of the moving public than the traffic regulations of the street. For this reform Director Clay deserves the greatest praise. Firstly, for establishing a new order of street travel; secondly, for enforcing his regulations to such a high degree of efficiency.

The "new order" means the compelling of vehicles to move in the same direction as the trolley cars in the business and more crowded portions of the city, thus avoiding blocks, jams, delay of progress, etc. Also the requiring of all standing vehicles to occupy only one side of the street. The intentions in all this are good, and are more or less successful according to the efficiency, or otherwise, of the policemen on duty at each crossing.

No one is in a better position to observe the manners of these policemen, mounted and on foot, than the busy practitioner whose duties call him to all parts of the city. He will notice at one crossing the policeman who stands in the center of his side of the street, and, with his back turned to the oncoming travel, in a lordly, arbitrary manner directs said travel—and he does it pretty badly! He does not trouble himself to notice what character of vehicle is en route (standing with his back turned to approaching carts, wagons, etc.), whether it be a light one-horse carriage that can readily stop and easily start again, or a brougham with prancing horses which act nervously on being quickly halted; or a heavily loaded two-horse dray or business wagon, the stopping of which means a heavy strain on the horses to get started again, especially on an icy or snowy street; or a large touring automobile.

All are suddenly checked (and many an automobile "goes dead" when too abruptly stopped) by the indifferent policemen who stands, remember, with his back turned, equally ignorant of and indifferent to what is moving toward him. One majestic wave of his cane stops everything behind him; and another equally majestic wave of the same cane starts traffic going again.

He shows no discrimination or judgment in his treatment of man or woman, horses or automobiles, light carriages or heavily loaded wagons.

Another policeman is he who stands on his side of the street like the rock of Gibraltar. He may look before and behind, but it is only to direct travel to the other side of the street, for not the fraction of an inch will he move his sacred person for the accommodation of a vehicle nor for any number of them. Whoever wishes to get by him must drive around him. He could considerably facilitate travel by moving back a little or stepping forward slightly; but not he. No, sir. He is a policeman. He feels very grand, very important, and is wholly unaccommodating. Not a step will he move to oblige anybody.

The late Mayor Fitler had an experience with just such a policeman. His honor was met at Market street wharf by his carriage, and en route to his office he found a policeman standing in the street. There was abundant room for the policeman to move and allow the carriage to pass, and had he known and recognized the Mayor he would certainly have done so. But he stood in front of the carriage, thus blocking the street and stopping other vehicles and ordering them to drive around him.

Instantly on reaching his office the Mayor sent for the policeman, took away his star and discharged him from the force, saying: "You were placed in the street to preserve order and to assist travel; you were not placed there to obstruct travel."

It would be a good thing if other policemen were forcibly taught that they are placed in the street to assist and not to obstruct travel.

Not long ago I witnessed an attack by an immovable policeman which seemed unwarranted. A well-known physician was driving very slowly driving down Chestnut street on the right-hand side. As he approached one of the cross streets he looked into a store window, temporarily losing sight of his horse. Suddenly, feeling a violent jar, he found a policeman had seized his horse's bridle and was savagely jerking the bit against his horse's mouth.

Red with passion, the policeman roared: "Were you trying to drive over me?"

"No," replied the physician, "I did not see you."

"Where were your eyes?" demanded the policeman.

"I was looking in that store window," answered the physician.

"Well, you cross over to that side of the street and drive," ordered the cop.

The physician, who for over fifty years has been accustomed to "keep to the right as the law directs," finds it hard, at this late day, to keep to the left; but he "crossed over" to the left-hand side of the street as soon as a trolley car and large business wagon which had been halted by the action, had passed on.

Now there was ample room on the right-hand side of the street for the physician to pass, the only obstruction being the inflated cop. Had he politely or obligingly moved about two steps, that encounter with the physician would have been averted. Here was a most flagrant case of a policeman deliberately obstructing instead of facilitating travel.

There is another policeman—the very indolent official who listlessly stands with his cane tucked under his arm or idly pointed toward the ground. Nothing in the way of street traffic seems to interest him; but if an acquaintance approach, he brightens up and carries on quite a conversation. Especially indifferent is he to the city ordinance which reads as follows:

"The drivers of all drays, wagons, carts and furniture cars shall not follow each other in a continuous line, but shall, when driving, be at their horses' heads or holding the lines of the same, and shall allow space of ten feet between each of them, and any owner, or driver, or person aforesaid who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of $5."

It is to be wondered whether policemen are aware of this law, since it is so generally unheeded. Many carts and wagons proceed along the street with the driver walking on the sidewalk instead of "at his horse's head," or he may be seen riding in his wagon, but not "holding the lines" of his horse. As for allowing "space of ten feet between each," from two to five or six vehicles are often seen in "continuous line," the nose of each horse almost touching the tail board of the cart or wagon preceding. They pass policemen in this manner, who, from indifference to or ignorance of the law, make no attempt to enforce it in whole nor even in part. Can it be that they are uninstructed in this ordinance or are they not directed to enforce it?

Happily there are on duty in Philadelphia many policemen of brain, of ready wit, of obliging disposition, of thoughtful consideration for others, etc. These men are good to look at personally, and the way they handle traffic is edifying. They do not stand still, like great hulks, but are constantly on the gentle move, glancing in front, behind and on each side. No vehicle, large or small, horse drawn or motor; no man, woman or child; no athlete or cripple approaches without the knowledge and attention of these policemen, who are truly "nature's gentlemen." They stop the light load, but only slow down the heavily loaded; they carefully pilot the old and the feeble, and personally protect the young and careless from all harm at their crossings. They have a cheery word for drivers of horses and automobiles; a respectful salute for physicians and business men, and they are always happy because they are so helpful to their fellow-beings. May their number be greatly multiplied and theirs terms of service long!

JOSEPH C. GUERNSEY, M. D.

Guernsey, Joseph Colburn, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872; at one time trustee at his alma mater; for many years secretary and treasurer of the homeopathic board of medical examiners; formerly on the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital; member of the American Institution of Homeopathy; aged 80; died, February 23. 1930.

DR. JOS. C. GUERNSEY—IN MEMORIAM

DEATH, which is the wish of some, the release of many, and the end of all, has finally brought to a finish the career of service for Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey. A staunch homeopathist, an ardent worker in homeopathic organizations and a man loved by all his colleagues and associates.

Many years of his life he gave to the advancement of homeopathy in Philadelphia and in the United States. Following in the footsteps of his honored father he did naught but add to the esteem in which Henry N. Guernsey was always held.

He was a true friend, overflowing with kindness for the young man and always willing to be of service in any manner, shape or form.

Throughout his long career Dr. Guernsey made many friends and no enemies. Ordinarily lack of enemies means negativity of character—the man who does nothing, offends nobody and is a nonentity, is the rule. Dr. Guernsey was the exception; he had positive convictions and acted upon them with energy and enthusiasm. He fought for his principles but with all this positiveness he was tolerant. If the vote went against him on any issue, he accepted the will of the majority and cooperated with his colleagues to the full extent of his ability. He never indulged in personalities nor did he speak meanly of any man.

We must feel with Victor Hugo when he voiced the following sentiment, "Alas! in their tombs they decay more slowly than in our hearts."

GUERNSEY, EGBERT, M.D., now of New York city, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8th, 1823. His preparatory course for college was passed at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass. A year was devoted to teaching, followed by a year in the scientific department of Yale College. A trip to Europe occupied another year. He graduated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in 1846. During the last year of his medical studies, wishing to become familiar with the details of pharmacy, he entered a drug store, where he became thoroughly conversant with pharmaceutical science. The year after his graduation, he had the charge of a large drug establishment. In 1847, with two others, he commenced the *Williamsburg* (now the Brooklyn) *Daily Times*, the editorial chair f which he filled for eighteen months. During his connection with the *Times*, he prepared a school history of the United States, and also a primary history; both of which have had a very extensive circulation. Early in 1849, he was appointed City Physician of Williamsburg, now Brooklyn, E. D. His attention was first directed to homœopathy by the case of a poor woman suffering from intense retching and vomiting. Every means at his disposal under the allopathic system having failed to afford relief, and completely baffled in every attempt to alleviate her sufferings, fearing the woman would die, he called to his aid physicians of his school of medicine, who acknowledged themselves unable to afford relief. Determined to save his patient, if she could be saved, he consulted Dr. George Cox, who had lately become a homœopathist. A few doses of arsenicum gave her prompt and thorough relief, every unpleasant symptom disappearing before the potency of the medicine. The successful treatment of this case induced a close and thoughtful examination of the system and principles of homœopathy, which resulted in a thorough conviction of their strict accordance with scientific rules. In December of this year, suffering from impaired health, he was advised by his brother-physicians to move into the country. He accordingly settled at Fishkill Landing, opposite Newburgh, N. Y. Here, in connection with Dr. Hall of Newburgh, he edited the second edition of "Jahn's Manual," in doing which, the large manual, translated by Dr. Hempel, was carefully condensed, and new editions made in both the Materia Medica, and the Repertory, from the best authorities.

The Hudson River Railroad was then being opened through the place, and the cholera broke out with great severity along the line of the road, among the laborers. This was followed by a severe type of dysentery, which spread with wonderful rapidity over all the country. All the physicians of the neighborhood were kept busy day and night; and so pressing was the exigency that, during four months of the continuance of the disease, almost the whole of his sleep was obtained while travelling in his carriage. The value of homœopathy was thoroughly tested at that time. Its superiority was apparent in the fact that, while under allopathic treatment multitudes died, he did not lose a single patient.

His health being firmly established, Dr. Guernsey, in 1851, settled in New York. Soon after his settlement there, he published a valuable work, entitled, "Domestic Practice," and shortly after gave to the public a little treatise which he named, "Gentleman's Handbook of Homœopathy." Both of these works, valuable in the amount and kind of instruction they give, have had a large and deserved popularity. He received at this date the appointment of Physician to The Home of the Friendless, which office he filled with great fidelity, and with acceptance to the directors and the patients, for fourteen years, when he resigned it to younger hands. Dr. Guernsey was for one year President of the County Medical Society; one year Professor of Materia Medica, and three years Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York. This latter position he resigned in 1867.

Med Century Oct 1903

Dr. Egbert Guernsey.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey, the eminent and well-known physician of New York, died at his summer home in Fishkill Landing, on September 19th, at the advanced age of 80 years..

Dr. Guernsey was at one time one of the most prominent physicians of the homœopathic school in New York. He practiced his profession for over a half century, and to him was largely due the establishment of the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, the first institution of our school placed under city control. This institution upon its removal to Blackwell's Island became the Metropolitan Hospital.

He established, about 1873, the Homœopathic Times, and became its editor. In later years his position as a homœopathic physician became ill-defined, the Homœopathic Times became the Medical Times, its homœopathic support left it, and for a number of years it has been recognized by none of the medical schools. Dr. Guernsey was popularly known as a homœopathic physician up to his death, though his practice did not conform to our school. He was an able writer, in his earlier, what we may term homœopathic years, he wrote a work on domestic Homœopathy for family use. At the bedside his manner was charming and lovable, endearing him to his patients, his skill was great, and his success unquestionable. Besides the establishment of the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, he founded the Guernsey Maternity, formerly the Western Dispensary. He was active in the establishment of the Hahnemann Hospital and the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane. He also formerly held a professorship in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Florence Guernsey.

Banquet to Dr. Egbert Guernsey. The present year being the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Guernsey's graduation of medicine, the Medical Board and the Alumni Association of the Metropolitan Hospital and other friends celebrated the event by a complimentary dinner at the Union League Club, New York, on May 27th. Covers were laid for sixty-four, and the beautiful banquet room with the profusion of flowers, presented an exquisite appearance and one to be remembered.

Dr. Alfred K. Hills, Chairman of the Committee, presided on the occasion and acted as toastmaster.

Dr. Hills's toast to Dr. Guernsey and the presentation of a silver loving-cup was followed with a reply by Dr. Guernsey.

The toasts were as follows: "Department of Charities," Gen. Jos. R. O'Beirne; "Regents of the University of the State of New York," Dr. W. H. Watson; "The Medical Board," Dr. C. L. Bogg; "The House Staff," Dr. Bukk G. Carleton; "The Chief of Staff," Dr. G. T. Stewart; "The Lawyer and the Physician," Hon. W. Van Namee; "The Empire State," Gen. Howard Carroll; "Surgeon General," Dr. Terry; "The State of New Jersey," Dr. Mandeville; "Our Medical Colleges," Prof. Malcolm Seal: "The Medical Press," Dr. E. H. Porter. Remarks were also made by Dr. Jas. A. Carmichael and Dr. W. M. L. Fiske. H.M. Aug '96

SONG OF THE "NEW SCHOOL."

O, Dr. Egbert G.,
Says he to himself, says he,
"I'll start a "New School,"
"By the Golden Rule."
Says Dr. Egbert G.

Then Dr. Egbert G.,
Called his disciples three,
And agreed on a name,
For the child of fame,
Did Dr. Egbert G.

Then Dr. Egbert G.,
Appealed to the country, he:
"You may bet your sweet life
"That I'll stop all this strife,
"If the world will be guided by me."

Then Dr. Egbert G.,
Says he to the world, says he:
"You must drop all the texts
"Of your various sects,
"And take one invented by me."

Then Dr. Egbert G.,
In haughty majestie,
Got down from his throne,
And walked off all alone,
Did Dr. Egbert G.

Then Dr. Egbert G.,
Looked back for the crowd, did he,
But they paid no attention
To the new invention
Of Dr. Egbert G.

Then Dr. Egbert G.,
Says he to himself, says he:
"Though I can't rule the roost,
"Yet it's been a big boost
"For Dr. Egbert G."

The Medical Era.

N Am Jl Hom March 1890

EGBERT GUERNSEY.

Farewell Comrade! Thy work on earth is done;
For years three score thou'st steadfast stood for right
'Gainst error and schisms, with prophetic sight—
'Gainst conceits and myths, that under the sun
Gain place and power and rank ignobly won.
Nobly hast thou wrought in the unequal fight,
Nobly hast thou won by faith in truth and right;
Nothing less wast thine from thy exalted zone.
Virtues rare thou hadst, 'mongst them Charity,
Which no evil thinketh; the love of Truth,—
The supremest virtue; and from thy youth,
Love of Man and of largest Liberty.
If "glory bides when calumny hath fled,"
Virtues live in the dear departed dead.

—David Allyn Gorton.

September 19, 1903.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Jr., son of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, the well-known physician, died yesterday morning at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, his father's country home, from a hæmorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Guernsey had been ill for some time. He was born in this city thirty-two years ago, and was a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The body will be brought to this city to-day and the funeral will take place at the home of Dr. Guernsey, No. 528 Fifth Ave., to-morrow at 4 p. m. The Rev. Arthur Judge, associate rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will read the burial service, and the burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.—*From the Tribune, July 25th, 1893.*

The above clipping for the information of Dr. Guernsey's numerous friends, will carry with it a pang of sorrow and elicit, we are sure, a full measure of sympathy with this bereaved family. There is a double sadness in this case, first, that a bright and what might have been a brilliant career has been cut off, and second, that a fond and loving father's hopes have thus been blighted. To those who know the tender, loving heart of Dr. Guernsey it is not necessary to speak, and to those who do not we will only say that twenty years of close association would seem to warrant the writer in assuming a knowledge of what he asserts, and it is that he has never met a more congenial, loving soul, devoted to his family and friends, with a sweetness which cannot be surpassed. The loss of his only boy is a terrible blow, notwithstanding the fact that his illness has extended over many years. May peace go with him. To his devoted father and mother we can only offer our sincere condolence. A. K. H.

N Y Times Aug 1893

EGBERT GUERNSEY, A. M., M. D. LL. D.

Am Inst Hom 1904

Dr. Guernsey was born at Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823, and was almost the last of a long line of Puritan ancestry, dating back nearly four centuries, many of whom distinguished themselves by deeds of valor and the exercise of civic virtues in almost all the departments of human activity. He received his literary education at Phillips Academy at Andover, at Exeter, and his scientific course at Yale, after which he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Valentine Mott in 1845, and graduated with honor from the University of New York in 1846.

The time was auspicious for the character of the man; the new medical heresy was rank in New York under the leadership of Dr. John F. Gray and the Hulls, and young Guernsey fell an easy victim to its infection; he entered with all of the enthusiasm of his warm, impulsive nature upon its propagation; being, by nature, an organizer and a leader of men, he was fitted to take the part and to do the work that the occasion offered. He was one of the founders of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, the Hahnemann Hospital, and led in the movement which finally ultimated in evolving the old Inebriates' Asylum on Ward's Island into a Hospital under Homœopathic control, and finally into the great Metropolitan Hospital, of the staff of which he was President at the time of his death.

The Egbert Guernsey Maternity and Children's Ward of the Hahnemann Hospital owe their existence to Dr. and Mrs. Guernsey.

Dr. Guernsey was one of the founders of the State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, N. Y.; was for nineteen years a Trustee, and for four years Vice-President of it; he was the founder, also, of the Training School for Nurses at the Hahnemann Hospital, and at the Metropolitan Hospital; he had been President of the New York State and County Medical Societies, and from 1864 to 1868 was Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York.

Dr. Guernsey was one of the founders of the Union League Club of New York, of which he was a member at his death. He was a life member of the New York Geographical and Historical Societies, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and County Homœopathic Societies, the Academy of Science, and various other and scientific and literary organizations.

A few years since, the College of St. Francis Xavier conferred upon Dr. Guernsey the degree of LL. D.

No account of the character and achievements of our deceased colleague would be complete without reference to his literary activities. He was for a time Editor of "*The Evening Mirror,*" and was associated with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris in establishing "*The Brooklyn Daily Times.*" He wrote a comprehensive history of the United States for the use of schools, and was the author of a work on "Homœopathic Domestic Practice," which passed through many editions and has been translated into the European languages.

For more than fifty years Dr. Guernsey has been a conspicuous figure in New York; he was a large man physically, of warm, generous impulses and great breadth of mind; naturally, therefore, he had a large and influential clientele; he founded the "*Medical Times*" in 1872, and was its Editor-in-Chief for many years; more to him than to any other man are the Homœopathic Institutions of New York indebted for their existence.

In the death of Dr. Guernsey, which occurred Sept. 19, 1903, at his country home in Fishkill-on-Hudson, after several years of ill-health, the American Institute of Homœopathy and the profession of medicine have lost one of the most faithful and distinguished members.

Few men have lived, as did Dr. Guernsey, to see the fruition of their labors and the realization of their hopes. Dr. Guernsey could say with the great apostle, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith."

Dr. Guernsey was married in 1848 to Sarah Lefferts Schenk, a descendant of Edgar de Schenken, who was Seneschal to Charlemagne, and of his descendant, Johannes Schenk, who came to this country from Holland in 1663. She

was a woman of clear perceptions and broad mind, in full sympathy with her husband's ambitions, and animated by the same high purpose—that of living for others. Five children were born to them, of whom only Miss Florence survives; three died in infancy, and Dr. Egbert, Jr., in early manhood. Mrs. Guernsey died May 20, 1901.

On May 5, 1904, there was unveiled a tablet in the Metropolitan Hospital with the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D., LL. D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD
of
METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL
from its establishment on Ward's Island
in 1875 until his death.
With him originated the plan
which developed into the founding
of this Institution and
the recognition of the
Homœopathic Profession
of medicine by the Department of
Public Charities of the City of New York.
This memorial was erected by this Department
as a tribute to his unselfish devotion
to the advancement of medical science, his broad
philanthropy and loyal citizenship.

HOMER FOLKS,
Commissioner.

JAMES E. DOUGHERTY,
Deputy Commissioner.

The doctor joined the Institute in 1848, becoming a senior in 1873. At the time of his death there were only three members who antedated him—one by one year and two by two years. D. A. G.

IN MEMORIAM—EGBERT GUERNSEY.

Am Inst Hom 1904

DR. M. O. TERRY said:

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY:

The responsibility of speaking on the character and life-work of so eminent a man, physician and citizen of this republic as Dr. Egbert Guernsey I consider to be very great indeed. Only those who knew him intimately or have read much of his editorial writings in that excellent journal, *"The Medical Times,"* can fully appreciate this remark.

Since the introduction of homœopathy into this country in 1826, by Dr. Gram, Dr. Guernsey was intimately associated with and was a part of the growth and strength of the homœopathic school. Such a strong character as was his stands out as prominently as an oasis in the desert.

Possibly my interpretation of the divine will of the Creator may be wrong, but it seems to me that during the lapse of ages men have been selected to perform a special work as leaders in order to bring about results which seem to have been fore-ordained. It is my opinion that each one of us has absolute control of himself, but that there are subtle influences at work, supernatural or otherwise, which have much to do with our destinies. Surely a grand character was selected to do the work which was so well done by Dr. Guernsey. "The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain; the river its channel

in the soil; the animal, its bones in the stratum; the fern and leaf, their modest epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its sculpture in the sand or the stone. Not a foot steps into the sand, or along the ground, but appears in characters more or less lasting, a map of its march. Every act of the man inscribes itself in the memory of his fellows, and in his own manners and face. The air is full of sounds; the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures; and every object covered over with hints, which speak to the intelligent." Thus I propose to show that this illustrious physician had his allotted place in the universe, performed his work and fulfilled his destiny, leaving an influence behind which nothing can ever eradicate.

The first of his name in this country, from whom he is directly descended in the sixth generation, was John Guernsey, a native of the Island of Guernsey, who came to America in the earliest colonial days, and, in 1638, was one of one hundred and thirty Puritans to found New Haven, Conn. He was a man of prominence, and no less than thirteen of his descendants served in the Revolutionary War. His great grandson John was born at Woodburn, Conn. His son Noah married Hannah Hollister, a direct descendant of William Clinton, First Earl of Huntington (1350), whose descendant was earl of Lincoln, a short time after merged into the Duke of Newcastle. Noah had a son who married Amanda Crosby, a kinsman of Enoch Crosby, the famous Revolutionary spy.

Egbert Guernsey was the issue of that marriage. He was born July 8, 1823, at Litchfield, Conn., and was educated at Phillips Academy and Yale, where he entered the Scientific Department, and he was finally graduated at the Medical Department of the City of New York in 1846. He was a student during his college course of the famous surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott.

In 1845, while still an undergraduate in medicine, he became city editor of *"The Evening Mirror,"* associated with Nathaniel P. Willis and George P. Morris. He founded *"The Brooklyn Daily Times,"* in 1848, and for two years was its editor-in-chief. In 1872 was associated with Dr. A. Gerald Hull in the editing of *"Jahr's Manual,"* and, in 1872, he founded *"The Medical Times,"* of New York. In early life he wrote a school history of the United States which was a text-book for many years. His *"Domestic Practice,"* published in 1855, has passed through eleven editions, is a popular book up to the present time, and has been translated into the French, German, Spanish and Danish languages. So far we have given illustrations of a progressive turn of mind; one interested in the literary whirlpool of his day and generation.

In 1846 Dr. Guernsey began the practice of medicine in Williamsburg, afterwards a part of Brooklyn and now a part of New York, where he was city physician. Two years later he located in New York. He had been educated as an old-school physician and surgeon, and began his practice as such. A man of his extensive reading and observation was soon brought in contact with the latest ideas in therapeutics, and being of a liberal turn of mind, nothing

could restrain his adoption of the principles, with the soundness of which he was impressed, the results of experimentations proven in his daily practice, and he, therefore, joined the homœopathic profession. For six years he held the chair, first as professor of Materia Medica, and then of Theory and Practice, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

In 1870 he organized and was the first president of the Western Dispensary, afterwards united with the Hahnemann Hospital under the name of the "Guernsey Maternity," of which he was also one of the founders.

In 1877 he was largely instrumental in having the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island converted into a general hospital under the direction of the Department of Charities, and placed under the control of the homœopathic profession, since which time and up to the termination of his great career he was president of the medical board of the institution, now removed to Blackwell's Island, and which stands as a record of his influence and liberal thought as the Metropolitan Hospital. He was also one of the founders of the first Homœopathic State Hospital for the Insane in this country, located at Middletown, N. Y., was nineteen years a member of the Board of Trustees and four years its vice-president.

He was the founder of the Training School for Nurses at the Hahnemann, Metropolitan and the State Hospital at Middletown, N. Y. He has been president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York and of the County Society. In 1864 he enlisted in the Guard of the State of New York, and was the surgeon of the Sixth Regiment until 1868.

Dr. Guernsey was one of the founders of the Union League Club of New York, and was a life member of the New York Geographical and Historical Societies and of the Academy of Science. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the State of New York and Doctor of Laws from the College of St. Francis Xavier.

At 12:30 noon, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at his summer place in Fishkill-on-Hudson, the spirit left its earthly tabernacle to dwell with its Creator.

Eighty years of the life just closed takes us back to 1823. It was in this year that Dr. Gram, of Copenhagen, began his investigations as to the value of homœopathy. Two years later he was satisfied as to its efficacy, and, in 1826, he was the first to introduce it into New York City. We all know that Dr. Gram was not only highly educated, and very successful as a practitioner—having accumulated a competence at the age of forty years—but that his relations with the profession as an old-school physician were of the highest, for his uncle was Professor Fenger, the King's physician. The spirit, therefore, which was in the bosoms of the distinguished men who introduced homœopathy into this country was the spirit of independence which broke away from the throne of Great Britain in our colonial days.

After him Dr. John F. Gray seems to have been his first follower, and many here, possibly with myself, may remember the culture and personal qualities which characterized this distinguished man whose last years were spent at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Then came Drs. Abram Wilson, Hull, Joslin and other scientific minds. As you all know Dr. Hull became a writer on subjects pertaining to homœopathy, and no man was more efficient with his pen. As an associate of Dr. Hull, in editing his Manual, Dr. Guernsey was placed in an atmosphere which must have followed him through life.

Let us not forget the men who have assisted in giving homœopathy a high position, one recognized by our legislative bodies throughout this land. If one will critically read the biographical sketches of those connected with this Institute who have gone before us, and will scan the work of the active members of the Institute of today one will be convinced, as stated in the beginning of this address, that each of us has his part to perform absolutely distinct from that of any other member. At the present time I have in mind the names of such men as Gram, Hull, Hemple, Franklin, Helmuth, Allen, Talcott, Talbot, Paine, Watson, Pratt, Buck, Biggar, Runnels, Couch, McClelland, Conrad Wesselhoeft, Packard, Custis Van Lennepp and Bartlett. Not all have been mentioned by any means, but a sufficient number have been selected, I think, to convince the ordinary mind of the individual work of each.

And so with the subject under consideration. The citations made from writers of his career show how much he did to dignify the homœopathic school in this country. His broad education, his high position as an educator of liberty of opinion and action in the medical profession, as expressed for years in his able editorials in "The Medical Times," his absolute independence in all matters to which he had given careful thought, caused him to be firm in his convictions to the last.

Notwithstanding his firmness his temperament was sweet and even childlike. He was a gigantic physical and mental machine, wired with extreme delicacy, yet withal keyed to meet emergencies of all kinds and with inherent force for supporting every new question. During the most active part of his career, at the time when opposition was fierce, owing to his advanced and liberal thought he was greatly in the minority; in fact, he was thought by many a heretic. But time has settled the question as to his advanced perception and the evolution which he hoped for has come about more swiftly than the more advanced at that time supposed possible. Each school has become less positive as to the absolute correctness of its position. The members of the one school are willing to admit that educated men of the opposite school are honest in their convictions, logical in their reasoning and successful in their practice.

It is only recently that the American Medical Association has dropped restrictions and the members of the homœopathic school are allowed admission to this organization without pledging themselves in any way to conflict with their independence or faith in their own school. It is to be hoped that the same liberty and concession on either side will continue until the goal of complete unity will be reached, a consummation for which Dr. Guernsey worked during his entire life, and which he lived to see so far advanced.

New York.—Censured.—The New York County Homœpathic Medical Society, at a special meeting at the Ophthalmic Hospital, February 21, spent three hours in considering the case of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, editor of the *Medical Times*, who was charged with making repeated statements derogatory to the society and to homœopathic members of the profession. The committee on legislation made a report recommending the censure of Dr. Guernsey. The recommendation of censure was adopted, with but one dissenting vote, and a resolution declaring that Dr. Guernsey ought to resign his membership in the society was immediately passed.

Press Comments.—Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who was respectfully requested by the New York Homœopathic Society to resign his membership at the meeting on Friday evening, is one of the old "war horses" of homœopathy. He was never so much a war horse as he was on this occasion. The light of battle was in his eye, and wherever he saw an antagonist's head he charged it. He has been president of both the county and State societies, and is now in charge of the medical staff of the homœopathic hospital on Ward's Island. The doctor makes professional enemies in two ways: he is very elastic in his practice, and very free in the use of his tongue. He holds his opinions firmly, and expresses them with great frankness. He enjoys a controversy, because it promotes the circulation of the blood, exercises the intellectual faculties and increases the stock of knowledge. His age does not seem to interfere with his mental or physical vitality. He can do as much work now as he did thirty or forty years ago. His professional maxim is: "Don't fool yourself with the idea that Hahnemann knew everything." In the opinion of the majority of the county society, he carried this principle a little too far when he consented to the service of allopathic physicians on his staff. They felt as if the principle *similia similibus* had, metaphorically speaking, been ducked in a horse pond, by such a concession to a school that ridiculed it. It had been insulted and despitefully used by a man who professed to honor it. Thereupon they set upon the doctor, and were not satisfied until they had secured the passage of a resolution requesting him to step down and out. But the doctor isn't that sort of man. He never steps down and out when he can "sail in." He will "hold the fort" at Ward's Island until the commissioners of charities tell him to retire, and in the meantime he will continue to administer copious doses of "the vilest allopathic medicines" so long as he is satisfied that they do his patients good.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, in requesting the resignation of Dr. Egbert Guernsey and in censuring Dr. E. G. Rankin, did not crush either of these gentlemen, so far as I could see when I called on them yesterday. Both said they would never resign, as requested.

Dr. Rankin showed some feeling. He characterized the society as a political machine, and said that it was degrading itself. He declared that he did not care what the society said or did, and that he appeared at the meeting Friday night only to right himself in the eyes of the public.

The action of the society in proceeding against him, he said, was illegal. "It is customary," said he, "when charges are preferred against a member of the society, to lay the matter, with proof, before the Governing Committee, which, after notify-

ing the defendant, refers the complaint to the Legislative Committee. In the case of Dr. Guernsey and myself the Legislative Committee, without waiting for our defense, turned in a sealed report, which was opened at the special meeting Friday night. I never used the language attributed to me as applied to members of the society, and will pay no attention to the censure."

Dr. Guernsey seemed to take the matter much less to heart than his younger colleague. When I asked him if he would tender his resignation, as requested by the society, he replied emphatically that he would do nothing of the kind. "I shall pay no attention whatever to the request. The proceeding was illegal and disgraceful, and I will resist any attempt to oust me from the society."

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Said the doctors, indignant: "By Guernsey we're told
That we barter professional honor for gold.
He calls us deceitful, dishonest and quacks,
And deals us severe unprofessional whacks.
Disdaining amenities due to pathology,
He indulges in terms that disgrace demonology.
Let us give like for like till we pause in satiety,
And make him resign from our worthy society.
Similia similibus curantur!"

Said Guernsey:—"The doctrine, I really suppose,
Of Hahnemann's good just as far as it goes.
A doctor's chief duty's to cure, not to kill,
Though he borrow allopathy's powder or pill.
The charges I made I refuse to retract;
If bad names I called you I stick to the fact!
I have come here to stay and you can't put me out
Whatever the potency be in your shout.
Similia similibus curantur!" —*N. Y. Herald.*

The question of interest to non-professional observers in the movement of the County Homœopathic Society to discipline Dr. Egbert Guernsey is whether Dr. Guernsey has attacked homœopathy as a principle, or only the abuses of certain homœopathic practitioners. If it is true that Dr. Guernsey has stigmatized homœopathy as a humbug, then there can be no doubt as to the propriety of removing his name from the list of the homœopathic society. Indeed, it is inconceivable that a man of self-respect should for a moment consent to retain his membership in a society whose principles he had thus denounced.

But we do not understand this to be Dr. Guernsey's position. The utterances which proved so distasteful to other members of the society were called forth by the recent controversy regarding the management of the homœopathic hospital, over which Dr. Guernsey presides. Dr. Guernsey was bitterly attacked by cer-

tain of his colleagues for using in the hospital practice remedies not authorized on the strict theory of homœopathy. He not only admitted the charge, but carried the war into the enemy's camp by accusing his accusers of resorting in their private practice to precisely the same expedients. In the heat of this controversy Dr. Guernsey let fall the disagreeable epithets for which the society's investigating committee has called him to account. No attack, so far as we know, was made by him upon the principles of the homœopathic school; except that he asserted flatly that the scope of the homœopathic theory is limited, and that no practitioner should rely upon that theory alone for the cure of all diseases.

There can be no doubt that Dr. Guernsey's position in this is sustained by the best medical opinion and practice of the country. It should be borne in mind that the old school of medicine, if only by virtue of its antiquity, is the empirical school. It has always recognized successful experiment as a criterion for the usefulness of remedies higher in value than logical theory. We should certainly state nothing new or startling in attributing the same habit of judgment to the broad-minded practitioners of the new school. But nothing can be more dangerous, in any field of investigation, than blind adherence to theory, and the rejection of truth because it can not be reasoned out from certain pre-established principles. Such adherence is mere bigotry. It is the enemy of progress; in medicine it is the enemy of human health and welfare. So far as Dr. Guernsey rebuked this professional intolerance, the common sense of the community will yield him hearty sympathy. But we suspect that the doctor, in his moments of irritation, has offended grievously against that mysterious code known as professional etiquette.—*The Advertiser.*

No Proscription.—The fact that homœopathic physicians in this State have no representation in the proposed system of State examinations and licenses leads the Syracuse *Standard* to say, that, while homœopathy is officially recognized by the State in the homœopathic asylum for the insane, at Middletown, and in other ways, "it is not right that candidates to practice by homœopathic principles shall depend for permission on physicians belonging to a rival school of medicine. That is the long and short of the matter; and the matter does not admit any discussion."

The surprising thing about it is that any person intelligent enough to draw up a bill on the subject should have dreamed of ignoring the homœopathists in such a case. The ordinary principles of fairness and courtesy would seem to imperatively demand such recognition, even on the part of the competing school

—much more on the part of the State, which can not rightfully show any discrimination as between the two parties. The time has gone by for even the suggestion of proscription at the expense of homœopathy through State or municipal acts. The friends of one are about as numerous and powerful as those of the other school, so that it would be exceedingly foolish to force an issue upon the public in this matter.—*Rochester Herald.*

DOCTORS AND EDUCATION.—The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York have been in session in Albany during last week. Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot, of Rochester, delivered the introductory address, as chairman. Advanced ground was taken in favor of State examinations in medicine by him and by resolutions unanimously adopted. The resolutions, however, pointedly dissent from the bill now in the State senate and numbered 115, presented by the older school of medicine which the homœopathists call the allopathic school. That bill would provide the latter school with a majority of the examiners in any proposed State board, and the society lately in session at Albany insist that there should be distinct boards for each of the schools recognized by the law and that they should be of a character to assure a just recognition of the equality which the State has indicated concerning the different departments of medicine.

One thing is very certain: until the schools of medicine agree upon what they want, the Legislature will be justified in leaving the matter where it is. The prevention of quackery by law is very desirable, if possible, but, like many other results of an admirable character, the question of the ability to accomplish it is one of the most important considerations. Men can not be made sober by law or honest by law or learned by law, and it will be difficult to cure men by law of their fondness for being humbuged or of the credulity which leads them to resort to pretenders, whether in politics or in medicine.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Egbert Guernsey was educated in Hanover, Mass., graduated from the University of New York in 1846. (No date or place of birth mentioned) (New York The Metropolis, Page 216.)

EGBERT GUERNSEY.

IN the death of Egbert Guernsey, M.D., LL.D., September 19, 1903, the homeopathic profession lost one of its most eminent members. For over fifty years he had been prominent in the medical, civic, political and literary life of Greater New York, and his name was familiar to thousands who knew him as the great leader and defender of the new school. Many sided as he was, multiplied as his activities became, his first and only love was his profession and to that he devoted his utmost strength and energy. To his foresight, energy and influence was chiefly due the foundation of both the Hahnemann and Metropolitan Hospitals, and to these institutions he gave some of the best work of his life. At the one he long remained on the consulting staff and his forceful personality controlled the other till he died. The Middletown State Insane Hospital also owes very much to his efforts for its establishment, and for many years he was one of its Board of Trustees. Add to these varied and often arduous responsibilities the exactions of an immense practice and the trials of a medical editor, and some idea of the unending toil of his professional life may be gained. Dr. Guernsey was a man of strong literary instincts. This tendency found expression early in his career in founding the Williamsburgh (now Brooklyn) *Times* together with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. Later he wrote several notable school histories and a few years after published a number of medical works which had a wide circulation. In 1872 he founded the *Medical Times* and remained its editor until his death. Socially and politically he was prominent, and exerted a powerful influence.

Dr. Guernsey was always a striking personality. His thorough training, his diversified and extended experience had given him a broad outlook on the world, and he had a philosophy of his own. With all this a man of most strenuous convictions held with tenacity, defended most vigorously and yet with an ease and grace of expression that charmed if it did not always convince. His editorial range in the *Medical Times* was very wide. He saw not only what directly concerned medicine. but with true journalistic instinct presented every important development in every allied science. His sympathies were quick and warm, and his loyalty to principles or friends was never questioned.

It was perhaps because of this very sympathetic tendency, combined with the tension and training of literary work, that made him unduly sensitive to criticism—a weak point his opponents at times

took advantage of. A man so strong and able as Dr. Guernsey could not have been without some foes during his active career. He had some, and it cannot be denied that they acquired a profound respect for his fighting qualities. But while he could fight he could also make peace. And long before he died, old animosities had vanished, old friendships had been renewed, and all bitterness had disappeared. So, in the fullness of years, at peace with the world, he laid aside its burdens and journeyed over the eternal and unknown sea.

N Am Hl Hom Nov 1903

PHYSICAL SIGNS OF LOBAR PNEUMONIA.

DR. LEWIS A. CONNER and Dr. George E. Dodge of New York, prepared a joint paper on the Physical Signs of Lobar Pneumonia which was presented to the New York Society of Internal Medicine (*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, September, 1903). The paper was based on a study of 392 cases treated at the Hudson Street Hospital, 1896–1902. All were under the general supervision of Dr. Conner, visiting physician.

The writers used the ear itself without the intervention of a stethoscope in auscultation. They believe the finer shades of breathing can be better made out in this way. It would seem as though that were a question of habit of the examiner. Conner and Dodge may be able to hear better without the stethoscope while others may not.

Attention is called to the fact that in breathing through the mouth a tubular quality is frequently given to the breathing sounds. This can be overcome by causing the patient to breathe through his nose. Another important point is that if a patient is lying on the side and the back of the chest examined, the lower side gives a percussion note noticeably deeper. If the patient is unable to sit up and have the back examined in that posture, he should either lie flat on his face, or first on one side and then on the other.

A study of the various acknowledged authorities showed diversity of opinion as to the first pathognomonic sounds heard in early pneumonia. Conner and Dodge, after quoting extensively, group the various opinions as follows:

"1. Those who recognize no significant change in the breathi

Med Times June 1901

IN MEMORIAM.

Sarah Lefferts Schenck, wife of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, passed to the higher life in this city, May 20, 1901, in her eighty-second year, from cardiac asthma. Her married life extended over a period of fifty-four years. Three children died in infancy, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Jr., a son, died ten years ago, and the only surviving child is Miss Florence Guernsey. Mrs. Guernsey originated from an old Dutch family, her father being Peter Tunis Schenck, her mother Jane Meserole, and her great uncle was John Lefferts, who sat in the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Guernsey's long life has been spent in forethought and devotion to the needs of others. A woman of tender sympathies, her heart was touched by the suffering and afflicted, and with a desire to use all means placed within reach by the researches of modern science for the alleviation of pain and disease, her time was spent in works of charity and philanthropy. She was, with her husband, the founder of the Western Dispensary, which culminated eventually in the noble Guernsey Maternity. She was one of the principal founders of the Hahnemann Hospital, of this city, giving of her strength and vigor unselfishly and without reluctance, unwearily giving time and thought for its interests and success. She was also one of the founders of the State Reformatory for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., of which she was a manager.

Her latest work was in behalf of the widows and orphans who were sufferers by the Spanish War, and for the relief of crippled children in this city.

Her sympathies were always on the alert for the downtrodden and suffering, and the last few years of war have been especially trying to her tender, sympathetic nature. Her mind was most active and interested in progressive work. Almost to the end she kept in touch with the events of the day and with the many good works she had been interested in throughout her life, and evinced pleasure as she heard of their progress and success. With her, "old age did not seem decay, but the ripening, the swelling of the fresh life within, that withers and bursts the husks."

"God's finger touched her and she slept."

A. K. H.

Tablet to Memory of Egbert Guernsey, M.D., LL.D.– On Thursday afternoon, May 5, a memorial tablet to the late Dr. Egbert Guernsey was unveiled at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Dr. Guernsey was instrumental in having a city hospital placed under homeopathic control. When the old Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital was organized in 1875, Dr. Guernsey was elected President of the Medical Board. He remained president when that institution was transferred to Blackwell's Island and became known as the Metropolitan Hospital, and was president until his death in September, 1903. The tablet unveiled was erected by the city, under the authority of former Commissioner of Public Charities, the Hon. Homer Folks. At the unveiling the present Commissioner, the Hon. James H. Tully, presided. The exercises took place in the presence of Miss Guernsey, the members of the Medical Board, the Board of Managers, the House Staff, a large proportion of the nurses and employees, and some two hundred invited guests, friends of Dr. Guernsey. The Rev. Dr. Littell, Chaplain of the Department, opened the exercises with prayer. Dr. Arthur L. Root, of the Medical Board, delivered an address outlining the history of the institution and the work Dr. Guernsey had done for it. Dr. Clinton L. Bagg, of the Medical Board, also delivered an address of eulogy. The exercises were closed by the Rev. Father Barnum, who delivered the benediction. N. Am. J. Hom. June 1904

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It is with regret that we note the passing of the figure of a man who has been a stalwart in the homeopathic school for many years. To Dr. Egbert Guernsey, of New York, more than any other man in the State is due the establishment of a great Charity Hospital in New York under homeopathic auspices. Another public institution which he was instrumental in obtaining for the homeopath is the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, of which he was for many years vice-president. In 1872 he founded the *New York Medical Times,* which he edited for many years, being associated with Dr. Alfred K. Hills, the present active editor. Of so much interest is his life that we think it quite worthy the notice clipped in extenso from the *New York Times:*

Dr. Guernsey was born at Litchfield, Conn., July 9, 1823, of old New England stock, being the sixth generation from those who left Boston in 1638 to settle at New Haven. Beginning his education in the schools of his native town, he followed with a course at the Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass. Two years in the Scientific Department of Yale came next, and then he made a tour of Europe, after which he entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1846.

His studies developed strong literary tastes, and in 1847 he established, in connection with W. P. Willis, George P. Morris, and others, *The Williamsburg,* now *The Brooklyn Daily Times.* He was at the time practicing his profession, but, notwithstanding his work among his patients and his editorial duties, he prepared a comprehensive school history of the United States and also a primary history, which had wide vogue as text-books. Early in 1849 Dr. Guernsey received the appointment as City Physician of Williamsburg, and soon after became a homeopath.

Dr. John Hervey Demarest of 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who was Dr. Guernsey's pupil first and his friend of more than forty years' standing, last night told a romantic story of the change in Dr. Guernsey's medical faith at this time. "He was," said Dr. Demarest, "attending a young woman who was suffering from pleurisy. It was a stubborn case. He had been studying the Hahnemann philosophy, and with great fear administered the remedy bryonia. The malady was cured during the night, to the astonishment and delight of all concerned, and Dr. Guernsey married the patient soon after, his final breaking down beginning with her death about two years ago."

Dr. Guernsey lost patients and prestige through the change. He was expelled or dropped from practically all of the professional organizations with which he was affiliated, but refused to recant, and built up a new practice with such success that at the time of his death he was said to have attended in his career more persons of high standing in the community than any other doctor.

Something more than ten years ago,

Dr. Demarest said, Dr. Guernsey was expelled from the County Homeopathic Medical Society for heresy to the Hahnemann doctrines, this growing out of his efforts to bring all reputable practitioners together. About four years ago his final triumph came when the late Dr. William Tod Helmuth moved that he be reinstated. The motion was promptly seconded, and Dr. Demarest demanded a standing vote, when every member at once arose, and wild demonstrations of approval followed when it was seen that Dr. Guernsey was unanimously vindicated by those who had scored him a decade before.

Dr. Guernsey, in the winter of 1849, found the neighborhood of this city so uncomfortable that he moved to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, where, in conjunction with Dr. Hall, he edited the second edition of "Jahr's Manual," a famous textbook of the homeopaths. It was in 1851 that he returned to this city and resumed active practice, after publishing a book, "Domestic Practice," which attracted wide attention. Another volume, "Gentleman's Handbook of Homeopathy," followed from his pen, and added to his rapidly growing fame. He was elected President of the County and State Medical Societies, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Regents of the State University.

He also occupied the Chair of Therapeutics in the Homeopathic College for six years, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. The Western Dispensary was founded by Dr. Guernsey in 1868 for the benefit of the sick poor. He was its first President. He was long at the head of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, which was the fore-runner of the Metropolitan Hospital . He

[redacted]

its phenomena.

Dr. Guernsey was a notable figure in the streets, weighing when in health more than 400 pounds, and he and his wife together weighed more than 600 pounds. He had lost flesh since his nearly fatal illness with heart disease last winter, and when he died weighed but 375 pounds. Bret Harte was among his most enthusiastic friends and admirers, and Dr. Guernsey was the central figure of the author's story, "The Man Whose Yoke Was Not Easy to Bear." In this the kindness of heart, as a physician and as a man, of the subject of the story is gracefully portrayed.

Dr. Guernsey had been a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the National Academy of Design, the New England Society, and the Union League and Twilight Clubs, and had served as Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., but in the course of his gradual retirement from his activities he had resigned from one after another of the many associations to which he belonged.

"His life was a poem, rivaling the proudest epic, and wanting no element of completeness," said Dr. Demarest last evening. "It is but a tame expression to describe him as a good physician."

Dr. Demarest, who, as Vice-President

acteristic was his freedom from gossip and his gentle diplomacy so that his works and words always made for peace and harmony.

Doctor Dearborn was a loving, devoted husband and father. His character was indeed beautiful in his family circle. Uniform in disposition, he was true, loyal and self-sacrificing where his loved ones were concerned. Those who were privileged to see him in this relationship, will always admire the nobility of his home life.

Doctor Dearborn will be missed by his family, who loved him, by his friends who admired and esteemed him, the patients who trusted him, the profession who could rely upon his part well performed. To those of us who knew him well his life will be an inspiration and his professional example one most worthy of emulation.

EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D.

By Charles McDowell, M. D.

The death of Doctor Guernsey removed a commanding figure from the medical life of the Metropolis, a personality which was felt by many men of differing ways and diverse views. For the long period of half a century his influence was a power, a power still felt, and an influence that will endure who can say how long. Although the main facts in his career are known to the members of this Society through the accounts given in the various medical journals, they should be repeated here and made a part of the records of the Society. Egbert Guernsey was born on the 8th day of July, 1823, in Litchfield, Conn., being a direct descendant of John Guernsey, a native of the Island of Guernsey, and one of the original settlers of the town of New Haven, Conn. In early life Egbert Guernsey gave evidence of possessing not only a scientific and studious mind, but literary ability as well; and while still a student of medicine, he became one of the editorial staff of the *Evening Mirror*. The following year, after graduating from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, he began practice in Williamsburg, L. I., and was shortly appointed city physician. But he showed still a leaning toward journalistic work by founding and editing the *Williamsburg Times*, which later, when Williamsburgh became a part of Brooklyn, was renamed the *Brooklyn Daily Times*. The same year he married Miss Sarah Lefferts Schenck.

Feeling the need of a larger field for his abilities, the young physician in 1850 moved across the river to the City of New York, and began practice there. His progressive mind was open to new truths, and becoming convinced that the results attained by the followers of the homœopathic school were better than those attained by orthodox practitioners, he promptly joined their ranks. In 1855 was first published his Domestic Practice, which was popular for many years, and is still sold and read, having passed through eleven editions in this country and been published in several languages abroad. During

the early years of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Dr. Guernsey was one of its faculty, serving as professor of theory and practice of medicine. All the while his clientele continued to grow in importance and influence, and it was with the co-operation of some of them that he several years later in 1870 founded the Western Dispensary. And in 1872 he established the *Homœopathic Times*, which afterwards became the *Medical Times*, he continuing as its editor-in-chief, until his death thirty-one years later. In 1875 he was the most active and influential organizer of the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, afterwards known as the Ward Island Hospital, and still later, after removal to Blackwell's Island, as the Metropolitan Hospital. Of this hospital, not only was he the ruling spirit, but he was first president of its medical board and served continuously in that capacity for the remainder of his life.

In many other directions did Dr. Guernsey show his energy and public spirit; he was active in the management of the Hahnemann Hospital from the time of its foundation, also of the Guernsey Maternity, the successor of the Western Dispensary, and for many years he served as trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y. Besides which he was a member of the Union League Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and also of many scientific and learned societies, including the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, and this Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was President in 1878.

Dr. Guernsey was a man of massive frame, endowed with great physical power and endurance, and his mental attributes were cast in the same robust mould. An abundance of warm blood coursed through his veins; and his feelings were of the strongest, kindly and gentle in the presence of suffering, but when roused by opposition he became a veritable lion. He was an ardent friend and an ardent opponent. His courage and vigor made him outspoken and ready to urge his own views on the attention of others; and for the same reasons he did not hesitate to stand with an unpopular party. When homœopathic physicians were few and were outcasts among medical men, he promptly joined their number, and years afterwards when further study led him to views diverging from the majority in the Homœopathic School, he again, without hesitation, braved opposition. His most earnest teaching, and that which was in agreement with the beliefs and practices of the great body of the school, was that it was the physician's duty to use every means within his reach for the alleviation of suffering, and to test every principle or measure that might help in the combat with disease. But he went further than the majority, believing that it was now right and expedient to drop the distinctive title of the Homœopathic School; and consistently with this view, he changed the name of the *Homœopathic Times* to the *Medical Times*, while through his influence, the name of the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island became the Ward's Island Hospital. This view and the resulting action roused antagonism and vigorous opposition, to which Dr. Guernsey responded with equal

Energy.

Egbert Guernsey.

The following appeared in the N. Y. Journal, Sept. 19th:

Dr. Egbert Guernsey, the eminent New York physician, of whom Bret Harte wrote such a glowing eulogy, died at his home, at Fishkill Landing, yesterday.

The distinguished practitioner was attacked by bronchial pneumonia, which gradually increased in severity from Monday until it ended his life. A year ago he was near death's door from the effects of a hæmorrhage.

On July 9 Dr. Guernsey celebrated his eightieth birthday, For more than half a century he practiced medicine in New York. foremost among physicians.

It was around the head of this stanch pioneer in the field of homœopathy that the first storm of opposition to that method of treating disease broke, but he has lived to see his principles accepted.

While an enthusiastic and zealous advocate of the pratice which he considers the nearest approach to nature's laws, he refused to recognize it by the title of Homœopathy or by any other sectarian name.

Although he amassed a large fortune, a greater part of Dr. Guernsey's work was along the line of medical charity. He accumulated most of his money in real estate specu'ation. Since graduating from the New York University in 1864, he has been engaged constantly in active practice, working also in hospitals, in dispensaries and doing much newspaper work.

The establishment of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island was due to his efforts and yearly he has been elected president of the institution.

He founded the Guernsey Maternity, and was active in organizing the Hahnemann Hospital, the Middletown Insane Asylum and the Samaritan Hospital. He was for a long time professor in the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

Hom Recorder Oct 1903

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIALS IN DR. GUERNSEY'S PAPER AND DR. GUERNSEY'S REMARKS, ACCORDING TO THE *TIMES*, THE *HERALD*, THE *POST* AND *SUN* AND *STAR*.

(According to the *Times*, Dr. Buckingham Smith demanded, on behalf of Dr. Guernsey, that the details of the evidence be made public. The official evidence cannot be printed until it is submitted to the Society at the special meeting on February 21st. Dr. Guernsey could have seen it at any time had he not defied the Society and refused to attend before the Society's Committee and hear the evidence, when politely requested so to do. The following is printed to meet Dr. B. Smith's request.)

"PROFESSIONAL SHAMS."—"Men are much like sheep; they need a leader, and the unscrupulous medical man, knowing this, and knowing also that the incomprehensible has a fascination for the masses—it is for something that we do not understand that we are willing to die—gives vent to his theory of infinitesimal doses, while his practice is far from their use. The men who say that 'they practice both ways' belong to this class of ROGUES." * * *

"The attitude is assumed for gain, and the noblest of all the professions is turned into a trade, WHERE MEN BARTER THEIR HONOR FOR GOLD."—*Medical Times*, 1886.

"LAUGH AT THE CHARGES."

"Some of the things," said Dr. Guernsey, "that appear in the charges made against me ARE TRUE, and *susceptible of proof!* The rest are TOO LUDICROUS to notice."—*Herald*, February, 1890.

(Dr. B. Smith therefore erred in supposing that Dr. G. had been wronged in not being allowed to see the charges.)

A. D. 1889.—"Dr. Guernsey said yesterday that he would reply to the resolution of the County Society when he received it from the Commissioners," and added, "But we have no idea of going out at the request of an *unrepresentative* body which has long ceased to voice the real sentiment of the New School physicians in New York. I retain my membership in the Society because I believe in maintaining all our organizations as a school. I would not weaken or abandon one of them. I and my friends contend simply for honesty and consistency of profession and practice. We *are not any of us homœopathists*, strictly speaking; so *why deceive our patients*," etc.

Medical Times, 1885.—"From the above extract it appears, from the standpoint of one who prides himself upon being a pure Hahnemannian, that the American Institute of Homœopathy is sailing under FALSE colors, and appropriating to itself a name to which it is not honestly entitled."

"Dr. Guernsey laughed heartily," and said, "What do I care for a vote of censure?" * * * "The Secretary of the County Society sent me recently a request for a subscription, TO BE USED IN INFLUENCING LEGISLATION," etc., *Star*. (Since the charges.)

A. D. 1887.—"Putting hyperbole aside, we have to observe that we have all along insisted that *homœopathy was not a system of medicine*, but an adjunct to therapeutics;" * * * "that for this reason it was unwise and unprofitable, as well as unbecoming the dignity of a physician to accept the titular distinction, homœopathic," etc., etc.

(N. B. Why does Dr. Guernsey continue "to accept it" then?)

The article in the *Evening Post* of December 12, 1889, in which Dr. Guernsey says, among other things, that the position of the "Homœopathic Medical Society has been based not upon truth, but upon misrepresentation and FALSEHOOD."

Medical Times, 1884.—"And it must be confessed that the homœopaths have richly deserved, not a little but a good deal, of judicious d—ning." * * *

A.D. 1889.—"We repeat, it is not a question of union with the Old School, notwithstanding in many things they are now showing far more individual liberty than ours, their members in this State at least being entirely untrammeled in their manner of practice, but a question of honesty," etc., etc. * * *

A.D. 1890.—"Once and once only has any request ever been made by the Society to us for information regarding our proceedings, and that was after Dr. T. F. Allen had introduced a motion at the American Institute that the *Medical Times*, on account of its *persistent opposition* to homœopathy, be struck from the list of journals recommended by the Institute. THIS COWARDLY, ATROCIOUS AND MALICIOUS LIE," etc., etc.

Medical Times, 1886.—"Certain titles are honorable and justly carry weight with the public, because they indicate ability or at least long and faithful work. But when they are given as a reward for *wire-pulling* and party scheming, or to bolster up an institution with which the party named has some connection, they are very likely to be looked upon with distrust. '*Emeritus*' is a title of dignity, and where of any value is given as a reward for faithful services as a teacher, but when you find it figuring in the faculty of an institution not as a reward for services rendered in the lecture room, but rather for *wire-pulling*," etc.

A.D. 1885.—"The old illustration of the shield, silver on one side and gold on the other, is very forcibly brought to our mind in the recent report of the Committee on Public Institutions to the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society. The report closes with a word of advice based upon a FALSE statement."

A.D. 1887.—"The logic of those who differ from us on this subject is the most peculiar of any ever observed outside of Andover, or a *lunatic asylum*."

"We are no more defenders of allopathic methods than we are of homœopathic."

A.D. 1884.—"To a rapidly increasing number, the title 'homœopathic physician' savors of QUACKERY."

If Dr. Guernsey believes this of all of the men that he insists on associating with, can he justify himself in so insisting and in calling himself a homœopath? Moreover, can the physicians, men and women, to whom Dr. Guernsey applies such epithets, continue to sit still and allow him to call them such names?

Must they not say (because Dr. Guernsey is their chosen associate) that their associate errs in applying such names to his associates? Must they not say that it is not true that they are "rogues," "quacks," and "deceitful" and "dishonest" men and women, who "barter their honor for gold?" *This is all that is proposed.*

Can anybody insist on allowing an associate to vilify his associates, unless by taking Dogberry's position of insisting on being written down as an ass? Otherwise do not all homœopaths admit that they are what Dr. Guernsey calls them all?

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

—Browning.

EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D., LL. D.

THE Senior Editor and founder of the *Times* passed to the higher life on Sept. 19, at his summer home, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., of broncho-pneumonia, following a lingering illness of organic heart-disease.

Dr. Guernsey was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823,, and was a descendent on both sides, from the best Puritan ancestry. His preparation for college was made at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass. He began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, and graduated in 1846 at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York.

He began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, where he was the City Physician, and in 1850 located in New York City.

Dr. Guernsey until within a few years, has been most active in practice, in college, in society, in hospital and in editorial work. In 1870 he organized the "Western Dispensary," which has since become the "Guernsey Maternity," in connection with the hospital, of which he was one of the founders. In 1877, he with others, were instrumental in organizing what is now the Metropolitan Hospital, and he was President of the Medical Board from its beginning until removed to a higher sphere. He was a man of great activity, mental as well as physical, and in his earlier years was associated with others in editorial work, upon the daily press and in other literary lines. He was an able and voluminous writer, and always thoroughly abreast of the times, even to the last.

Dr. Guernsey's strong personality has exercised a re-

markable influence upon all with whom he has come in contact. He grasped with his broad and liberal mind the truths of the dual action of drugs, and he has been constant in advancing this principle, to the end, that the schools of practice are almost within touch of one another. It may be said that Dr. Guernsey was the heart-centre, around which there congregated a host of liberal minds which emulated his principles, and strove to perpetuate the methods which he enunciated. May his mantle fall upon heads worthy and equal to perpetuating the great task which was nearest his heart.

To the very end his mind was clear, active, strong, and his interest in the editorial work of the Times unflagging. So long as physical strength permitted he dictated matter for its columns, and when this failed it was his delight to converse with his associate over the current events which were to form the basis of the work of others. Thus, with a life full in years and a brain clear in thought, did our friend lay down his pen.

To the poor and needy his skill and purse were ever free, and Bret Harte has well and truly said of Dr. Guernsey in *The Man Whose Yoke Was Not Easy,* he was "A man of broad culture and broader experience; a man who had devoted a greater part of his life to the alleviation of sorrow and suffering; a man who lived up to the vows of a noble profession; * * * whose face was kindly, whose touch was as gentle as the dying Narcissus; a man who, through long contact with suffering, had acquired a universal tenderness and breadth of kindly philosophy; a man who, day or night, was at the beck and call of anguish; a man who never asked the creed, belief, moral or worldly standing of the sufferer, or even his ability to pay; * * * in brief, a man who so nearly lived up to the example of the Great Master that it seems strange I am writing of him as a doctor of medicine and not of divinity."

Dr. Guernsey married in 1848 Sarah Lefferts Schenck, and two children blessed the union, a daughter and a son. The greatest sorrow of his long life was the death of his son, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Jr., a promising young physician. Mrs. Guernsey preceded her husband by about two years, after a life of good works and years.

The daughter, Miss Florence Guernsey, remains to mourn the loss of those so dear to her. The hearts of all who know will go out to her in this final and greatest bereavement. We can only offer her our mite in consolation.

Requiescat in Pace.

Med Times Oct 1903

Obituary.—EGBERT GUERNSEY, M.D., for nearly sixty years a resident and practicing physician of New York City, died on September 19th, at his summer home, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

Dr. Guernsey was over 80 years of age. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., and came of noted Puritan ancestry. His early education was acquired at Andover, Mass., Yale University, and in Europe. He was graduated from the Medical College of the University of the city of New York in 1846, since which time he has been a most active and earnest citizen and physician in a great city where individual force such as his could not but be felt. Dr. Guernsey was an able writer in both the literary and medical field; he was a scientist who could wisely adapt theoretical knowledge to practical ends; and he was a sound leader of men into ways of real progress and general good.

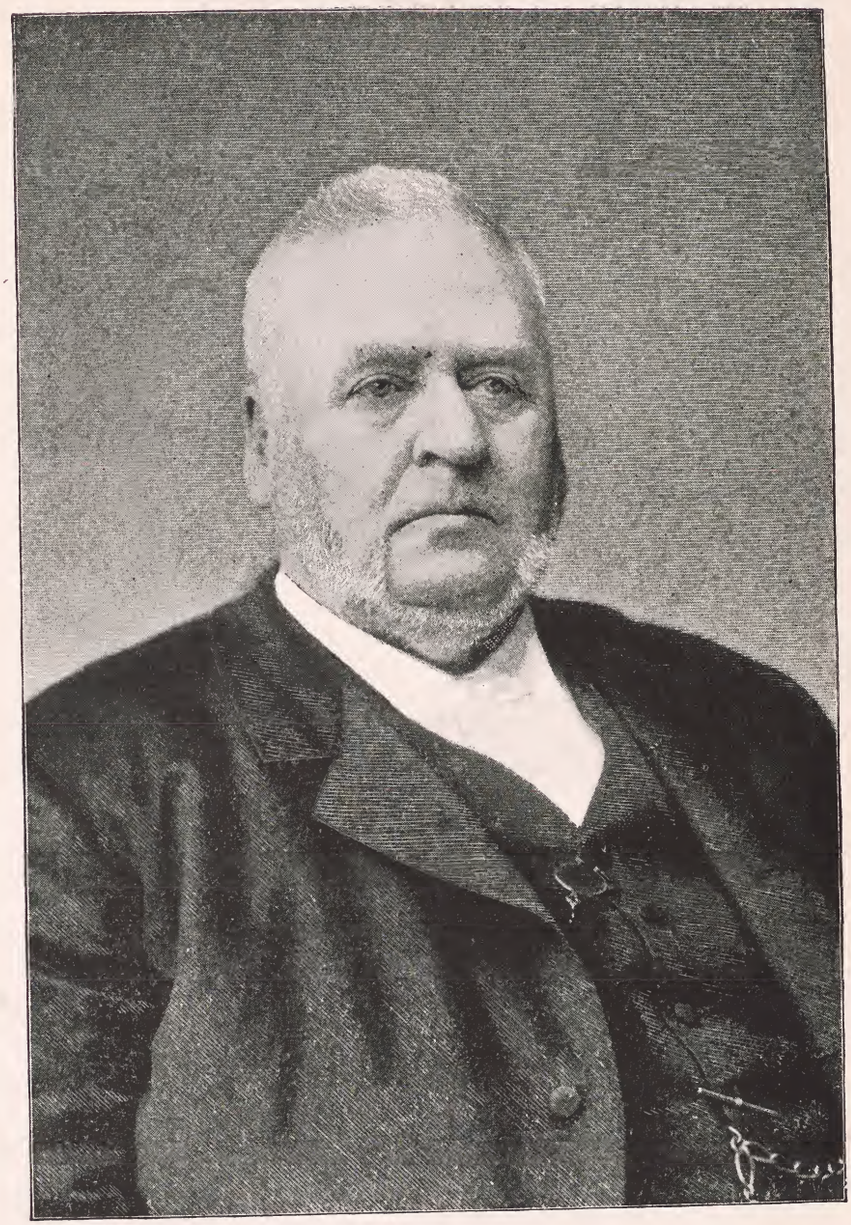
Among the many organizations which owe their success to his efforts, the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, would alone stand as a fitting monument to his ability and influence. This hospital which he secured to homœopathic control has steadily grown under his long service for the institution, and to-day is one of the largest and best hospitals in the world. For many years he had, in association with Dr. Alfred K. Hills, edited the *Medical Times*.

Dr. Guernsey was a founder of the Union League Club, and at the time of his death one of its members. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the National Academy of Design, and of many other associations. He is survived by Miss Florence Guernsey, an only daughter.

Hahn Mo Oct 1903

John Hutchinson, M.D.

Oct 1903



Egbert Guernsey M.D. LL.D.

Egbert Guernsey, M.D., LL.D.

Egbert A. Guernsey M.D.

chance of carrying them out? Why this sudden anxiety concerning sectarianism in medicine? Why this great show of friendliness towards the homœopathic school? It is possible that the problem may be solved by a further scrutiny of this notable address.

In considering the subject of State Medical Examining Boards, which he does at some length, the amiable speaker, inadvertently, lets the tail of the cat project from the bag. He earnestly advocates the establishment of these boards, deprecates the opposition of the homœopathic school, reiterates the old arguments to show the perfect fairness of the allopathic scheme, and again emphasizes the great affection and respect allopathy has for the decline of similia. These kindly sentiments, published in the daily press, reach the general public, and what is of more importance reach the members of the Legislature now in session. These words, costing nothing, may perhaps shape public opinion, influence legislation and lessen homœopathic opposition. This seems to be the core of the apple. Of a multiplicity of words and high-sounding sentiments a superabundance! but of sincere and straightforward purpose not a pennyweight. "Will you walk into my parlor?" said the allopathic spider to the homœopathic fly. The sugar-coated invitation will be unanimously declined. Even the handsome compliment paid to the New York Homœopathic Medical College must be handled with care. The eminence and excellence of the college and its approximation to the condition of a model school are not due exactly to the reasons advanced by Dr. Lewis. Whenever the old school, laying aside all dissimulation, makes an honest overture for peace it will find a cordial response. But it knows the only conditions upon which peace may be obtained, and until it is ready to comply with them it should abstain from transparent hypocrisy.

N Am Jl Hom Mch 1890

THE CENSURE OF DR. GUERNSEY.

AT a special meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, held February 24, 1890, after fair and patient investigation and trial, Drs. Egbert Guernsey and E. G. Rankin, were formally censured, and the following resolution was overwhelmingly adopted:

"WHEREAS, Dr. Egbert Guernsey has used abusive terms for some six years past as to his colleagues who are members of this Society, and as to all other homœopathic practitioners, and in recent interviews has admitted and renewed his vilification of his associates;

"*Resolved*, That Dr. Guernsey should, in the opinion of his associates, resign his membership in this society, and discontinue his affiliation with homœopaths and homœopathic institutions."

This action needs no comment. In our April number the proceedings will be reported, and will sufficiently justify, in the opinion of our readers, we believe, the justice of the decision which was rendered. In consequence, however, of the cry given through the public press of New York City, that the trial was of the Star Chamber order, a plain statement of the facts may be given in advance. The By-Laws of the Society require that charges with specifications shall be first submitted to the Committee on Legislation; that this Committee shall give a hearing to the complainants; and that, if the evidence, in the opinion of the Committee, sustain the charges, the charges and evidence shall be presented to the Society for consideration at the next regular meeting. Charges signed by five members having been submitted to the Committee, the Committee first gave a hearing to the complainants, and then in courtesy to the accused members, appointed a hearing at which the accused were invited to be present, for explanation and defence. Copy of this invitation was personally served upon the accused five days in advance of the meeting of the Committee. This invitation the accused ignored. The Committee then heard the formal accusations of the complainants with the evidence, and presented unsealed the charges, evidence, and the finding of the Committee to the Society, at the next regular meeting. The Society then deferred action until a special meeting for the purpose, which had been called in regular form. The accused were personally served with a copy of the charges and specifications ten days in advance of this special meeting. At the special meeting, the complainants case was first presented to the Society, and the defendants were accorded a hearing, elaborately written, occupying more than two hours in the reading, and covering every point made by the complainants. The

meeting was large, more than one hundred members being present, and the vote was overwhelming. There was never a fairer trial, or a more lamentable defense. Among Dr. Guernsey's colleagues, of his own age and of standing in the profession, there was not one to say a word in his extenuation.

A few misstatements of Dr. Guernsey, made in the press and in his personal organ, should be here corrected. It is not true that a reporter was ever invited to hear the Committee's proceedings. A reporter was introduced to testify only, and at once withdrew. It is not true that the report of the Committee, presented at the regular meeting of the Society, was ever sealed. Furthermore, it is not true that there was anything in the trial which could be called a "parody on decency and justice," for there was the strictest scruple in according every right and courtesy to the accused. Dr. Guernsey's claiming that he did not feel able to read his own defense, the Society first voted that it might be read by the Secretary, then by any member that he might select, and then, it granted to him the extraordinary privilege of reading by counsel. At the close of the counsel's argument for his client, the counsel for the complainants, by vote of the Society, was heard upon the legal points that had been raised by the lawyer for the defence.

That an old practitioner, so near the close of his professional career, conspicuous in the community, many times honored by his associates, and noted for former services in behalf of homœopathic institutions, should be thus sternly rebuked and characterized as unworthy of place in the society of his colleagues, is something more than occasion for passing wonder. The greater wonder is that the action taken should have been so long postponed. His offending had been of long persistence, and the policy of *laissez-faire* and indulgent forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. Encouraged by the submissive attitude of his colleagues, his recent unparalleled and unwarrantable attacks had pushed forbearance beyond the limits of just endurance. The time had come when self-assertion of integrity against detraction, and censure of indecency of speech, became a matter of imperative duty. This was evidently the feeling of the Society

when its good name and fame had been aspersed in the public press; when one of its members, most honored for his character and services, had been written down a coward and a liar; when the Society's own authority over its members had been publicly sneered at and defied; when its position had been studiously presented in a fictitious light to the community and the profession; when the motives of the whole homœopathic profession had been impugned by one of its own members, who posed as a conspicuous apostle of honesty, liberty, liberality, catholicity, and independence, for public admiration and confidence, as against the attacks of insincerity, bigotry, intolerance and persecution, for opinion's sake. It was time to show that true apostles do not revel in reckless misstatements, in notoriety-seeking, in irresponsibility, in free and easy license and scruple, in that kind of liberality and catholicity which endorses Kaskine (name and residence appended) while it embraces both homœopathy and the unity of the profession, in that kind of insincerity which denies with the mouth while it takes with the hand. The Society evidently thought it high time to pull the pillar from under the martyr, and to tumble him into the ditch of his own industrious gammon and vilification.

COMMENTS.

The Profession Approves.—It is extremely probable that hereafter but small space will be reserved in this Journal for the benefit of either of the editors of the "nameless" monthly. They have ceased to be of interest or importance to the homœopathic school. The recent wise and determined action of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society unearthed and made evident the subterranean hostility and duplicity of these men and others, their agents and tools. To those conversant with the facts it has been long a matter of wonder that action had not been taken by the profession before; that it has been taken now is cause for sincere congratulation among honest men. For years the senior editor of the *N. Y. Medical Times* has misrepresented homœopathy, vilified its leaders and opposed its enterprises. His hostility has been constant, bitter and reckless. He has abandoned the name as well as the cause of homœopathy; and his treacherous counsels if followed would have led to the entire extinction of the homœopathic school. It became a necessity that the purposes of this man should be clearly exposed to the profession at large, and this work,

reading and covering every point made by the complainants

disagreeable at times but always important because of the principles involved, has been thoroughly and fairly performed by the North American. The profession has delayed action, partly because it hesitated to undertake the unpleasant task of finally condemning one of its members, and also because it hoped against hope that greater sense of decency might overtake the arrogant offender and so render action unnecessary. But the time came when action could no longer be deferred, and at a special meeting the Society, by a nearly unanimous vote censured Dr. Egbert Guernsey for vilifying the homœopathic profession, and by a similar vote invited him to resign his membership in the organization. This action was not based upon Dr. Guernsey's methods of practice. The Society has not once inquired, nor does it care how Dr. Guernsey prescribes for his patients. The false plea that "broad liberality" in the matter of treatment was the cause of his cruel usage will avail nothing among the profession who know the facts; it may possibly deceive some few of the laity who know nothing of the true cause of the trouble. But what the laity may be persuaded to think or believe for a time is of slight consequence; the truth will be known in due season. The important point is what the profession believes—not only in New York County but in the State, and they believe that the punishment meted out was merited.

Dr. Guernsey may in public snap his fingers at the censure of the Society, he may decline to resign his membership and he may pour into the ear of confiding reporters false and misleading accounts of the affair designed for the public eye—he may do all this, but in private he knows it avails him nothing. He know he is condemned by his professional associates—that his colleagues have all but shut their doors in his face—that the profession he has misused has found him out. *Requiescat in pace.*

A Disinterested Opinion.—Dr. Guernsey snaps his fingers at the adverse judgment of his profession but avers great respect for the opinion of the public. Posing as the great apostle of "liberality" he has evidently expected to be hailed as a martyr by the laity. But he has forgotten that while "one may fool part of the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, you can't fool all the people all the time." The public is beginning to see clearly the points at issue, as the following editorial from the New York *Herald* of Feb. 24, 1890, shows: "The homœopaths have just concluded a vigorous and refreshing contest with Dr. Guernsey and Dr. Rankin, very much to the discomfiture of the latter. Dr. Guernsey declares that there are no physicians in New York who strictly follow the principles of Hahnemann. If he is correct in this statement certain physicians whom we could name are practising under false pretences, and, though we are grateful for their skill, we deplore their lack of candor and conscience. But we are strongly inclined to the belief that Dr. Guernsey is mistaken. His grave charge is sufficient excuse for the recent action of the County Homœopathic Medical Society in requesting him not to stand upon the order of his going but to go at once. He openly declared that he himself was not exclusively a homœopath, which

would seem to be a sufficient reason why he should not occupy a representative official position in a homœopathic body. When a democrat becomes a republican he generally steps across the way to the other camp, and when a republican becomes a democrat he does likewise. It is a good sized world and nothing is achieved by remaining where you are not welcome. There is plenty of room on the outside, and a large clientele who don't care a penny whether they swallow a bolus or an infinitesimal pellet if only they can be kept from dying. So we look through merry eyes on this raging torrent of crimination, with hearty good-will towards all doctors, and with a very strong hope that we shall not require their services."

Grave Robbing.—The crime of grave robbing is fortunately rare. Its detection justly receives a storm of indignation. The recent tragedy in an Indiana cemetery does not enhance the honor of the medical profession. The needs of medical students are not so imperious that all considerations of decency need be laid aside. The rivalry between medical schools is great and the pressure strong to obtain bodies for anatomical demonstration. But it must be remembered that all things are not permissible, even in the name of science.

The Dangers of Photography.—A recent story by a clever writer in the *Century Magazine* illustrated at once both the difficulties that beset the photographic amateur, and the sudden and extended popularity of this new art amusement. The advance in photography during the last few years has been great; and it is now possible for any person possessing average patience and intelligence to take very creditable views after a short apprenticeship. Among the other improvements was the introduction of magnesium flash powder, which gives when ignited a sudden brilliant and intense white light, possessing high actinic properties. This powder is extensively used, for it affords a convenient and satisfactory means for accomplishing many results hitherto either very difficult or utterly impossible for photographers. But this fascinating compound has properties which may render it extremely dangerous. Many doctors are amateur photographers, but all doctors are not chemists, and they are therefore as likely as anyone else to use a highly explosive compound unwittingly and carelessly. Dr. Mitchell, in the *Times and Register*, has an instructive and interesting paper on the use and danger of these powders, and it concerns the medical world, or at any rate that portion of it which is interested in photography, to render themselves conversant with the facts. One powder particularly mentioned by the writer was made up of picric acid, magnesium, and the chlorate, nitrate and bichlorate of potassium. "All forms of flash powders are dangerous, the difference between them being only in the degree of danger involved. They are composed of substances prone to rapid decomposition when in contact with each other; they are liable to form new compounds, often possessing dangerous and unknown properties. Their combustion is attended with an unusual amount of heat, involving risk from severe burns, and they are liable to spontaneous explosion or ignition." And

members of the American Medical Association who were not members of the State association. This action, though in accord with the recently adopted by-laws of the national body, was generally regarded as illegal as applied to members already accepted and in good standing, and it was certainly in poor taste in view of the sentiment that State unity was a foregone conclusion and, also, impolitic, as it aroused much indignation both among the impartial members of other State organizations, and among the rank and file of the New York Association, many of whom were loyal—though possibly inconsistent—members of the old society, and most of whom had no patience with the effort to humiliate and to coerce members of the society. Very wisely, the members of the American Medical Association, thus excluded, took their dismissal calmly and the only expressions of indignation heard came from members from other States and from their own nominal opponents. In 1903, by substituting for its code a set of principles of ethics, the American Medical Association removed the sole remaining obstacle to the reaffiliation of the New York Society, with honor to both parties.

We feel sure that the union of the Society and the Association would be quickly effected, if the matter could be put to a popular vote, and we trust that the joint committee of conference will feel that it is the representative and the agent of the New York profession as a whole. It is probably the case, however, that the appointment of committees with power does not signify a sentiment of "Peace at any price." We are better able to estimate the sentiment of the Society than of the Association, yet it is obviously impossible to speak with any degree of positiveness as to how a gathering of many minds may decide under the influence of the past and the present circumstances.

Viewed as impartially as may be, the best interests of the reunited profession of the State demand the preservation, not only of the name, but of the continuous existence and the charter of the Society. The Association has put itself on record so far as the first point is concerned, and the society, last winter, heartily concurred in the refusal of its committee to cede these three points. It would be a temporary triumph for the Association to put the old Society out of existence and to begin again with a new organization, but the moment such a triumph of destruction had been gained, all members of the reunited profession would be equally losers, whether originally members of the Society, of the Association or whether joining de novo. Such a demand on the part of the Association was about as rational—supposing that it was made with any idea of fulfillment—as it would be for the junior of two merging firms to insist upon the burning of all past accounts, the change of name, and the loss of all established reputation. On the other hand, the Society should and, we believe, will be more than willing to accept the admirable scheme of organization of the component parts of the American Medical Association, and to follow, so far as the joint financial strength of the united profession allows, the various enterprises which have been undertaken by the Association. As the officers of the Association have just been elected for a year from October and as those of the Society are changed in January, it would be courteous for the latter body to accept the choice of the former, except that it would be advisable for both treasurers, secretaries and other standing officers to be continued until the affairs of the united bodies have been adjusted.

A. L. BENEDICT, M. D.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1903.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON DR. GUERNSEY.*

Egbert Guernsey, I am convinced, has performed the work which he was destined to accomplish.

The whole design of our Creator has as yet been unfathomed. Existence itself must ever be a mystery, but that there is in contemplation by the Ruler of all a plan, the purpose of which we cannot comprehend, to develop certain conditions of the earth, and at the same time to advance the civilization of mankind, must have given us all moments of profound thought with unsolved conclusions. The subject is too expansive for our physical forces—or all that constitutes human effort.

It is not, therefore, for us to consider the differences of opinion held of a given character when his work has been completed, but rather to calmly review what he has done and to estimate the value of these services, to record the same for future reference and direction in order that we can fulfill our career in line with the intention of our Maker.

Such a career as has just ended must have had its days and years of preparation. It means a life of self-denial; it means an education of temperament to withstand opposition without being crushed; it means that the man must be a philosopher; he must be familiar with the lives of reformers; he must be prepared for repeated defeats and to regain strength rather than to weaken under them. With such an insight into the problems of life and interpretation of character his fireside must ever be free from depression, and good cheer should ever prevail during the various stages allotted to complete the work of the Creator in him.

In the evolution of consecutive problems by the Almighty no one family seems to have been given an heritage, but here and there, from the hovel to the highest walks of life, appears an individual who seems to be chosen for the special purposes which his time and the nature of the place require. Usually the person selected has noticeable gifts, recognizable from early youth by those with whom he comes in contact.

Although an excellent biographical sketch is given of the subject under consideration in the work "Universities and Their Sons," Vol. II., p. 25, it will not be amiss to outline his career in brief, showing the influences which brought about the allotted work of this typical American.

The first of his name in this country, from whom he is directly descended in the sixth generation, was John Guernsey, a native of the Island of Guernsey, who came to America in the earliest colonial days, and, in 1638, was one of one hundred and thirty Puritans to found New Haven, Conn. He was a man of prominence, and no less than thirteen of his descendants served in the Revolutionary War. His great grandson John was born at Woodbury, Conn. His son Noah married Hannah Hollister, a direct descendant of William Clinton, first Earl of Huntington (1350), whose descendant was made Earl of Lincoln, a short time after merged into the Duke of Newcastle. Noah had a son who married Amanda Crosby,

a kinsman of Enoch Crosby, the famous Revolutionary spy.

Egbert Guernsey was the issue of that marriage. He was born July 8, 1823, at Litchfield, Conn., and was educated at Phillips Academy and Yale, where he entered the Scientific Department, and he was finally graduated at the Medical Department of the City of New York in 1846. He was a student during his college course of the famous surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott.

In 1845, while still an undergraduate in medicine, he became city editor of "The Evening Mirror, associated with Nathaniel P. Willis and George P. Morris. He founded "The Brooklyn Daily Times," in 1848, and for two years was its editor-in-chief. In 1872 he was associated with Dr. A. Gerald Hull in the editing or "Jahr's Manual," and, in 1872, he founded "The Medical Times," of New York. In early life he wrote a school history of the United States which was a text book for many years. His "Domestic Practice," published in 1855, has passed through eleven editions, is a popular book up to the present time, and has been translated into the French, German, Spanish and Danish languages. So far we have given illustrations of a progressive turn of mind; one interested in the literary whirlpool of his day and generation.

In 1846 Dr. Guernsey began the practice of medicine in Williamsburgh, afterwards a part of Brooklyn and now a part of New York, where he was city physician. Two years later he located in New York. He had been educated as an old school physician and surgeon, and began his practice as such. A man of his extensive reading and observation was soon brought in contact with the latest ideas in therapeutics, and being of a liberal turn of mind, nothing could restrain his adoption of the principles, with the soundness of which he was impressed, the results of experimentations proven in his daily practice, and he, therefore, joined the homoeopathic profession. For six years he held the chair, first as professor of "Materia Medica," and then of "Theory and Practice," in the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

In 1870 he organized and was the first president of the Western Dispensary, afterwards united with the Hahnemann Hospital under the name of the "Guernsey Maternity," of which he was also one of the founders.

In 1877 he was largely instrumental in having the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island converted into a general hospital under the direction of the Department of Charities, and placed under the control of the homœopathic profession, since which time and up to the termination of his great career he was president of the medical board of the institution, now removed to Blackwell's Island, and which stands as a record of his influence and liberal thought as the Metropolitan Hospital. He was also one of the founders of the first homœopathic State Hospital for the Insane in this country, located at Middletown, N. Y.; was nineteen years a member of the Board of Trustees and four years its vice-president.

He was the founder of the Training School for Nurses at the Hahnemann, Metropolitan and the State Hospital at Middletown, N. Y. He has been president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York and of the County Society. In 1864 he enlisted in the Guard of the State of New York, and was the surgeon of the Sixth Regiment until 1868.

Dr. Guernsey was one of the founders of the Union League Club of New York, and was a life member of the New York Geographical and Historical Societies and of the Academy of Science. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the State of New York and Doctor of Laws from the College of St. Francis Xavier.

His marriage to Sarah Lefferts Schenck, in 1848, was peculiarly fortunate in that Mrs. Guernsey seemed to be imbued with humanitarian instincts of an intensity calculated to assist the good doctor in his never-ceasing efforts in that line. Of the five children resulting from this marriage but one survives, Miss Florence Guernsey, and I am sure I voice the sentiment of this society and the profession in New York when I say that her devotion to the interests of humanity in New York in connection with the poor crippled children and other charitable organizations, and the tender care shown to her esteemed and revered parents has endeared her to all her friends and to the citizens of the city in which she lives.

I might theorize by stating that it is quite probable that if our revered friend could speak on the subject referred to he would say that the "Guernsey Maternity" was largely the result of the unity of action of those constituting the happy domestic trio by that name.

Dr. Guernsey passed away as he had lived, cheerfully resigned to the inevitable. His words, "Thank you, dear," for a slight favor rendered a few moments before he felt himself passing away, showed the sweetness of his temperament and the complete resignation and courage of his last moments.

At 12.30 noon, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at his summer place in Fishkill-on-Hudson, the spirit left its earthly tabernacle to dwell with its Creator.

The summing up of the important elements of such a magnificent character cannot be otherwise than instructive. The review of his life on this occasion must necessarily be in the nature of a summary, but it is hoped that the references which have been made may bring afresh to our minds the sterling courage, perseverance, and talents, supported by a superior education, which were essential to the successful accomplishment of so much.

Eighty years of the life which has just closed takes us back to 1823. It was in this year that Dr. Gram, of Copenhagen, began his investigations as to the value of homœopathy. Two years later he was satisfied as to its efficacy, and, in 1826, he was the first to introduce it into New York City. We all know that Dr. Gram was not only highly educated, and very successful as a practitioner—having accumulated a competence at the age of forty years—but that his relations with the profession as an old school physician were of the highest, for his uncle was Professor Fenger, the King's physician. The spirit, therefore, which was in the bosoms of the distinguished men who introduced Homœopathy in this country was the spirit of independence which broke away from the throne of Great Britain in our colonial days.

After him Dr. John F. Gray seems to have been his first follower, and many here, possibly with myself, may remember the culture and personal qualities which characterized this distinguished man whose last years were spent at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

GUERNSEY, EGBERT

Dr. Abram D. Wilson was the next convert, and he, too, was a scholar, and a physician in full practice, quick to acquire knowledge and of ready comprehension. His conversion was followed by that of Dr. A. Gerald Hull, who was under the instruction of Drs. Gray, Gram, Joslin and other scientific minds.

As you all know, Dr. Hull became a writer on subjects pertaining to Homœopathy, and no man was more efficient with his pen. As an associate of Dr. Hull in editing his Manual, Dr. Guernsey was placed in an atmosphere which must have followed him through life.

All of the men referred to were men of fine education, men of courage, men of independent thought; they were philosophers, scientists and humanitarians. Such a man was Dr. Guernsey. Strong characters require opposition for their development. It is the warfare of an active, independent, earnest life which brings out the latent qualities of hidden manhood and renders the blows effective which ultimately crown our efforts.

It is safe to say, I think, that we are all proud of that grand and kind-hearted gentleman, Dr. Guernsey. We rejoice in the decision which he made in early life to work in the interest of the Homœopathic School. His place is among the great workers with whom we have associated him in the progressive development of our school up to the present time. His talents, both hereditary and acquired, were used to the fullest extent in the line of independent thought. His claim that medical men possessed the prerogative, irrespective of school, to examine and adopt any principles or measures, in whole or in part, which might be used for the benefit of humanity, is now a recognized fact among the profession.

Henceforth the medical profession of New York will have only admiration for the work done by Dr. Guernsey in the interest of medical progress, and when that name—Egbert Guernsey—is mentioned it will be accepted as a synonym for good fellowship, loyalty, higher education, liberty of opinion and action, and, in fact, all that appertains to the high moral or ethical relations of man to man, regardless of wealth or rank. I will bring to mind the earnest logic which he ever was ready to offer when dealing with subjects of unusual interest, and, lastly, it will recall to us that in spite of defeat or failure in regard to subjects under consideration, nothing but the most manly methods were ever entertained for the purpose of accomplishing the desired results.

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*By Ex-Surgeon-General M. O. Terry, M. D., Utica, N. Y. Delivered by request of President Irving Townsend, M. D. before the Hom. Med. Society of the County of New York at Chapter 9, Carnegie Hall, Nov. 12, 1903.

GUERNSEY, EGBERT

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

NEW YORK COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

TRIALS OF DRS. E. GUERNSEY AND E. G. RANKIN.

AT a special meeting duly called for this purpose Friday evening, Feb. 21st, 1890, in the Society's rooms, 201 E. 23d street, there were present 92 members and 38 visitors. Dr. Geo. M. Dillow, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, before submitting his report, stated that the Committee had complied strictly with the by-laws except that they had invited the accused to hear the evidence, although this privilege is not prescribed by the by-laws.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

The Committee met at 8 P.M. Feb. 5th in the house of Dr. F. E. Doughty; present, Drs. Mossman, Dillow and Doughty of the Committee, and Terry and Berghaus of the complainants. Absent: Dr. E. Carlton, detained by personal illness; Dr. Dearborn, detained by a patient. The Committee waited till 8.30 for Drs. Guernsey and Rankin, who did not appear, although each had received a written invitation.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. GUERNSEY.

TO GEO. M. DILLOW, M.D.,

Chairman of the Com. on Legislation,

Hom. Med. Soc. of the County of New York:

The subscribers respectfully submit that DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY, in various utterances, public and private, made wrongful accusations against your Society, and also against its members, and has violated the Code of Ethics; the subscribers submit the following charges and request an opportunity to present the same and their evidence to your Committee to the end that your Committee may formally present the following complaint, together with the evidence, to the Society for further consideration:

CHARGE FIRST.—Dr. Guernsey has stated that your Society is an unworthy and dishonest organization, in which he retains his membership for reasons not creditable to the Society or himself.

Specification.—The utterances of Dr. Guernsey to a reporter of the New York *Sun*, as printed in the *Sun* of Dec. 14, 1889; various utterances of Dr. Guernsey in the *N. Y. Medical Times*, and in various newspapers and to various persons.

CHARGE SECOND.—Dr. Guernsey has stated, publicly and privately, that the principles of your Society are "based not upon truth, but upon misrepresentation and falsehood."

Specification.—The statements of Dr. Guernsey to a reporter of the *Evening Post* on Dec. 12, 1889, a part of which appear in the *Evening Post* of that date, and numerous statements of Dr. Guernsey in the *Medical Times* and to various persons, publicly and privately.

CHARGE THIRD.—That Dr. Guernsey has made wrongful and malicious attacks upon Dr. T.F. Allen, and upon other members of your Society in good standing, on numerous occasions.

Specifications: (*a*).—The article in the *Medical Times* for the current month, Jan., 1890, accusing said Dr. Allen of a "cowardly, atrocious and malicious lie," using those words.

(*b*).—The article in the *Medical Times*, published by said Dr. Guernsey, of date Feb., 1886, wrongfully accusing the emeritus professor of a homœopathic institution of having obtained his title "as a reward for wire-pulling and party-scheming," thus tending to degrade many members of your Society specifically, and the entire body of your Society generally.

(*c.*)—In divers personal attacks in said *Medical Times* and elsewhere, in writing and orally, accusing all, or nearly all, of the members of your Society of deceit, dishonesty and wrongdoing.

CHARGE FOURTH.—Said Dr. Guernsey has on various occasions made and published, or caused to be published, statements that all those who call themselves homœopathic physicians are dishonest and deceitful, thus unjustly reflecting upon all the members of your Society and upon many others.

Specification.—The utterances of said Dr. Guernsey to various persons; publications in the *Medical Times* of date Oct., '86, Sept., '87, Jan., '88, Aug., '89 and Sept., '89, and recent utterances to reporters of the daily press during the month of Dec., 1889.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. TERRY, M.D.
ST. CLAIR SMITH, M.D.
LOUIS DE V. WILDER, M.D.
EDWIN WEST, M.D.
ALEXANDER BERGHAUS, M.D.

Jan. 25, 1890.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. RANKIN.

TO GEO. M. DILLOW, M.D.,
Chairman of the Com. on Legislation,
Hom. Med. Soc. of the County of New York:

The subscribers submit the following statement and prefer the following charges against DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY RANKIN, and ask your Committee to appoint a day for hearing the complaint and the evidence to the end that, if the evidence sustains the charges the same may be submitted to the Society for further consideration.

CHARGE FIRST.—That said Dr. Rankin, on or about Dec. 14, 1889, wrongfully accused your Society of "having fallen into disrepute," and of indulging in unprofessional proceedings and "of the grossest misrepresentations."

Specification.—The letter of said Dr. Rankin to the New York *Times*, published Dec. 14, 1889.

CHARGE SECOND.—That said Dr. Rankin has wrongfully stated on various occasions that the members of your Society are not homœopathic physicians and are guilty of unprofessional and dishonest practices.

CHARGE THIRD.—That said Dr. Rankin has to various persons on various occasions made utterances tending to degrade your Society and its members, without any right and contrary to the "fraternal goodfellowship" inculcated by the Code.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. TERRY, M.D.
ST. CLAIR SMITH, M.D.
LOUIS DE V. WILDER, M.D.
ALEXANDER BERGHAUS, M.D.

Jan. 25, 1890.

EVIDENCE AGAINST DR. GUERNSEY.

Copies of the New York *Medical Times* and *Evening Post* were submitted, marked "Exhibit 1," etc. to 12: also a copy of the official roll of the Society, and the roster of the Faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Mr. H. R. Chamberlain, reporter of the N. Y. *Sun*, testified that "the statement that appeared in the *Sun* Dec. 14, 1889, represents what Dr. Guernsey said to me. It is not all there, but what is there he said." "He characterized the N. Y. County Homœopathic Medical Society as an unrepresentative body by saying that in round numbers the total number of homœopathic physicians in New York County was 400, while the membership of the Society was 200." Query.—As to his feelings toward his brother homœopathists? Ans.—"He spoke of one or two individuals." Q.—In somewhat contemptuous terms? A.—"As to their consistency, yes. The article in the New York *Sun* referred to was signed G. F. L.

The following further statement and evidence was submitted by the complainants ; in each case where an extract from a newspaper or periodical was offered, the newspaper or periodical itself was produced and the extract verified. The articles from which the extracts were made were each offered as a whole for consideration as a whole. (Space forbids their being inserted here *in extenso*.)

As to Charge I.—* * * "Dr. Guernsey said yesterday: 'We have no idea of going out at the request of an unrepresentative body which has long ceased to voice the real sentiment of the New School of Physicians in New York. I retain my membership in the Society because I believe in maintaining all our organizations as a school. I would not weaken nor abandon one of them. I and my friends contend simply for honesty and consistency of profession and practice. We are not any of us homœopathists, strictly speaking ; so why deceive our patients and adherents by claiming to be what we are not?'"—New York *Sun*, Dec. 14, 1889.

"From the above extract it appears, from the standpoint of one who prides himself as being a pure Hahnemannian, that the American Institute of Homœopathy is sailing under false colors and appropriating to itself a name to which it is not honestly entitled. It must be apparent to even a majority of the members of the Institute that any other name would represent the character of the organization and its belief and practice just as well and with a much greater show of honesty than the one to which it clings with such undying tenacity.—*Med. Times*, Nov., 1885.

We refer to the Constitution and the Laws of the State as showing the intimate connection of this Society with the American Institute.

"We have all along insisted that homœopathy was not a system of medicine but an adjunct to therapeutics."—*Med. Times* (editorial), July, 1887.

As to Charge II.—The above extracts, and: "Dr. Guernsey says among other things that 'the position of the Homœopathic Medical Society has been based, not upon truth, but upon misrepresentation and falsehood." —*Evening Post*, Dec. 12, 1889.

"It must be confessed that the homœopaths have richly deserved not a little only but a good deal of d——ning. * * * * If the term 'homœopathic physician,' practicing and believing as we do, is not legally ours there can be no question among all honest men, and such we take the great majority of our school to be, that it should be dropped at once."—*Med. Times*, editorial, June, 1884.

Also extract (see specification b., Charge III.). The gentlemen attacked were nearly all members of your Society, in proof of which we offer the roll of this Society and the official list of the faculty attached.

As to Charge III. Specification (a.)—The leading editorial in the *Medical Times* of Jan., 1890, and, specifically, the part of the same at p. 313. "Once and once only has any request ever been made by the Society to us for information regarding our proceedings, and that was after Dr. T. F. Allen had introduced a motion at the American Institute that the *Medical Times*, on account of its *persistent opposition* to homœopathy, be struck from the list of journals recommended by the Institute. This cowardly, atrocious and malicious lie," etc.

Specification (b.)—"Certain titles are honorable and justly carry weight with the public because they indicate ability, or at least long and faithful work. But when they are given as a reward for wire-pulling and party scheming, or to bolster up an institution with which the party named has some connection, they are very likely to be looked upon with distrust. *Emeritus* is a title of dignity, and where of any value is given

as a reward for faithful services as a teacher, but when you find it figuring in the faculty of an institution, not as a reward for services rendered in the lecture-room, but rather for wire-pulling and to strengthen a commercial enterprise, it is an element of weakness instead of strength and, where the facts are known, excites a smile of derision."—*Med. Times*, Feb., 1886, editorial, p. 343.

We presume it is admitted that the institution referred to in this extract is the institution whose professors and medical staff compose a large part of the membership of your Society. Otherwise, we have proof ready of the same fact, which indeed is known to all the members of your Society.

Specification (c.)—We offer the evidence under Charges I. and II. as above. Also:

"The old illustration of the shield, silver on one side and gold on the other, is very forcibly brought to our mind in the recent report of the Com. on Public Institutions to the N. Y. County Hom. Society. The report closed with a word of advice based upon a false statement.—*Med. Times*, Aug., 1885, p. 143.

As to Charge IV.—Copies of the *Medical Times* of the dates specified, also of the *Post* and *Sun* above cited, and of the other issues of the *Medical Times* referred to under Charges I., II. and III. If Dr. Guernsey desires oral evidence as to his connection with the above newspapers, including the *Medical Times*, we offer to produce the same.

"The logic of those who differ from us on this subject is the most peculiar of any ever observed outside of Andover, or a lunatic asylum."—*Med. Times*, Feb., 1887, p. 338. "To a rapidly increasing number, the title 'homœopathic physician' savors of quackery."—*Med. Times*, Oct., 1883, p. 210.

J. A. Terry, M.D.
Alexander Berghaus, M.D.

Dated, Feb. 5, 1890.

Evidence against Dr. Rankin.

As to Charge I.—A letter addressed to the public press, signed E. G. Rankin, M.D., 526 Fifth avenue, sent to several papers.

"The New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, being controlled by a certain faction, has fallen into such disrepute among many members of the homœopathic profession of this city that for some time past they have ceased to attend its meetings or to attach much importance to its transactions. To avoid, however, any appearance of desertion of homœopathic principles such members have continued to maintain a nominal connection with the organization. * * * No one familiar with the circumstances could for a moment believe that the unprofessional proceedings of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society are based upon any but the grossest misrepresentations."—N. Y. *Times*, Dec. 14, 1889.

As to Charge II.—We offer the aforementioned letter to the public press and, if required, will offer evidence of Dr. Rankin's connection with the *Medical Times*, and the same evidence enumerated in the evidence against Dr. Guernsey.

As to Charge III.—We offer the letter of the N. Y. *Times* above mentioned, and a copy of the Code of Ethics.

J. A. Terry, M.D.
Alexander Berghaus, M.D.

Feb., 1890.

The Committee retired to consider the charges and evidence and resolved that Charges II. and III. against Dr. Rankin had not been substantiated, but the other charges against both doctors were sustained and should be presented to the Society with the following recommendation:

That the Society deny that the Society and its members, or the homœopathic profession generally, is deserving of the terms "deceitful," "dishonest," "rogues," "men who barter their honor for gold," "quackery," and the other phrases applied by Dr. Guernsey to this Society and its members and to the homœopathic profession, and that Drs. Guernsey and Rankin are censured for using such language toward members of a Society and profession in which they insist upon retaining membership.

F. E. Doughty, M.D.,
Chairman pro tem.

Geo. M. Dillow, M.D.,
Chairman of the Com. on Legislation.

Dr. Guernsey requested leave to present his defense through his counsel. After the Society had voted that the defense might be read by the Secretary, and then by any member of the Society Dr. Guernsey might select, Dr. Guernsey in each instance declining, permission was granted for Mr. John P. Clark (Counsel) to read the defense, with the proviso that if any legal argument be made the counsel for the Society might also be heard.

Dr. Guernsey's Defense.

Dr. Guernsey denied the right of the Society to either censure or expel on the ground that the Constitution and By-Laws provide no machinery for censure or expulsion and prescribe no offenses calling for such punishment.

He admitted the interview in the *Sun* (see Evidence as to Charge I.) and added, "I stand by every word of that statement. As to the old question of the meaning of the word 'homœopath,' if a difference of opinion as to the best policy to pursue for the highest interests of medical science is to render one liable to censure and expulsion by a Society which was itself organized as a protest and a revolt against high-handed bigotry, dogmatism and ostracism, I should be glad to have the world know it. Specifications of 'various utterances to various persons and to various newspapers' are so vague as not require any answer."

Charge II. he meets with an affidavit by the *Evening Post* reporter to the effect that through a mistake in making up the form the lines of type from 54 to 82, as printed (both inclusive), should have appeared after the 20th line; and that Dr. Guernsey's remark really was that "the antagonism which has been raised against the *Medical Times* and its editors was based, not upon truth, but upon misrepresentation and falsehood."

As to Charge III., specification (a), Dr. Guernsey acknowledges the words in question, saying, "I do not palliate or excuse one word of what I published," adding, "what jurisdiction has this Society in this matter?"

Specification (b).—He claims the statute of limitations, and the article was a general criticism, no 'homœopathic institution' being mentioned in it.

Specification (c) "is too vague to call for an answer,"

Charge IV. (1.) "In the editorial 'Professional Shams,' Oct., 1886, there is not a personal allusion. I now repeat and endorse its sentiments."

(2.) "In the Sept., 1887, article there is no word about honesty or deceit or people who called themselves homœopathic physicians. I deprecated the application of the term 'homœopathic' to a National hospital."

(3.) Dr. Guernsey claims that he is accused of specific offense and that there is nothing in the Jan., 1888, article (deprecating the use of a sectarian name) to support this charge.

(4.) He quotes the Aug., 1889, article and, calling attention to the fact that it ends by suggesting to the President of the Institute the appointment of a committee to consider the subject (the adoption of the term 'new school'), claims freedom for such discussion.

(5.) He says he was in Alaska when the article was written and published, and that in it nobody is called 'dishonest' or 'deceitful.'

(6.) The specification 'recent utterances to reporters of the daily press during December, 1889,' he considers "too vague and general to call for an answer."

In conclusion he formulates his belief and practice, and in defense of the position assumed by the *Medical Times* quotes extensively from the Code of Ethics, which he denies having violated. "No greater misfortune can befall the medical profession than the action of an influential association or academy establishing a creed or standard of orthodoxy or 'regularity'"—SEC. 1., Art. IV., Part II., then instances the late definition of a homœopathic physician, "a member of the New York County Homœopathic Society."

In response to a vote requesting his opinion of the legal aspect of the case, Mr. W. G. Peckham, the Society's counsel, said: "You have the power in the Code of Ethics, power from the by-laws, and power from universal law and common justice. No man has any right to call the members of this Society such names as Dr. Guernsey has applied to his associates, except that he subject himself to censure. Any man or any association has the right to deny such vilification as Dr. Guernsey has applied to his associates, and to censure the man who utters it. In the two hours of his answer Dr. Guernsey's lawyer has said nothing as to the vital charge, namely, that Dr. Guernsey called his associates quacks. It is significant that Dr. Guernsey still defies his associates and affirms his charges. The mere attack on Dr. Allen and the re-affirmance of it here to-night is more than enough to warrant the action recommended by the Committee. Certainly all of this should be met by an apology, not by a repetition. Dr. Guernsey has a certain right to abuse your Society provided that he first resigns from it, but that right should be restricted so long as he remains a member."

Dr. J. A. Terry spoke in part as follows: "This Society and its members for the past six years have maintained a dignified silence with regard to Dr. Guernsey, but the time has come when we must protest against these calumnious attacks. I cannot comprehend why Dr. Guernsey for a number of years has persisted in his hostility to homœopathy while practicing its tenets; why he has attacked this Society yet still remained a member. Whatever excuse may be made for his extraordinary utterances, such conduct, in a man respected by the community, lessens consideration for himself and his professional brethren who, while tolerating with the largest liberality differences in medical belief and practice, cannot with self-respect permit themselves to be the objects of systematic and unwarranted attacks. We are not here to-night to defend homœopathy against Dr. Guernsey's claim that it is not universally applicable to every contingency in medical practice. If Dr. Guernsey or other members practice homœopathy in their own manner and

according to their own ideas, though it may not be exactly as the teachings of the system direct we have little to say, for we are very liberal as a Society in this respect. If they like to renounce the title of homœopathic physician we do not care so long as they adopt it for themselves; but when, because we do not entirely agree with Dr. Guernsey and follow him in all his whims, he becomes bitter and vindictive toward us, then it is our duty to defend ourselves. I have no personal animosity against him, my voice is not raised in any vindictive tone; I sincerely deplore that the position taken by that gentleman should call for this rebuke. Drs. Guernsey and Rankin owe us an apology for their attacks in the *Medical Times* and the daily papers."

Dr. E. M. Kellogg recalled the action of the Society when, twenty years ago, it insisted upon the re-organization of the college. He said that the honor of "Emeritus Professor" was conferred upon him by the trustees during his absence from the city.

Dr. Schley moved that the report and recommendation of the Committee on Legislation be adopted by the Society so far as concerns Dr. Guernsey. Carried by a nearly unanimous vote.

On motion of Dr. Clark, seconded by Dr. A. B. Norton, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Whereas*, Dr. Egbert Guernsey has used abusive terms for six years past as to his colleagues who are members of this Society, and as to all other homœopathic practitioners, and in recent interviews has admitted and renewed his vilification of his chosen associates,

Resolved, That Dr. Guernscy should, in the opinion of his associates resign his membership in this Society, and discontinue his affiliation with homœopaths and homœopathic institutions."

Dr. A. B. Norton read an article in the N. Y. *Star* of Feb. 12, 1890, in which Dr. Guernsey accuses the Society of raising funds to influence legislation; he refuted the calumny, explaining that the origin and object of the fund was to reimburse Dr. H. M. Paine and the State Society's Com. on Legislation, and to enable them to continue distributing circulars throughout the country in counteraction of the organized effort on the part of the old school to establish single State boards of medical examiners.

Dr. Rankin's Defence.

This was a verbatim copy of the first part of Dr. Guernsey's answer denying the right of the Society to censure or expel, and that he has violated the Code ol Ethics.

As to Charge I. he claims the charge to be based upon a willful misquotation. "That the Society has fallen into such disrepute among many members of the homœopathic profession who do not attend its meetings or attach much importance to its transactions is proved by a comparison of the usual attendance at meetings with its full membership, and also by the fact that there are only 192 members while, according to the Com. on Public Institutions, there are over 400 homœopathic practitioners in the city.

(2.) Dr. Rankin repeats his charge of "unprofessional proceedings" on the part of the Society in that it insulted him by publicly recommending that he be dropped from one of the public hospitals of the city, while he was a member of the Society in good standing against whom no charges had been made.

(3.) "My statement was to the effect that the Society's proceedings were based upon misrepresentations, which is different from saying it was guilty of such. The statements which I characterize as 'the grossest misrepresentations' are:

A. That membership in this Society is the test of a physician's intention of following homœopathic principles. (See N. Y. *Times*, Dec. 13.)

B. That the hospital was granted to the school through this Society. (This is only part of the truth; the movement originated with Dr. Guernsey and the Society simply co-operated.)

C. That the appointment of new members on the staff of the hospital was more or less influenced by certain members of the board.

D. That some of the members of the hospital board were hostile to homœopathy and were trying to change the management of said hospital.

E. That there are members of the hospital staff who have not complied with the laws of the State. (If this is so why does not the Society prosecute them?)

Charges II. and III. furnish no specifications and hence require no answer.

In the language of the third charge against me, nothing will so 'tend to degrade your Society and its members' as the publication and trial of such puerile charges as these brought up against me. Nothing will so tend to hold its name and fame up to public ridicule as to have it known that this Society brings a charge against a man of such a nature as the second and third herein—not to speak of the first—without a single specification, and gravely undertakes to pass in judgment upon some private conversation without letting him know what it is, with whom and when, to the effect that the members of your Society are not homœopathic physicians."

Through Mr. Clark Dr. Rankin notified the Society that he has no connection with the *Medical Times*.

On motion it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Committee on Legislation in reference to Dr. Rankin.

On motion, adjourned.

N Am Jl. Hom Apr 1890

Tablet to Memory of Egbert Guernsey, M.D., LL.D.– On Thursday afternoon, May 5, a memorial tablet to the late Dr. Egbert Guernsey was unveiled at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Dr. Guernsey was instrumental in having a city hospital placed under homeopathic control. When the old Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital was organized in 1875, Dr. Guernsey was elected President of the Medical Board. He remained president when that institution was transferred to Blackwell's Island and became known as the Metropolitan Hospital, and was president until his death in September, 1903. The tablet unveiled was erected by the city, under the authority of former Commissioner of Public Charities, the Hon. Homer Folks. At the unveiling the present Commissioner, the Hon. James H. Tully, presided. The exercises took place in the presence of Miss Guernsey, the members of the Medical Board, the Board of Managers, the House Staff, a large proportion of the nurses and employees, and some two hundred invited guests, friends of Dr. Guernsey. The Rev. Dr. Littell, Chaplain of the Department, opened the exercises with prayer. Dr. Arthur L. Root, of the Medical Board, delivered an address outlining the history of the institution and the work Dr. Guernsey had done for it. Dr. Clinton L. Bagg, of the Medical Board, also delivered an address of eulogy. The exercises were closed by the Rev. Father Barnum, who delivered the benediction.

N. Am Jl Hom June 1904

GUERNSEY, HENRY NEWELL, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, February 10th, 1817. His father, Joseph Guernsey, served with marked distinction as Justice of the Peace for many years, and was regarded by his neighbors as a man of exemplary habits. Through his mother, Phebe Jefferson, he was connected with Thomas Jefferson, "the ardent lover of liberty for all men, irrespective of color."

After finishing his literary education at the Royalton Academy, he departed for Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-one. He commenced the study of medicine under A. E. Small, M. D., and graduated at the New York University in 1844. After taking his degree of M. D. he practised in New York City; but soon removed to Frankford, Pennsylvania, where he became entirely engrossed in a large practice, one well fitted to prepare him for the great services he has since performed. In 1846, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1856, he removed to Philadelphia, and soon after was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He served in this position for eight years, during the last four years being Dean of the Faculty. He was greatly revered by his students, and much respected by his colleagues. He strove earnestly and conscientiously to teach the true doctrine of Hahnemann, and to advance the science of homœopathy as much as was in his power. He was the first in this country to teach in the public clinics of the school the single remedy and the high potency.

In 1861, he was elected honorary member of the Hahnemann Medical Institute of this city. The "Key Note System," which has now been adopted by all true lovers of homœopathy, originated with him, and was strongly upheld in a work which he published in 1867. This was a quarto volume of 760 pages, the title being "The Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Disorders peculiar to Women and Young Children," the second edition of which is in course of preparation. Since then he has contributed largely to the medical literature of the day by pamphlets of his own publication, and articles in the leading homœopathic journals, besides various papers read before different homœopathic societies. In 1868, he was elected honorary member of the Hahnemannian Society of Madris de Tulio, and in 1870 a similar honor was conferred upon him by the Cumberland county Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1869, he became a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1871, he felt it his duty to accept the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, which was very courteously pressed upon him by the Professors and Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was again elected to his old position as Dean of the Faculty.

In 1846, he married Statira Collourn, of Boston, a descendent of the famous Urian Oakes, a celebrated president of Harvard University. To them were born three children, Elizabeth Wilkins, Joseph Collourn, and Henry William Guernsey, all of whom are still living.

Dr. Guernsey is now fifty-five years old, and still retains a great part of his youthful elasticity and feeling. He is especially fond of children, and always receives a warm welcome from his youthful patients. He is a deep thinker and an earnest worker in his profession; ever willing, ever ready to endure any privation of which he is capable, to relieve the sick. His more youthful colleagues find him ready at all times to assist them with his experience and counsel.

HENRY N. GUERNSEY.

If the lives of earnest workers and accurate observers in medical science could only be perpetuated or even extended over two generations, what benefits might we not expect?

We can almost feel that the life of Henry N. Guernsey is not yet finished; it is certain that his influence will continue to be felt for more than one generation.

Few men have ever brought into their daily routine such earnestness, such enthusiasm and such positivism as he exhibited. His example stimulated many a weak disciple and pointed the way to many a doubting one. He, more than any one we have ever known, had the *courage of his convictions.* Most of all we think he will be remembered for his labor in establishing a kind of school of Homœopathy, whose chief distinguishing feature is the selection of the remedy by means of characteristic symptoms, as distinguished from the class which laboriously seeks to cover the totality of the symptoms. Dr. Guernsey quickly, almost intuitively, apprehended the *geist* of a drug and rapidly extended its clinical application in all directions, far beyond its frequently meagre pathogenesis.

A sure reward both here and hereafter awaits all who will follow in his footsteps.

N Am Jl Hom Sept 1885

HENRY NEWELL GUERNSEY, M.D.

(From Hahn. Monthly Sept. 1885.) vol. 17. No 9)

Was born at Rochester, Windsor County, Vermont, on February 10, 1817. His father, Joseph Guernsey, a native of New Hampshire, removed to Vermont, and was one of the early settlers of that State; later he became a justice of the peace. Through his mother, Phœbe Jefferson Guernsey, of Massachusetts, our colleague was related to Thomas Jefferson, "the ardent lover of liberty for all men, irrespective of color."

Dr. Guernsey's early days were passed among the "Green Mountains" of his native State, where he grew up a hearty farmer boy. His primary education, begun in the public schools of his native town, and continued in select schools in the same place, was completed at Royalton Academy, Royalton, Vermont. When a little over twenty years of age he left home and went to Pennsylvania, intending to study medicine. Locating in Darby, near Philadelphia, he taught school for a time, and then commenced his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. A. E. Small (now in Chicago), who was then practicing in Darby and the surrounding country. He matriculated in the medical department of the Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia, November 1st, 1842, and on November 1st, 1843, he entered the medical department of the University of New York. From the latter college he graduated in the spring of 1844. In 1862 he received an honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Immediately after graduating he began to practice in Darby, but in the summer of 1844 he moved to Frankford, near Philadelphia, where he remained for thirteen years as a homœopathic physician, surgeon, and obstetrician. He speedily acquired a very large practice in all three of the above departments, and was the pioneer of homœopathy throughout Frankford, Bridesburg, Whitehall, Fox Chase, Middletown, Milestown, Rowlandville, Nicetown, Olney, Rising Sun, Aramingo, and Richmond. These districts embrace a large area of territory, and he was frequently compelled to cover the whole field daily, though he drove far into the night to accomplish it. He thoroughly established homœopathy in all these places, and now there are good practitioners of our school in each one of them. He labored here alone, with the utmost zeal, caring more for the establishment of his adopted profession than anything else, for ten years, when he associated with him his brother, William F. Guernsey, who was studying under his preceptorship.

Three years later, in 1857, Dr. H. N. Guernsey moved into Philadelphia proper, where he permanently located. Here, too, he acquired an enormous practice, and was of most material benefit in propagating homœopathy, very many families being converted through his instrumentality.

In 1852, during a visit to his native town, in Vermont, he introduced homœopathy very successfully, besides converting an eclectic, the leading physician of the place, to the practice of pure homœopathy.*

* See Trans. World's Hom. Conv., Vol. II., History of Homœopathy, pp. 494–495.

That Dr. Guernsey has been an indefatigable worker in his profession, striving in the double duty of healing the sick and of establishing the practice of homœopathy; that he has been an earnest and able teacher of the principles and practice of homœopathy, pure and simple; that he was zealous and sincere in his devotion to the cause he had espoused, no one who knew him ever doubted; of what he considered "the right," he was a whole-souled supporter; but to what seemed to him "the wrong," he was a stern and uncompromising foe. The aid and influence he has given in raising homœopathy to the high stand it now occupies, in this country and abroad, is well known.

In the proving of drugs he did not do much; but, with a diffuse acquaintance of medical agents, knowing, from something to a great deal, of all the drugs we use, and as a keen and accurate observer of their effects upon the system, he showed rare skill in his ability to discern the "characteristic symptoms" of each one. Indeed, it was the latter quality, his ability to sift out the "key-notes" of a remedy, and to skilfully apply the same to a given case, that won his success as a prescriber. As an authority on materia medica and obstetrics he stood pre-eminent.

In June, 1879, his health being badly shattered by his thirty-five years of almost unremitting toil, he was so strongly advised by his friends, professional and lay, to seek repose and recreation abroad, that he yielded to their solicitations and, in company with his faithful wife, sailed for England. He remained away one year, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, etc., returning home much refreshed in June, 1880. In July, 1882, he again went abroad for another much needed rest; he spent all his time in Germany on this occasion, and returned early in November.

In February of 1883, diabetes appeared in a severe form, and progressed so rapidly that grave fears were entertained that the termination of his earthly career was close at hand. During the ensuing spring and summer he was very feeble, though doing all the work he could, but rallied to a great extent in the autumn. During the winter of 1883–4 he recovered sufficiently to attend to his large practice, and to write some papers for the journals, medical societies, etc. He continued through the autumn of 1884 in fairly good health, and gained considerable strength. Late in December he seemed to contract a severe cold, but which was really the beginning of the end. He struggled all through the winter, 1885, at-

tending to his practice, and going out in all kinds of weather, always stimulated by the great and overweening love of his profession—of aiding the sick. In the spring he grew much weaker, and on April 30th went to New York to spend a few weeks with a son living there, and to obtain rest. While there he submitted for the first time to a thorough physical examination, which was carefully and ably made by Professor John W. Dowling. Then the true state of affairs was revealed.

Consumption of the lungs far advanced! Professor Dowling wrote a private letter to his family advising Dr. Guernsey's return home, "before it was too late," which suggestion was promptly carried out. Through May and June he sank very rapidly, being much of the time in a drowsy state, interrupted by severe neuralgic pains in the head and left eye.

Early in the morning of June 27th his family were hastily summoned to his bedside, and at seven o'clock he passed away.

During his long illness of two years and a half, he was visited and written to by his professional brethren representing all shades of opinion. Almost every one advised this or that remedy, to be administered in varying potencies, empirically, etc. His uniform answer was: "I wish nothing but the similimum to my case. As I have lived and practiced for others I will do by myself, for I *know* it is the *right* way." Often during his illness he said: "If I must die, I wish it recorded that I died true to my principles." His physicians were his old friend Dr. C. G. Raue, and his son Dr. J. C. Guernsey. In his last days, as from the beginning of his disease, not a word of complaint left his lips. In his unconscious delirium he imagined himself prescribing for the sick, and would direct those about him to prepare certain remedies for them.

His funeral services were held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22d and Chestnut streets, and were largely attended. His remains lie in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, in a spot of his own choosing.

He was a member of the following societies: American Institute of Homœopathy; Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and its president in 1878; Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society. Honorary member of the following: Hahnemann Medical Institute of Philadelphia; Cumberland County Homœopathic Medical Society; Hahnemann Medical Society of Madris de Tulio, Spain; Instituto Homœopatico Mexicano; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, etc. He was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in

the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for eight years—1861 to 1869—and for three years of that time dean of the faculty; professor of materia medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, for three years, from 1871, during which time he was again dean of the faculty. He has been chairman of many bureaus, etc.

He is the author of the following: "The Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Diseases Peculiar to Women and Young Children." This work of 1004 pp. has now reached its third edition, the first having been published in 1867. The therapeutic portion of this book has been translated into French and published in Paris. "Notes of Lectures on Materia Medica, delivered in the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia," 234 pp.; "Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864;" "Introductory Lecture, Comprising the Principles of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, etc.," 1865; "Report on Obstetrics to the American Institute of Homœopathy," 1867; "The Keynote System;" "The Bandage after Parturition;" "Reproduction Physically, Physiologically, and Spiritually considered;" "Treatment of Disordered Dentition;" "The Homœopathic Materia Medica;" "Before, During, and After Parturition;" "Uterine Hæmorrhage;" "Ovarian Tumors;" "Death-rates in Child-bed;" and, published in 1882, "Plain Talk on Avoided Subjects," being a guide book to old and young, married or single, of either sex.

On June 30th, 1885, a meeting of the physicians of Philadelphia was held, to take action on Dr. Guernsey's death. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

The Homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia and its vicinity, assembled to testify their respect for the memory of their late colleague, Professor Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., unanimously adopt the following.

MINUTE.

The life and labors of Dr. Henry N. Guernsey, whose death we lament, furnish a model worthy the imitation of his professional brethren.

As a student of the science and art of medicine, he was, for nearly half a century, energetic and untiring, and his knowledge and command of the resources of his profession were remarkable in their extent and completeness.

As a physician, he was pains-taking and skilful, and, in his relations to his patients, devoted and conscientious.

As a teacher of the younger generation of physicians, and as a medical

author, he did much to extend the remedial domain of true medical science, and to strengthen and elevate its influence.

In his teachings and practice, he held forth the doctrine of homœopathy as a divinely-ordained law of healing, and endeavored to follow it with religious fidelity. Firmly convinced of its heavenly origin, his confidence in its efficacy, like his faith in its infinite Author, was firm and unswerving.

His influence, extending over two continents, will confer lasting benefit upon the progress and stability of his beloved art. And, as his life among us was highly distinguished and honored, so his departure from our midst will be long and sincerely mourned.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY,
JOHN C. MORGAN,
HENRY NOAH MARTIN,
Committee.

After addresses by Drs. Jos. Behrens, Pemberton Dudley, Jno. C. Morgan, Henry Noah Martin and Sarah T. Rogers, the meeting adjourned.

Editorial.

SOME LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF DR. HENRY N. GUERNSEY.—It would, perhaps, be difficult to imagine what the rate of the world's progress would be, in art, in science, and in letters, if the influence of representative men and women ceased with their earthly life—if their works did not follow them. We sometimes consider the advancement of the race in *morals* as depending to a somewhat definite extent upon the teachings and examples of the great moral and religious philosophers who lived and died before our advent; and we, of course, are fully and constantly alive to the fact that in science, art, and literature the world of to-day owes a certain definite debt to the world of yesterday. But in making up our account of this indebtedness, we are too apt to base our calculations solely upon the material work accomplished by our predecessors, and to lose sight almost entirely of the character and qualities, the inner life, so to speak, of the men who in years gone by wrought out these benefits for posterity.

In the practical study of departed men's lives, in seeking to retain as much as possible of the advantage brought to the

world through these vanishing existences, there can be no rule which will apply to all cases alike. We make our estimate of the great preacher by what he said, and of the great poet by what he wrote. But we must weigh the character and calculate the real worth of the physician by what he *did*. His life record is made up not so much of thought and sentiment as of actual deeds.

No estimate of Dr. Guernsey's character is correct and complete which fails to consider him amid the actual surroundings of his early professional life.

We often hear it said of distinguished men, that "future generations must write their history." This may be true as it refers to the more permanent influence of such men upon posterity; but what can "future generations" know of the circumstances that environed such men as Hering, and Gray, and Jeanes, and Guernsey, and others, at a time when they deliberately chose obloquy and derision, and courted a life of poverty and of professional obscurity for the sake of a scientific principle? We of to-day are living "out of sight" of those times. These men were made for their time, and it is not likely that, in this country at least, the science of medicine will ever need such men again. They fought a *good* fight, they *finished* their course, they *kept* the faith, and they did it once for all, and for all posterity. The physician who to-day is young, or even middle-aged, can have but a dim conception of the reality of those earlier days, and but an imperfect idea of the stuff that such men were made of. We must judge Dr. Guernsey by what he did in 1842, as well as by what he was forty years later. The early history of the American Institute of Homœopathy shows conclusively that the homœopathists of 1844 held as high views of professional probity, and as intense a love of professional association as did any of their allopathic brethren. They regarded themselves as a part of the great profession of medicine, and yet they submitted to be cast out from its fellowship for the sake of a truth which as yet was invisible to their brethren. Dr. Guernsey consented to be one of a little band of perhaps a hundred—a very different affair from being one of a community of ten thousand.

As physicians grow older, their faith in and dependence on "medicine," usually weaken. Not so Dr. Guernsey's. It is doubtful if any physician ever lived who possessed a stronger faith in medicine than he did. And this peculiarity was often spoken of by his professional neighbors, sometimes in terms of disparagement. Yet when we consider it, as it really was, the

outgrowth of his confidence in what he believed to be a LAW of Nature, his practice is seen to be in perfect harmony with his belief, while the skepticism of his neighbors carries with it a suspicious flavor of inconsistency. After all, it is perhaps safe to say, that all those qualities that made him so conspicuous a figure in the medical profession had their foundation in his unquestioning belief in the doctrine of similars as a law whose operation is as certain as that of any other in the whole realm of nature. To quote from the Address of his Pastor: "He believed that there was a divine law of cure, that He who made light for the eye and the eye for light; the atmosphere for the lungs and the lungs for the atmosphere; who had filled the world with an infinite variety of substances for the sustenance and delight of the body, and had adapted each to each with the most exquisite and miraculous precision, had also provided the means for restoring this complex mechanism to order when, by accident, or ignorance, or passion, its faculties became deranged. He believed that the law of cure was as immutable in its methods and operations as the law of sustenance and growth. His profession was to him a high and noble calling, demanding the consecration of all the faculties of his nature. His intellect, his religion, his life, were embodied in it." Nor did his failures affect him. Unsuccessful with remedy after remedy, he still believed that the law of cure was *the* law for that particular case, and that under its operation the disease must yield. Surely, in this particular, he ought to be a shining example to all of us.

It was often said of Dr. Guernsey that he was a close student of the materia medica; but there was one other medical book that he studied with equal earnestness—his Case-book. In his office, in his carriage, in the County Society meeting, his case-book was his close companion. In this he was a true homœopathic philosopher, realizing the impossibility of detecting similarities between the disease-picture and the drug-picture, except by an equally intent study of both. How our journals teem with reports showing but the too common *one*-sided study! Sometimes it is the drug, sometimes the disease. Only rarely are we shown *both* pictures, and only rarely, alas! are these reports of much real value to the earnest seeker after homœopathic truth.

Here, then, are at least three respects in which the life of Professor Guernsey may well serve as a model for the imitation of his brethren: *First*, his utter disregard of self and selfish interests in a matter where scientific truth and moral principle

were involved. *Secondly*, his appreciation of, and firm belief in, the fact that there cannot possibly occur in the body *any* curative phenomenon or change which is not under the government of natural law, and that, therefore, if there be any truth in the doctrine of *similars*, the curative action of remedies applied on that principle depends upon *law*, and the principle itself is, therefore, an expression of that law, and not an arbitrary rule of man's invention. *Thirdly*, having given in his adhesion to the homœopathic doctrine, his whole nature was enlisted in its application, and, whatever may have been his doubt respecting his own skill, his faith in the law never wavered. Whether he was perfectly and absolutely right in his mode of applying the law is not a question for us now to consider, but his unshaken devotion to the principle itself may well be emulated.

WE TAKE PLEASURE in presenting to our readers a few practical observations from the pen of the late Dr. H. N. Guernsey. They comprise but a part of his unpublished manuscript from his busy pen.

Hahn. Monthly, Sept. 1885. Vol. 17. No 9.

Dr. H. N. Guernsey, a native of Rochester, did much to introduce homœopathy into his native town, and at each of his visits he was called to see many of the cases that had baffled the skill of the allopathic fraternity. His brother, William F. Guernsey, became an early convert to the faith, and, from having a domestic case and a few books, he soon was of no small importance outside of his immediate family as a doctor. About the year 1851, he left the farm and other business pursuits, and completed a course of medical study at Philadelphia, under his brother's tuition, and since that time has enjoyed an increasing practice in that city. S. A. Webber, Esq., and wife were firm friends to the new faith, Mrs. Webber being a sister of the Doctors Guernsey, and by their assistance and influence, a number of young men studied homœopathy, who are among its honorable practitioners to this day.

World's Convon. 1876. V. 2.

H. N. Guernsey, M.D., was born at Rochester, Vermont, February 10th, 1817. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. E. Small, then practicing medicine in Upper Darby, in the year 1840. November 1st, 1842, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia; November 1st, 1843, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of New York, and graduated at that institution in the spring of 1844. In the summer of the same year he located in Frankford, Philadelphia, as a homœopathic physician, obstetrician, and surgeon. He soon acquired an immense practice in all three of the above departments, and was the pioneer of our school throughout Frankford, Bridesburg, Whitehall, Holmesburg, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milltown, Milestown, Rowlandville, Nicetown, Olney, Rising Sun, Aramingo, and Richmond. He thoroughly established homœopathy in all the above places, and now there are respectable practitioners of our school in all of them.

Here he continued to labor single-handed, day and night, with the utmost zeal, caring for nothing else than the establishment and spread of his adopted profession, for ten years, when he associated with him his brother William, who had studied with

him. Three years later Dr. H. N. Guernsey moved into Philadelphia proper, and in 1861 was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a position he held for eight consecutive years, and for three years he was Dean of the Faculty. So useful and so popular were his lectures that the students requested their publication; this gave origin to his first edition of Guernsey's *Obstetrics* in 1867. The Therapeutic portion of this work is translated into French and published in Paris. Meanwhile, his practice became enormous, and very many families were converted to homœopathy through his success. He has written many useful papers for medical societies, both home and foreign, and for our journals, many of which have been reprinted in pamphlet form and widely circulated, and have been translated into different languages. He was elected Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871, and served for three years, during which he was again Dean of the Faculty. Again his lectures were requested for publication, which resulted in Guernsey's *Materia Medica*.

W. C.

OBITUARY.

HENRY NEWELL GUERNSEY, M. D.—At seven o'clock Saturday morning, June 27, Professor Guernsey closed his earthly career, and "slept the sleep that knows no waking." Our great Obstetrician whose name and fame are co-extensive with our science of medicine wherever Homœopathy is known, has ended his distinguished professional career. Naturally modest and retiring; honest, and enthusiastic in his labors; one of the purest of men and purest of Homœopaths, he leaves a record and a memory behind him of which every member of our school may justly be proud. Many of the best men in our ranks have from his lips, or his pen, received their first inspiration of the simple truth of Hahnemann's teachings, and will join us in saying: "Well done! good and faithful servant." Verily "the old guard" one by one are joining the majority.

Dr. Guernsey was born at Rochester, Vt., on the 10th of February, 1817. His father, Joseph Guernsey was for many years a Justice of the Peace, while through his mother, Phebe Jefferson, he was related to President Jefferson. He received his literary education at Royalton Academy, and in 1840 at the age of 23 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. E. Small, then in practice at Upper Darby, Vt. He matriculated in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College, November 1st, 1841, and the following year entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, graduating in the spring of 1842. He first began practice in New York City, but soon removed to Frankford, then a suburb of, but now a part of Philadelphia, where he early acquired a large and lucrative practice, especially in obstetrics; a practice that prepared him for the important service he has since rendered the profession. In 1846 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1856 he removed into the city of Philadelphia and in 1861 was elected Professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a chair which he filled to the satisfaction of his colleagues for eight consecutive years, three of which he was Dean of the Faculty. So earnestly and faithfully did he labor to inculcate the true doctrine of Hahnemann and promulgate the science of Homœopathy, so practical and useful were his lectures, that the students requested their publication, and to this are we indebted for the first edition of *Guernsey's Obstetrics*, which appeared in 1867, and which has been translated into French.

In 1871 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Dean of the Faculty in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and filled the chair for three years. His lectures were again

requested for publication, and this gave us *Guernsey's Materia Medica.* But he is best known as the author of the "Key-Note System" of studying and applying the Materia Medica of our school, a system which he advocated in the current literature of the school and which has been largely adopted by the profession.

In 1846 he married Miss Collourn of Boston, by whom he has had three children, two sons, J. C. and H. W. Guernsey and one daughter, all of whom we believe survive him.

In the winter of 1883 he was attacked with a severe form of diabetes, but from which under the strictest homœopathic treatment he seemed in time to completely recover. During the last winter pulmonary tuberculosis made its appearance, yet until the last day of April he faithfully and pluckily attended to his practice being confined to his room a little less than two months.

Med.Advance.V.16.p 57. July, 1885.

Born Feb. 10, 1817, at Rochester, Windsor Co. Vt., His primary education was obtained in the private schools of his native town and completed at Royalton Academy, Vt.

At the age of twenty-one, he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. E. Small, and graduated at New York University, in 1842. He practiced a short time in New York City, and then removed to Frankford, near Philadelphia, Pa. In 1846 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1856 he removed to Philadelphia, and was soon after appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College, of Pennsylvania. He served in this position eight years, acting as Dean of the Faculty during the last four. In 1851 he was elected honorary member of the Hahnemann Medical Institute. In 1867 he published a work entitled "The Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Disorders peculiar to Women and Young Children." This work has gone through several editions. Dr. Guernsey has always been a large contributor to the medical literature of the day, by pamphlets of his own publication and articles in the leading homœopathic journals, besides various papers read before different medical societies. In 1868, he was elected honorary member of the Hahnemannian Society of Madris de Tulio, and in 1870 a similar honor was conferred upon him by the Cumberland County Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

In 1871 he was elected to the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, and chosen Dean of the Faculty. This position he held for three years. He was, besides the societies already mentioned, a member of the Instituto Homœopatico Mexicano, and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society.

Dr. Guernsey became a member of this, "The Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania," in 1869. In 1878 he was its President. The members, learning of his contemplated visit abroad during the next year, elected him a delegate-at-large, giving him credentials to represent the State Society at any meeting of medical societies he should be invited to attend. One year was spent abroad, and returning June, 1880, he seemed much benefited. Two years later he sought rest again on the other side of the Atlantic. In 1883, diabetes appeared in a severe form; he rallied some towards the close of that year, and did good work among the sick and with his pen until the first of this year, 1885, when he was taken with a severe cold, which rapidly developed into phthisis, and on the morning of June 27th, 1885, he entered upon his new and higher life.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1885.

GUERNSEY.—Henry Newell Guernsey, M. D., of Philadelphia, a well-known and much-respected physician and author, departed this life at his home on the 27th of June last, aged 68 years.

Dr. G.'s birthplace was Rochester, Vt. He was born there Feb. 10, 1817. He studied with Dr. A E. Small at Upper Darby, Vt.; graduated from University of New York, 1842. For eight successive years he was Professor of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pa. For three years Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1846 he was married to Miss Collourn of Boston, who remains to mourn his loss. Three children also sorrow, but not, we trust, as those who have no hope.

Am.Hom.Obs.V.21.P 95

HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.,

Was born at Rochester, Windsor county, Vt., February 10, 1817. His father, Joseph Guernsey, a native of New Hampshire, removed to Vermont, and was one of the early settlers of that State.

Dr. Guernsey's early days were passed among the "Green Mountains" of his native State, where he grew up a hearty farmer boy. His primary education, began in the public schools of his native town and continued in select schools of the same place, was completed at Royalton Academy, Royalton, Vt.

When a little over twenty years of age he left home and went to Pennsylvania, intending to study medicine. Locating in Darby, near Philadelphia, he taught school for a time, and then commenced his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. A. E. Small, who was then practicing in Darby and the surrounding country. He matriculated in the medical department of the Pennsylvania College of Philadelphia, November 1, 1842, and on November 1, 1843, he entered the medical department of the University of New York, and took his degree from that college in the spring of 1844. In 1862 he received an honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1844 he settled in Frankford, near Philadelphia, where he remained for thirteen years as a homœopathic physician, surgeon and obstetrician. He speedily acquired a very large practice, and was the pioneer of homœopathy throughout Frankford and the adjoining towns and villages. The circuit of his practice embraced a large area of territory, and he was frequently compelled to cover the whole field daily. He established homœopathy in Frankford, Bridesburg, Whitehall, Fox Chase, Middletown, Milestown, Rowlandville, Nicetown, Olney, Rising Sun, Aramingo and Richmond. These villages now form a part of the consolidated city of Philadelphia. He labored here alone with the utmost zeal, caring more for the establishment of his adopted profession than anything else.

In 1857 Dr. Guernsey moved into the city of Philadelphia, and at once took his place among the leading physicians of that city—Hering, Jeanes, Williamson, Kitchen, Lippe, James, Neidhard and others giving him the right hand of fraternal fellowship.

That Dr. Guernsey has been an indefatigable worker in his profession, striving in the double duty of healing the sick and of establishing the practice of homœopathy; that he has been an earnest and able teacher of the principles and practice of homœopathy, pure and simple; that he was zealous and sincere in his devotion to the cause he had espoused, no one who knew him ever doubted; of what he considered "the right," he was a whole-souled supporter; but to what seemed to him "the wrong," he was a stern and uncompromising foe. The aid and influence he has given in raising homœopathy to the high stand it now occupies, in this country and abroad, is well known.

In the proving of drugs he did not do much; but, with a diffuse acquaintance of medical agents, knowing, from something to a great deal, of all the drugs we use, and as a keen and accurate observer of their effects upon the system, he showed rare skill in his ability to discern the "characteristic symptoms" of each one. Indeed, it was the latter quality, his ability to sift out the "key-notes" of a remedy, and to skilfully apply the same to a given case, that won his success as a prescriber. As an authority on materia medica and obstetrics he stood pre-eminent.

In June, 1879, his health being badly shattered by his thirty-five years of almost unremitting toil, he was so strongly advised by his friends, professional and lay, to seek repose and recreation abroad, that he yielded to their solicitations, and in company with his faithful wife, sailed for England. He remained away one year, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, etc., returning home much refreshed in June, 1880. In July, 1882, he again went abroad for another much needed rest; he spent all his time in Germany on this occasion, and returned early in November.

In February of 1883, diabetes appeared in a severe form, and progressed so rapidly that grave fears were entertained that the termination of his earthly career was close at hand. During the ensuing spring and summer he was very feeble, though doing all the work he could, but rallied to a great extent in the autumn. During the winter of 1883–4 he recovered sufficiently to attend to his large practice, and to write some papers for the journals, medical societies, etc. He continued through the autumn of 1884 in fairly good health and gained considerable strength. Late in December he seemed to contract a severe cold, but which was really the beginning of the end. He struggled all through the winter, 1885, attending to his practice, and going out in all kinds of weather, always stimulated by the great and overweening love of his profession—of aiding the sick. In the spring he grew much weaker, and on April 30th went to New York to spend a few weeks with a son living there, and to obtain rest. While there he submitted for the first time to a thorough physical examination, which was carefully and ably made by Professor John W. Dowling. Then the true state of affairs was revealed.

Consumption of the lungs far advanced! Professor Dowling wrote a private letter to his family advising Dr. Guernsey's return home, "before it was too late," which suggestion was promptly carried out. Through May and June he sank very rapidly, being much of the time in a drowsy state, interrupted by severe neuralgic pains in the head and left eye.

Early in the morning of June 27th his family were hastily summoned to his bedside, and at 7 o'clock he passed away.

During his long illness of two years and a half, he was visited and written to by his professional brethren representing all shades of opinion. Almost every one advised this or that remedy, to be administered in varying potencies, empirically, etc. His uniform answer was, "I wish nothing but the similimum to my case. As I have lived and practiced for others I will do by myself, for I *know* it is the *right* way." Often during his illness he said: "If I must die, I wish it recorded that I died true to my principles." His physicians were his old

friend Dr. C. G. Raue, and his son Dr. J. C. Guernsey. In his last days, as from the beginning of his disease, not a word of complaint left his lips. In his unconscious delirium he imagined himself prescribing for the sick, and would direct those about him to prepare certain remedies for them.

His funeral services were held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, and were largely attended. His remains lie in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, in a spot of his own choosing.

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He is the author of the following: "The Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Diseases Peculiar to Women and Young Children." This work of 1004 pp. has now reached its third edition, the first having been published in 1867. The therapeutic portion of this book has been translated into French and published in Paris. "Notes of Lectures on Materia Medica, delivered in the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia," 234 pp.; "Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864;" "Introductory Lecture: comprising the Principles of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, etc.," 1865; "Report on Obstetrics

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On June 30, 1885, a meeting of the physicians of Philadelphia was held, to take action on Dr. Guernsey's death. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

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As a teacher of the younger generation of physicians, and as a medical author, he did much to extend the remedial domain of true medical science, and to strengthen and elevate its influence.

In his teachings and practice, he held forth the doctrine of homœopathy as a divinely-ordained law of healing, and endeavored to follow it with religious fidelity. Firmly convinced of its heavenly origin, his confidence in its efficacy, like his faith in its infinite Author, was firm and unswerving.

His influence, extending over two continents, will confer lasting benefit upon the progress and stability of his beloved art. And, as his

life among us was highly distinguished and honored, so his departure from our midst will be long and sincerely mourned.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D.
HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D.
Committee.

(Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1886.)

GUERNSEY, HENRY NEWELL.—Was born at Rochester, Windsor County, Vt., February 10th, 1817. His education was in the schools of his native place, and was completed at the Royalton Academy in Royalton, Vt. At twenty he went to Philadelphia intending to study medicine. He located in Darby, near Philadelphia, where he taught school for a time, commencing his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. A. E. Small, who was then located at Darby. He entered the Pennsylvania College of Philadelphia in November, 1842, attending the session, but the next fall he entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1844. In 1846 he married Miss Statira Collourn, of Boston, by whom he had a daughter and two sons. In 1862 he received an honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. During the summer of 1844 he located at Frankford, Pa., where he remained for thirteen years. In 1857 he removed to Philadelphia. At a meeting held July 29th, 1861, he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics in the College, taking the place of Dr. Moore. This position he held for eight years, serving the last four years as Dean. When the two colleges united Dr. Guernsey withdrew from the faculty. He was instrumental in the union of the colleges. In 1871 he was elected to the Chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, which position he held for three years, until the end of the session of 1873–'74; and again was Dean. His name appears on the catalogue of 1874–'75 as Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica. His lectures on the Key-notes were published as a supplement to the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, and later being reported by his son, J. C. Guernsey, were published in book form. After this he devoted himself to his large practice. His ability was recognized by all, and his great skill as an obstetrician commanded for him a very extensive practice. He was the father of the "Key-note System."

In June, 1879, his health being shattered by his thirty-five years of unremitting professional labor, with his wife, he visited Europe, making an extended tour through the principal countries, returning in 1880. In July, 1882, he again went abroad, spending the time in Germany until November, when he returned. In February of 1883 he was attacked with diabetes, and he was for some months greatly prostrated, but in 1883–'4 he rallied and again attended to his practice and devoted himself to literary work. Through the winter of 1884–'5 he attended to his practice, going out in all kinds of weather. In the spring of 1885 he became much weaker, and on April 30th went to New York to obtain some needed rest and to visit his son. While there he for the first time submitted to a thorough physical examination, which was made by Dr. John W. Dowling. Dr. Dowling found an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption. He wrote privately to his family advising a return home "before it was too late." This suggestion was followed. Through May and June he sank very rapidly, being much of the time in a drowsy state, interrupted by severe neuralgic pains in the head and left eye. He quietly passed away on the morning of June 27th, 1885. His funeral services were held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, at 22d and Chestnut streets, of which he was a member, and he was laid at rest in West Laurel Hill Cemetary in a spot of his own choosing. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, honorary member of Hahnemannian Institute of Philadelphia, Cumberland County Homœopathic Medical Society, Hahnemann Medical Society of Madris de Tulio of Spain, Instituto Homœopatice Mexicano, corresponding member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society. He wrote much in defense of his beloved Homœopathy, and he taught the sort that Hahnemann taught, and his reverence for Hahnemann was unbounded. His principal work was a large one on the "Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Diseases Peculiar to Women and Children," which has passed through several editions, and the therapeutic portion translated into French. In this for the first time he promulgated his key-note theory that has found many believers. He also published many pamphlets on subjects connected with obstetrics and materia medica. Memorial meetings were held after his death, and the homœopathic profession of the world did him honor.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 29TH, 1885.

DEAR DOCTOR:

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Physicians of Philadelphia and vicinity, to take action upon the death of

H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D.,

will be held at the Hahnemann Medical College, 1105 Filbert Street, on Tuesday evening, June 30th, at 8.30 o'clock.

The Funeral Services will be held at the First New Jerusalem Church, N. E. Cor. 22d and Chestnut Sts., at 3.30 P.M., of the same day.

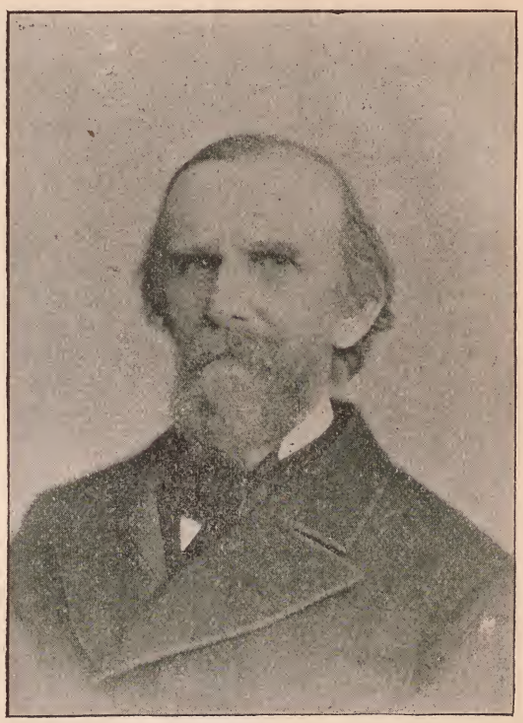
The interment will be private.

Fraternally,

HORACE F. IVINS, M.D.,
Secretary of County Society.

HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M. D.

SEE PAGE 121.



HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M. D.

HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D., died at his residence, in Philadelphia, June 27, aged 68 years. Dr. Guernsey was born in Vermont, received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of New York, in 1842, and after practicing a few years in New York and Frankford settled permanently in Philadelphia, in 1856. In 1861 he was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. His lectures were so popular and attracted such wide attention that they were, in 1867, published in book form under the title of "Guernsey's Obstetrics." In 1871 Dr. Guernsey was elected Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. His lectures have since been given to the public under the title of "Guernsey's Materia Medica." Prof. Guernsey was highly esteemed in public and private life as a man of close observation, of wide information in the various departments of literature and science, and, however much many of his friends may have differed from him upon some of the great medical questions of the day, all admitted the genuineness of his convictions and the ability with which he defended his opinions.

N.Y. Times
Aug 1885

Name in full

Henry Newell Guernsey

P. O. Address in full

Philad. Penna.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

City University of New York

med. Coll. Oct. 1882

Henry Newell Guernsey, M. D., was born at Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, on February 10, 1817. His father, Joseph Guernsey, a native of New Hampshire, removed to Vermont, and was one of the early settlers of that state; later he became a justice of the peace. Through his mother, Phœbe Jefferson Guernsey, of Massachusetts, our colleague was related to Thomas Jefferson, "the ardent lover of liberty for all men, irrespective of color."

Dr. Guernsey's early days were passed among the "Green Mountains" of his native state, where he grew up a hearty farmer boy. His primary education, begun in the public schools of his native town, and continued in select schools in the same place, was completed at Royalton Academy, Royalton, Vermont. When a little over twenty years of age he left home and went to Pennsylvania, intending to study medicine. Locating in Darby, near Philadelphia, he taught school for a time, and then commenced his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. A. E. Small (now in Chicago), who was then practicing in Darby and the surrounding country. He matriculated in the medical department of the Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia, November 1st, 1842, and on November 1st, 1843, he entered the medical department of the University of New York. From the latter college he graduated in the spring of 1844. In 1862 he received an honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Immediately after graduating he began to practice in Darby, but in the summer of 1844 he moved to Frankford, near Philadelphia, where he remained for thirteen years as a homœopathic physician, surgeon and obstetrican. He speedily acquired a very large practice in all three of the above departments, and was the pioneer of homœopathy throughout Frankford, Bridesburg, Whitehall, Fox Chase, Middletown, Milestown, Rowlandville, Nicetown, Olney, Rising Sun, Aramingo, and Richmond. These districts embrace a large area of territory, and he was frequently compelled to cover the whole field daily, though he drove far into the night to accomplish it. He thoroughly established homœopathy in all these places, and now there are good practitioners of our school in each one of them. He labored here alone, with the utmost zeal, caring more for the establishment of his adopted profession than anything else for ten years, when he associated with him his brother, William F. Guernsey, who had studied under his preceptorship.

Three years later, in 1857, Dr. H. N. Guernsey moved into Philadelphia proper, where he permanently located. Here, too, he acquired an enormous practice, and was of most material benefit in propagating homœopathy, very many families being converted through his instrumentality.

In 1852, during a visit to his native town, in Vermont, he introduced homœopathy very successfully, besides converting an eclectic, the leading physician of the place, to the practice of pure homœopathy.*

That Dr. Guernsey has been an indefatigable worker in his profession—striving in the double duty of healing the sick and of establishing the practice of homœopathy; that he has been an earnest and able teacher of the principles and practice of homœopathy, pure and simple; that he is zealous and sincere in his devotion to the cause he has espoused, no one who knows him ever doubts; of what he considers "the right," he is a whole-souled supporter; but to what seems to him "the wrong," he is a stern and uncompromising foe. The aid and influence he has given in raising homœopathy to the high stand it now occupies, in this country and abroad, is well known.

In the proving of drugs he has not done much; but, with a diffuse acquaintance of medical agents, knowing from something to a great deal of all the drugs we use, and as a keen and accurate observer of their effects upon the system, he shows rare skill in his ability to discern the "characteristic symptoms" of each one. Indeed, it is the latter quality, his ability to sift out the "key-notes" of a remedy and to skillfully apply the same to a given case, that has won his success as a prescriber. As an authority on materia medica and obstetrics, he stands pre-eminent.

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*See Trans. World's Hom. Conv., Vol. II, History of Homœopathy, pp. 494–495.

Med Coll
Oct 82

In June, 1879, his health being badly shattered by his thirty-five years of almost unremitting toil, he was so strongly advised by his friends, professional and lay, to seek repose and recreation abroad, that he yielded to their solicitations and, in company with his faithful wife, sailed for England. He remained away one year, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, etc., returning home much refreshed in June, 1880. In July of the past summer he again went abroad for another much needed rest; he has been spending all his time in Germany on this occasion, and will return early in November.

He is a member of the following societies: American Institute of Homœopathy; Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and its president in 1878; Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society. Honorary member of the following: Hahnemann Medical Institute of Philadelphia; of Cumberland County Homœopathic Medical Society; Hahnemann Medical Society of Madris de Tulio, Spain; Instituto Homœopathic Mexicano; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, etc. He was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for eight years—1861 to 1869—and for three years of that time dean of the faculty; professor of materia medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia for three years, from 1871, during which time he was again dean of the faculty. Has been chairman of many bureaus, etc.

He is the author of the following: "The Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Diseases Peculiar to Women and Young Children." This work of 1,004 pp. has now reached its third edition, the first having been published in 1867. The therapeutic portion of this book has been translated into French and published in Paris. "Notes of Lectures on Materia Medica, delivered in the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia," 234 pp.; "Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864;" "Introductory Lecture, Comprising the Principles of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, etc.," 1865; "Report on Obstetrics to the American Institute of Homœopathy," 1867; "The Keynote System;" "The Bandage After Parturition;" "Reproduction Physically, Physiologically, and Spiritually Considered;" "Treatment of Disordered Dentition;" "The Homœopathic Materia Medica;" "Before, During and After Parturition;" Uterine Hemorrhage;" "Ovarian Tumors;" "Death Rates in Child-bed;" and, just published, "Plain Talk on Avoided Subjects," being a guide book to old and young, married or single, of either sex.

DR. HENRY N. GUERNSEY.

EDITOR OF THE "HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY:"

I have read with deep interest the memorial notices of Dr. H. N. Guernsey, which have appeared in your columns. May I add one word to the tributes which he so much more than deserves.

It has been my privilege, occasionally, during brief stays in Philadelphia, to know something of Dr. Guernsey as a physician and as a friend, and it is as natural and necessary to express now what I felt about him, as it was to feel it then.

He seemed to me, from the first time I saw him to the last, to be one of the *best* men I ever knew. The keen intellectuality which made the basis of his powerful professional success, brought out into *alto relievo* what might be called the exquisite moral sculpture of his character.

In the sensitiveness of his sympathy, in the fidelity of his friendship, in his passionately unselfish devotion to suffering, in the patience and gentleness which never sank below the tide-mark of firmness and vigor, in all those *alleviative* qualities which the physician is in danger of sacrificing to the tonic ones (or *vice versa*), he was a man of poise, which it is right to call rare.

I cannot say anything at all of him, without recalling his singularly sweet, strong, religious life. Absolutely, it was a real life. Preeminently, his was a manly faith. To be a Christian physician, is not exactly easy, but it is memorable.

He was what he believed. He found a place in the Materia Medica for faith in God. With a tact, half inspiration, he would, if need were, turn the whole force of his personality to bring belief as a healing agency upon disease and despair. He knew when the Divine remedy, in deed and truth, was the *similimum* for the case. He knew when the patient needed the highest potency.

Death makes the burden of gratitude heavy. Speech is idle reply now to his sacred silence; but it is not too much to say that the peculiar bereavement, experienced by the sick in the loss of a strong physician, and shared in this instance by so many who know that one of the props of life is gone, was never felt for the sake of a truer soul among the healers of men.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

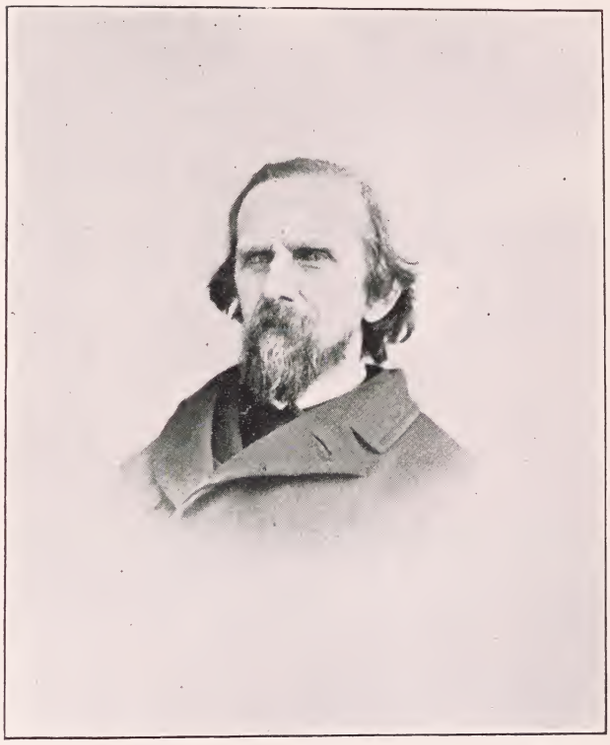
WORCESTER, MASS., September 11th, 1885.

Hahn Mo Oct 1885

Med Call

HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M. D.

SEE PAGE 121.



DR. H. N. GUERNSEY.

GUERNSEY, HENRY N

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 1105 FILBERT STREET.

Sessions commence Annually on the second Monday of October, and close the first of March following.

FACULTY:

HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M. D. *DEAN*, Prof. of Hom. Institutes and Materia Medica. 1423 Chestnut St.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D. Professor of Surgery, 1700 Chestnut Street.
HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine, 635 Spruce Street.
RICHARD KOCH, M. D. Prof. of Physiology Genl. Pathology & Microscopic Anatomy, 35 N. 12th St.
A. R. THOMAS, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, 937 Spruce Street.
L. STEPHENS, M. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology, Girard College.

O. B. GAUSE, M. D. Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, cor. 12th and Arch Sts.
MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1721 Chestnut Street.
CHAS. H. HAESELER, M. D. Professor of Practice, Special Pathology and Diagnostics, 1105 Filbert St.
E. A. FARRINGTON, M. D. Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, 1616 Mount Vernon Street.
R. B. WEAVER, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, 706 Pine Street.
CHAS. M. THOMAS, M. D. Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1105 Filbert Street.

For particulars, address **RICHARD KOCH, M. D., Registrar,** No. 35 North Twelfth Street.

TERMS:—Full Course, $100; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $30; for students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges, $50; Graduates of other Medical Colleges, $30.

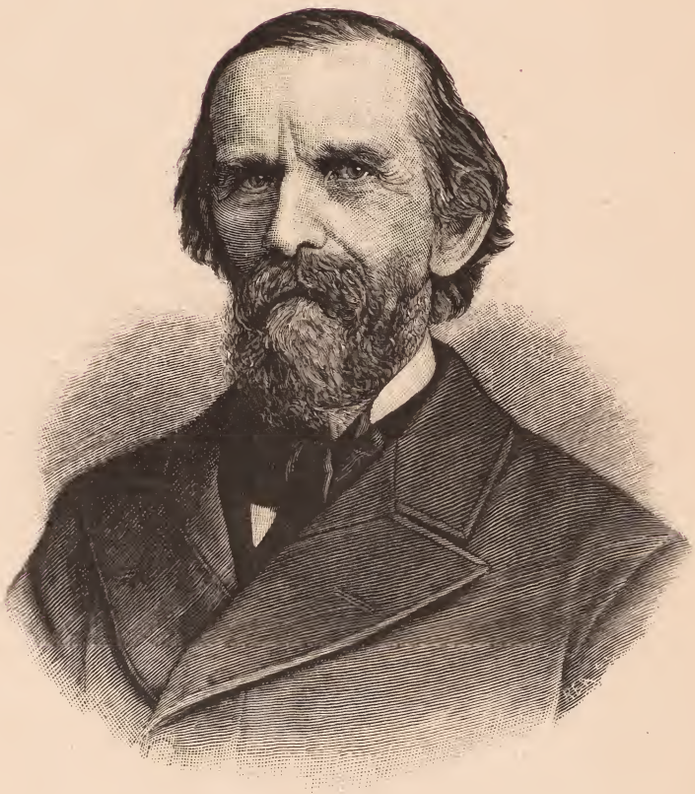
Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1871

Dear Doctor

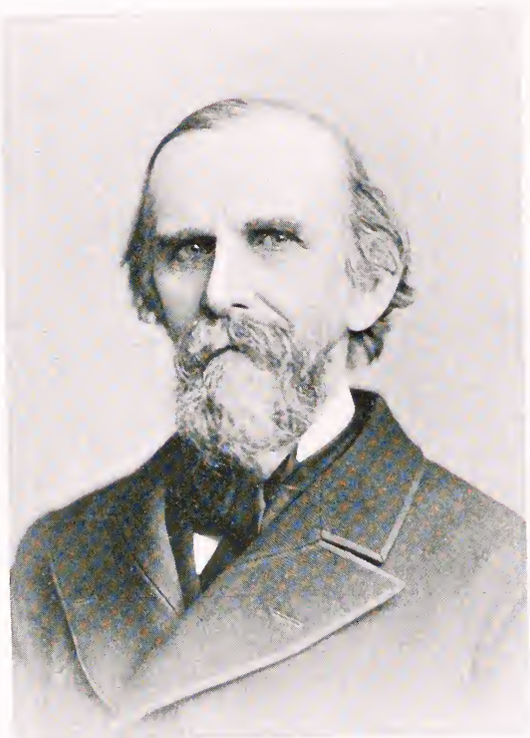
I was much disappointed at not being able to be present at the Faculty meeting last evening. Until within fifteen minutes of the time for me to go a case of Sickness occured suddenly which prevented my attendance at the College, much to my discomfiture. Enclosed please find a letter which you can answer more certainly to the enquiries than myself.

Most Respectfully
H. N. Guernsey

R. Koch M. D.



Henry Newell Guernsey



W. H. Kennedy M.D.

GUERNSEY, WILLIAM FULLER, M. D., was born in Rochester, Windsor county, Vt., December 12th, 1814. His father, Joseph Guernsey, was one of the earliest to respond to the summons of the Government in the war of 1812. His grandfather was a Baptist minister—a nephew of three brothers who settled in America about 1620. The family coat of arms representing the lions *passant*, is still seen on many old coins. The medical profession has always been fully represented in the family. His mother, Phœbe Jefferson, aged ninety-one years, now living with him, a faithful, active, intelligent Christian, and a constant reader of all scientific and religious literature, was daughter of Joseph Jefferson, a soldier of the Revolution, who being a cousin of Thomas Jefferson, accompanied him to France when he represented our Government at the court of Louis XVI.

In 1843, he was married to Adeline H. Eastman, daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah (Greeley) Eastman, who were among the early pioneers of Gilmanton, N. H. The name is prominent in the civic and military history of New England—showing an unbroken line of descent through Governor Winthrop, to William the Conqueror.

His medical education was completed under his brother, Henry M. Guernsey, M. D., and he graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1852. He has resided in Philadelphia ever since his graduation, and during more than twenty-one years has been engaged in active practice. Enjoying robust health, he has given his whole time and energies to the practice of his profession, which has proved both successful and lucrative. His numerous patients accord him the meed of consummate skill, and faithful and untiring devotion to their welfare.

WILLIAM F. GUERNSEY, M. D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, died at his residence the last week in February, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Vermont, and studied medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. Henry N. Guernsey, graduating at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852, since which time he has resided in Philadelphia, and been engaged in active practice. Dr. Guernsey was noted for more than usual skill in the practice of his profession, possessing that tact, sympathy, and gentlemanly courtesy which makes of the true physician the family friend. His wide circle of devoted friends will miss his skill, his active sympathy in every good work and friendly counsels in time of trouble.

Hom Times—~~Mar~~ 1877

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Wm F. Guernsey

I graduated at the Homœ. Phila. Medical College, in the year 1852

My present address is Phila county of 4430 Frankford ave

State of Penna where I have resided since 1852

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1852 at Phila Penn

4430 Frankford ave

H. M. SMITH M.D. JUL 6 1870 NEW YORK

WILLIAM F. GUERNSEY, M.D.

This highly esteemed physician, the brother of our distinguished colleague, Dr. H. N. Guernsey, was born in Rochester, Vt., in December, 1814. Having attained a mature age before deciding to devote his talents to the practice of homœopathic medicine, he applied himself with the strictest assiduity to the task of making up for time lost in his preparation. He removed to Philadelphia in order to place himself more directly under the direction and instruction of his brother, and to avail himself of the advantages offered by the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1852.

Few physicians have more rapidly attained so enviable a reputation. Almost immediately after graduation he settled himself to an active practice, which he has steadily pursued, almost without interruption, even for needful recreation, for twenty-seven years. He joined the Institute the very year of his graduation, and identified himself fully with the fortunes and interests of homœopathy by actively supporting the various State and local societies of the school.

Dr. Guernsey was a hard-working man in the truest sense of the word. Untiring in the fulfilment of his arduous duties, conscientious and exact in the study of his cases and with a thorough trust in the sufficiency of the treatment determined upon, he inspired confidence in the minds of those who looked to him for relief. In such a life there is, perhaps, little material for an extended biography; but the true value of such a career is not to be measured by the number or the startling character of the events of which it is made up. By the large circle of patients and friends, of which he was the centre, his loss is as keenly and deeply felt as if his whole life had been filled with a succession of remarkable incidents.

In the midst of his busy life he was suddenly attacked with enteritis, which rapidly assumed a serious aspect and terminated fatally after a few days of intense suffering, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.

Hahn Mo Feb 1877

On Friday, February 16th, 1877, William Fuller Guernsey, M.D. The lamented death of Dr. William F. Guernsey occurred at his home in Frankford, after a few days' sickness, from *enteritis*. On the Sunday morning preceding his decease, though feeling very unwell, he went out as usual to make his round of visits and saw several patients. He then returned to the home which he was not to leave again in life. The day following he spent on his sofa prescribing for such patients as came to his office. On Tuesday morning, grave symptoms having set in, counsel was sent for and all help that lay within the power of man was tendered him. Beyond temporary alleviation from his severe and excruciating sufferings, however, all effort was in vain, and at an early hour on Friday morning he breathed his last. The cause of his death arose from excessive nervous exhaustion induced by the great labors attendant upon his professional cares. Like a true physician dying literally "in the harness," he passed away a happy and consistent Christian, prescribing as he thought for the sufferings of others.

Beloved by all who knew him, trusted implicitly by all with whom he had dealings, enjoying the highest confidence of the many patients in his very large and extensive practice, his departure has created a vacancy in his sphere of duties which cannot be filled, a gap that cannot be closed for years to come. Never was he brighter in intellect, purer in loyalty to his profession, nor more powerful in influence than when the grave closed upon his labors, leaving his memory and his career at once an incentive and an example for his brother practitioners.

Dr. Guernsey was born in Rochester, Vermont, in December, 1814. He removed to Philadelphia for the purpose of learning the doctrines of Hahnemann and practicing them. His medical education was completed under his brother, Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., and he graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852. Settling down at once to hard work, he has been a zealous homœopath, faithful in his belief and practice for twenty-seven years.

Thoroughly devoted to the cause of his espousal, and to the end that he might become as perfectly identified as possible with its interests, he became a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Name in full

Wm F. Guernsey

P. O. Address in full

4430 Frankford Ave Phila

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homoeopathic Medical College of Penn
of Pennsylvania

WILLIAM F. GUERNSEY, M.D.

THIS highly esteemed physician, the brother of our distinguished colleague, Dr. H. N. Guernsey, was born in Rochester, Vt., on December 12th, 1814. Having attained a mature age before deciding to devote his talents to the practice of homœopathic medicine, he applied himself with the strictest assiduity to the task of making up for time lost in his preparation. He removed to Philadelphia in order to place himself more directly under the direction and instruction of his brother, and to avail himself of the advantages offered by the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1852.

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Dr. Guernsey was a hard-working man in the truest sense of the word. Untiring in the fulfilment of his arduous duties, conscientious and exact in the study of his cases, and with a thorough trust in the sufficiency of the treatment determined upon, he inspired confidence in the minds of those who looked to him for relief. In such a life there is, perhaps, little material for an extended biography; but the true value of such a career is not to be measured by the number or the startling character of the events of which it is made up. By the large circle of patients and friends of which he was the centre, his loss is as keenly and deeply felt as if his whole life had been filled with a succession of remarkable incidents.

In the midst of his busy life he was suddenly attacked with enteritis, which rapidly assumed a serious aspect, and terminated fatally after a few days of intense suffering, in the sixty third year of his age. On Friday, February 16th, 1877, Dr. W. F. Guernsey passed from this temporal to his eternal home.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1874-78.

GUERNSEY, WILLIAM JEFFERSON

WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city in 1854, son of William Fuller Guernsey, M. D., and Adilene R. Eastman, his wife. His paternal grandmother was a Jefferson, and a relative of the president of that name. His maternal grandfather was Major Ebenezer Eastman of revolutionary fame, and of direct descent, through Governor Winthrop (the pedigree being perfect) from William the Conqueror. In 1875 he graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and is a conscientious practitioner of homœopathy in its purity, adhering strictly to the principles as enunciated by Hahnemann. He has made the following contributions to the various repertories: In 1876 the little "Traveler's Medical Repertory," intended for the laity; in 1877, a "Repertory on Menstruation;" in 1882, a repertory under the title of "The Homeo-Therapeutics of Hæmorrhoids;" in 1883, "Repertory of Desires and Aversions;" in 1889, "Guernsey's Bœnninghausen," a reproduction of the famous "Bœnninghausen Repertory," in the form of adjustable slips, which was sold only on subscription, the entire edition being ordered before publication; in 1890, "Repertory on Location and Direction of Pains in the Head;" in 1892, "Repertory on Diphtheria;" in 1892, "The Homœopathic Therapeutics of Hæmorrhoids" (repertory) revised and enlarged, second edition. For fifteen years he has been at work at intervals upon a repertory on skin diseases, to which he has given particular study, but which is not yet ready for publication. In 1897 he conceived the idea of combining predigested meat with concentrated malt as a food for invalids and infants, and placed upon the market, in a small way, a preparation containing both the best peptones and malt then obtainable. In 1900 a very much better malt was prepared especially for his food and the designation of "Stronger" was added to the name of "Perfection Liquid Food," which is now in demand all over the country and is endorsed by hundreds of leading physicians. Dr. Guernsey married, in 1878, Marion M. Morgan, by whom he has two daughters, Grace K. and Helen R. Guernsey.

King Vol IV

GUERNSEY, WILLIAM JEFFERSON

PERFECTION
LIQUID FOOD.

A predigested preparation of Milk and Beef; with a concentrated extract of Malted Wheat, Oats, Barley and Hops; and Wild Cherry.

This Food is prepared from the formula of
WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY, M. D.
and under his personal supervision, which should be sufficient guarantee of its freedom from drugs, purity in quality, and that it is fully as represented.

It requires no cooking; is ready for immediate use, or makes a delightful mixture with milk; is easily assimilated; and is the only really palatable Food. There is nothing better for "bottle-fed-babies" than one part of this to six of milk. It is an economical Food to use and keeps well.

This Food will not be manufactured in sufficient quantity to warrant a stocking of the stores, but should be ordered direct from us.

CITY LIMITS: It will be delivered C. O. D., express paid, anywhere within the City Limits; and may be ordered by Postal Card.

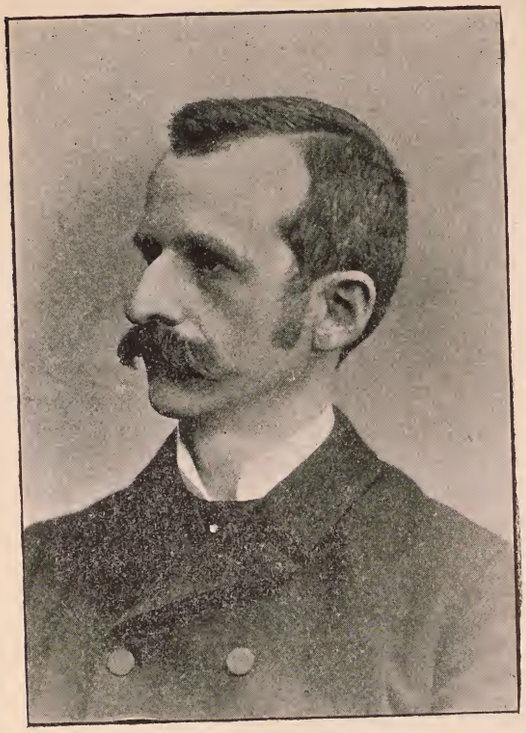
SUBURBS: It will be delivered C. O. D., express paid, but Ten Cents extra will be charged on Single Bottles to West Philada., Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Camden, &c.

OUT OF PHILADA.: Those residing out of Philada. should send Money Order for amount with the Order and pay expressage on delivery.

Ten ounce size, Fifty Cts. $6.26 a doz.

Sixteen ounce size, Seventy-five Cts. $8.00 a doz.

Address PERFECTION LIQUID FOOD CO.,
FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA.



W. J. GUERNSEY, M. D.

MRS. MARION M. GUERNSEY

Friend of Suffering Animals—Wife of Dr. W. J. Guernsey.

Mrs. Marion M. Guernsey, who for many years had been interested in the welfare of the workhorse of this city and did much in person and through financial gifts to relieve suffering among animals, died yesterday at her home, 4340 Frankford avenue. She suffered but a short time from an attack of heart disease. She was the wife of Dr. William Jefferson Guernsey.

Mrs. Guernsey was for some years a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and was also connected with several social betterment organizations. She was a member of one of Philadelphia's oldest families, her madien name being Horman.

GUERNSEY.—On December 14, 1913, MARION M., wife of Dr. William Jefferson Guernsey. Relatives, friends and members of the Women's Penna. S. P. C. A., are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 4342 Frankford ave., on Thursday, the 18th, at 9 a. m. Requiem Mass at St. Joachim's Church, at 10 a. m. Interment private.

WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY, M. D.
4340 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 TO 9 A. M., 1 TO 3 P. M., 7 TO 8 P. M.
SUNDAYS: FIRST HALF-HOUR, ONLY, OF EACH PERIOD.

Mo T. L. Bradford, M. D.

Permit me to thank you for referring Helen Flood *to me for treatment.*

Yours truly,

June 8th MCM

Wm. Jefferson Guernsey.

WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY, M. D.,
4340 FRANKFORD AVE.,
PHILADELPHIA. - - PENNA.

BELL PHONE, FRANKFORD 107
8 TO 10 12.30 TO 1 7 TO 8

Dec. 18th '14

T. L. Bridford, M. D.,
1862 Frankford Ave.

Dear Dr:-

Yours of the seventeenth in reference to my little Index has been received and in reply I will say that I am happy to send you as many copies as you may wish. With this I am enclosing a few, one of which you might forward to Dr. Garrison.

As you will see it is an advertisement of my food but that was not the original object in collating it. I had found the same difficulty that you complain of in making use of Kent's Repertory and arranged this index for my own use, and then it occurred to me that others might like it, which was followed by the thought that I might as well make an adv. of it.

For a little book of reference, especially at the bed-side, I am very fond of the "Materia Medica with Repertory" by William and Oscar Boericke. The fifth edition is a gem. The arrangement of this is even more confusing than Kent's but I have gotten up a little index for that too (though without advertisement) and will be pleased to copy it off for you if you care for it. It is not printed.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours fraternally, Wm. Jefferson Guernsey

You are welcome to as many of enclosed as you may want for friends

GUERNSEY, WILLIAM NOAH

Dr. W. N. Guernsey's Body Found in Secluded Spot, His Lips Seared by Acid---Probably a Suicide.

The dead body of a man believed to be Dr. William M. Guernsey, a wealthy physician, of No. 27 West Fifty-second street, was discovered to-day in a vacant lot at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and River avenue.

The lips were badly seared by some acri dpoison. The policeman who discovered the body reported the case as a suicide.

A bottle which had contained carbolic acid lay by his side.

Fifty-three dollars in money and a pack of cards were found in his pocket.

Dr. Guernsey was a member of the Union League Club and the Baltusrol Golf Club.

The body was taken to the One Hundred and Sixtieth street police station.

Dr. Guernsey was a nephew of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, one of the most famous physicians in New York, a position likewise held by the dead man.

The immediate family of Dr. William Guernsey were notified by the police shortly after the body was found that Dr. Guernsey had commited suicide.

Almost immediately Miss Florence Guernsey, his cousin, and Dr. Egbert Guernsey left the residence at No. 527 West Fifty-second street for the police station to identify the body.

The dead man had a wife but no children.

Dr. Guernsey's office was in the heart of New York's most fashionable neighborhood, within a few blocks of the homes of the Vanderbilts and the Sloanes.

His clientele was most exclusive, and his practice included many homes on the Fifth avenue roster and the patronage of persons socially prominent.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE WILLIAM NOAH GUERNSEY, M. D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, at its May meeting, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The sudden death of our friend and colleague, Doctor William Noah Guernsey, produced a profound impression upon all to whom he was known; but by none was the melancholy announcement received with more sorrow than by his immediate professional associates, and

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler to take from our number our highly esteemed friend and co-laborer, and

WHEREAS, In consequence of this dispensation, we are this evening assembled to contemplate our sad bereavement and give expression to our attachment and respect for the deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That in the demise of Dr. Guernsey the medical profession has lost one of its most brilliant representatives, and this Society an honorable and faithful member.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of our late associate, whose example of fidelity to the science of medicine and uprightness of character should stimulate us to more thorough discharge of our professional obligations.

Resolved, That we tender the surviving members of the family of Dr. Guernsey an expression of our warmest sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the secretary spread these resolutions upon the minutes of this Society, and forward a copy of the same to the family of the deceased and to various homœopathic medical journals.

F. E. DOUGHTY, M. D.,
J. H. DEMAREST, M. D.,
S. F. WILCOX, M. D.,
Committee.

Hom Recorder June 1901

Med. Century July 1 1901

DR. W. N. GUERNSEY, ILL AND CAREWORN, POISONS HIMSELF.

Eminent Physician Wanders Away at Midnight to a Lonely Spot Above Morrisania and Drinks Carbolic Acid.

LABORERS FIND BODY AND NOTIFY THE POLICE.

His Uncle, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, and Miss Florence Guernsey Hurry to Station House and Identify the Rich Physician's Body.

GRIP, INSOMNIA, OVERWORK MAY HAVE UNSETTLED MIND.

He Was Devoted to His Home and His Family—In a Statement His Relatives Refuse to Admit that the Doctor Was a Suicide.

Noah Guernsey, one of the ... homoeopathic practitioners ... mined. Despite ... age, and his ... respected, with a large ... with seemingly everything ... he said: ... severely from ... peaking of his ... field at One ... Hundred and ... sixth street and River avenue, one of the most lonely spots in New York City.

The causes that worked on the physician's mind to drive him to self-destruction remain a mystery. His family, including his wife and Dr. Egbert Guernsey, his uncle, say that he of late had suffered from grip, and his neglect to give himself proper care and attention caused his mind to become unsettled. This theory receives some verification from the manner chosen by the doctor to end his life.

Family Makes a Statement.

The following statement was given out at the Guernsey home last night:

"With reference to the sad death of Dr. W. N. Guernsey the family wish to state that the rumors which have been published purporting to give reasons for ... are utterly without foundation. ... the facts of the case are that Dr. ... had felt the effects of over... istence.

"The doctor left his home between 8 and 9 o'clock Monday night in fairly good health and spirits to make professional calls. At 11 P. M. he called on a patient at the San Remo Hotel, who noticed nothing peculiar in his manner. At about 7 o'clock on Tuesday he was found lying dead in a lot at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and River avenue. That the deceased had in his pocket any poison or poisons is not at all strange, for this is customary among physicians and is no evidence of suicide. The above statement embodies absolutely all the facts known by the family.

"C. HAGEMANN,
"Brother-in-law of Dr. W. N. Guernsey.
"FLORENCE GUERNSEY,
"Cousin of Dr. W. N. Guernsey."

No more desolate spot can be imagined than that in which the body was found. River avenue is across a small creek from Jerome avenue, and was only opened last summer. The creek is spanned by a pile bridge at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, and it was one block north of this that the body was discovered. It lay just inside a fence at the foot of a hill about a dozen feet from the road. Half a dozen blocks north of that there are a few houses and to the south the nearest house is Huber's Hotel, a road-house at One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Jerome avenue.

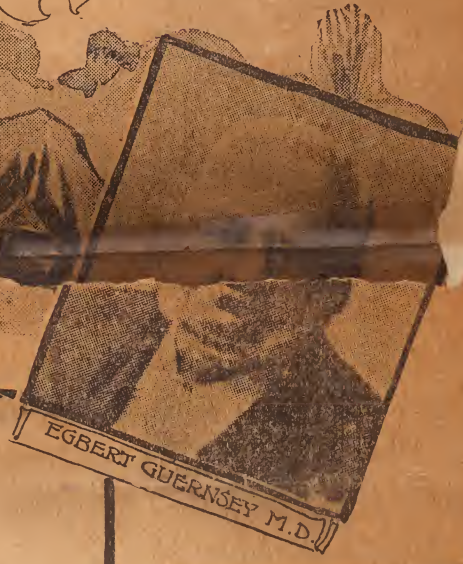
Body Had Rolled Downhill.

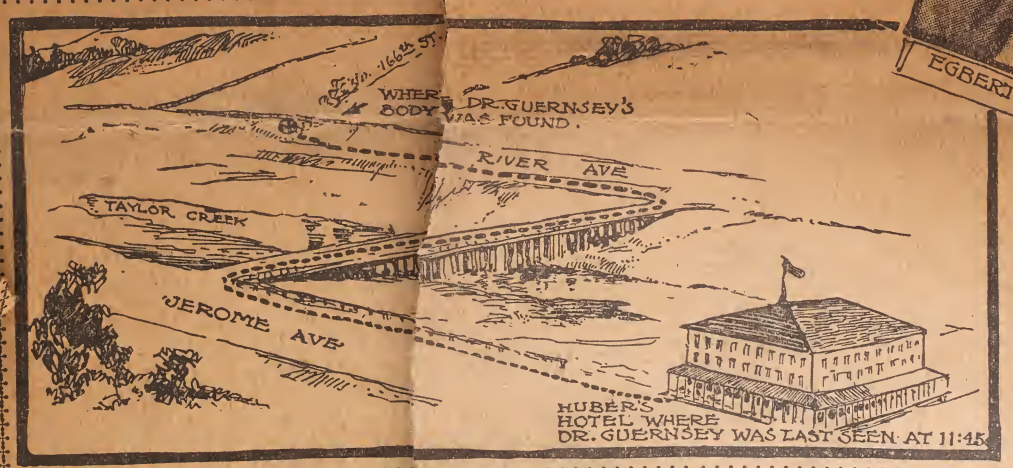
A laborer, Carl Schweppenhausen, of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and Jerome avenue, and several companions

(Continued on Second Page.

DR. W. N. GUERNSEY, HIS UNCLE AND THE LONELY SPOT WHERE HE DRANK POISON

DR. GUERNSEY'S HOUSE
27 WEST 52 ND ST..


EGBERT GUERNSEY M.D.


166th St.
WHERE DR. GUERNSEY'S BODY WAS FOUND.
RIVER AVE
E. TAYLOR CREEK
JEROME AVE
HUBER'S HOTEL WHERE DR. GUERNSEY WAS LAST SEEN AT 11:45

BRIDE AND GROOM SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Old Loves Appear with Legal Papers to Mar a Honeymoon's Happiness.

(Special to The World.)

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 9.—Selby Bonham and his fair bride were neglectful about being off with the old love before they were on with the new, and in consequence their honeymoon has drawbacks. Both bride and groom are introduced [illegible] have been ... Fisher a charming girl of Charleston. The gay Mr. Bonham's suit evidently prospered, but his ardor cooled. Miss MacBeth sued him for breach of promise. Straightway he married Miss Fisher, and made all his property over to her, so that Miss MacBeth would get only an empty verdict if she won her suit. This seemed clever, and the honeymoon started auspiciously, but Mr. Bonham reckoned without his bride. She had also been fencing with Cupid, and no sooner was her husband's property recorded in her name than Mr. John C. Huddleston sued her for $10,000 for breach of promise.

Miss Fisher's affair with Mr. Huddleston had gone much further than had Mr. Bonham's with Miss MacBeth. Easter Sunday had been selected for the wedding day and the gifts had begun to arrive when she changed her mind and her sweethearts.

CONVERTED BURGLAR TO BECOME A MISSIONARY.

His Religious Zeal Aided Him in Getting a Pardon from the Prison.

(Special to The World.)

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—Frank Coles, a Lynchburg burglar who has been pardoned out of prison, declares he will become a missionary. Coles made a profession of conversion some time ago and his religious zeal greatly impressed those who were instrumental in having him set free.

Coles was sent to prison for nine years for a daylight Sunday robbery.

Dr. Wm. N. Guernsey.—On Monday, April 8, occurred the death of Dr. Wm. N. Guernsey, a well-known physician in New York. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., fifty-two years ago. His father dying, his uncle, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, assumed charge of the boy and supervised his education. He graduated from the medical school of the New York University in 1870, and after a trip abroad settled down to the practice of medicine in New York city. Dr. Guernsey was a man of fine character. He was a member of the Union League and Barnard clubs, and had an enviable position in society. His large practice engaged much of his time, so that he had little leisure for recreation. His sudden death is a great loss to his friends, to the community and to the profession.

N Am Jl Hom April 1901

Hahn Mo
May 1901

On April 9th Dr. William N. Guernsey was found dead in a remote part of the city. He had recently been laid up with the grip, and although not thoroughly well, he was again looking after his very large practice. He made a number of calls the night before his death, and left his last patient shortly before midnight. It is supposed that he was tired and confused, and took a street car in the wrong direction when ready to return home. His body was found about six in the morning with clothing and valuables intact. His medicine-case was found beside him with a carbolic acid bottle open. Those who knew him best believe that finding himself in a strange place late at night, and worn out by his illness and hard work, he became confused; in trying to get something from his case to help him he got the wrong bottle.

Dr. Guernsey was fifty-two years of age. He was a graduate of the New York University Medical College. For a number of years he was a member of the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1874, and became a Senior in 1899. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Guernsey was married, but had no children. He was a nephew of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, the Nestor of Homœopathy in New York City.

GUERNSEY, WILLIAM NOAH

N Y JOURNAL

After a Call on a Patient He Makes His Way to a Spot at 166th Street and River Avenue and Is Found Dead.

Had Been Ill with Grip and Had Suffered from Insomnia, but His Relatives Are at a Loss to Account for His Act.

Dr. William Noah Guernsey, of No. 27 West Fifty-second street, one of the most prominent homeopathic physicians in the city, a man of wealth, with a delightful home and hosts of friends, killed himself early yesterday by drinking carbolic acid in a lonely field near River avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street.

Had he searched the Bronx from end to end he could not have found a more desolate spot in which to die.

River avenue, a new street, runs along near Cromwell's Creek, a tributary of the Harlem River, through open lots devoid of houses. After nightfall this locality is deserted.

The body was discovered shortly after 6 in the morning by four laborers who were on their way to work.

A two ounce bottle which had contained carbolic acid lay near the body. There were no burns on the lips.

Dr. Guernsey's identity was established through a number of visiting cards found on his person. On the body were also found $53.29 in money, and a half dozen small vials containing homeopathic preparations of morphine in solution and in tablets.

Daughter Identifies Body.

Word was immediately sent to No. 27 West Fifty-second street, and shortly before noon Dr. Egbert Guernsey, of No. 160 West Fifty-ninth street, the dead man's uncle, and his daughter, Miss Florence Guernsey, appeared at the Morrisania police station and identified the body.

Dr. Guernsey was fifty-two years old, married and without children. His widow was prostrated and unable to see anybody yesterday.

The other members of the family were unable to account for Guernsey's act. He had been ailing of late, it is true, but not to an extent which could warrant his friends in being alarmed.

Singularly happy in his married life, successful in his profession, a man of genial nature, with an extensive social connection and plenty of this world's goods, there was absolutely no reason why the doctor should have taken his own life.

Dr. Guernsey was apparently in ordinary good spirits on Monday afternoon. He dined at home and at about 9 o'clock started out to make calls that were especially urgent. He is known to have called professionally some time during the evening on Mrs. Elizabeth Reilly, at the San Remo Hotel.

Patient Leaves Town.

An element of mystery was introduced into the case by the sudden departure from the hotel yesterday of Mrs. Reilly, who said she was going to Atlantic City.

After leaving the San Remo Dr. Guernsey must have taken an Eighth avenue car to the end of the line, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and walked across the viaduct bridge to Huber's Hotel, on Jerome avenue, where he or a man answering his description was seen shortly before midnight.

It was reported that Dr. Guernsey's suicide was due to a delusion that he had improperly treated a woman patient, whose death resulted therefrom.

Dr. F. E. Doughty, of Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, a close friend of Guernsey, was quoted as saying that on one occasion the latter had expressed to him his conviction that his treatment of the woman had not been proper, and that in consequence of it she had died. Dr. Doughty was very much incensed last night over this story and said:

"There is not one word of truth in it. The case alluded to was one in which I was called in consultation by Dr. Guernsey. The patient in question was suffering from a peculiar form of blood poisoning. Dr. Guernsey was interested in the case and frequently expressed surprise over the fact that the poison should have been introduced.

"The patient died about two weeks ago and Dr. Guernsey never referred to the case to me at least in the manner attributed to him."

Suffered from Grip.

Guernsey's brother-in-law, Mr. Hegeman, said that the doctor had lately suffered from a severe attack of grip, from which he had only partially recovered and which had left him in a low state of health and spirits.

Hegeman said Guernsey had been overworked of late and had overtaxed his strength. He also suffered from insomnia. There was no possible way outside of this, he said, in which he could account for the suicide.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey, the dead man's uncle, scouted the idea that his nephew had committed suicide. "I believe he died of exhaustion," said he.

Dr. W. N. Guernsey was born in Litchfield, Conn., fifty-two years ago. He was the son of the Rev. William Guernsey, who died when the boy was two years old.

His uncle, Egbert Guernsey, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed homoeopathic physicians in the city, took the boy to his home and educated him. He was graduated from the medical college of the University of New York with honors thirty years ago and completed his medical education in Vienna and Berlin.

Guernsey was president of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, a director of the Hahnemann Hospital and a visiting physician of the Bellevue insane pavilion. He was a member of the Union League Club and the Baltusrol Golf Club.

April 10 1901

WHERE BODY WAS FOUND

Guernsey's Home and the Scene of His Suicide.

Dr. Guernsey's body was found shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the lonely field near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, about two hundred feet east of River avenue. The body lay on its right side, and about ten feet away lay the empty two-ounce bottle which had contained carbolic acid; the glass shaped like an ointment box, from which the poison had been drunk, and a half-pint whiskey flask of ordinary pattern; from which about enough for one drink of the spirits had been taken. There were no marks of the burning of the acid, either on the lips or face, which raised a doubt at first as to whether death resulted from acid poisoning. No autopsy was made, and the body was immediately embalmed. Dr. Guernsey resided in a handsome four-story brownstone house at No. 27 West Fifty-second street, with his wife, who was a Miss Catherina Bergen, of Norway. There were no children. Dr. Guernsey was one of the most prominent homeopathic physicians in the city, and enjoyed a large practice.

DR. GUERNSEY NO SUICIDE.

—STATEMENT BY RELATIVES.

Cousin Declares Belief That Noted Physician Died of Overwork.

THE FUNERAL TO-MORROW

The funeral of Dr. William N. Guernsey, the noted physician, who killed himself in a lonely spot in the Bronx, will take place to-morrow afternoon from his residence, No. 27 West 52d street. The body will be placed in a receiving vault in Woodlawn Cemetery, pending the selection of a burial plot.

The relatives of the doctor cannot bring themselves to believe that he put an end to his life. Miss Florence Guernsey, daughter of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, and cousin of the dead man, when seen to-day, said:

"We believe that Willie died of heart failure. He was overworked. He would never rest. He wouldn't take a vacation. He never was strong anyhow. It was only through the care of a loving wife and his friends that he kept up so well as he did.

"I have often said to him, 'You must stop this. Go away for a rest. You'll break down.' He would reply with a smile that he couldn't get away.

"It was work, work, work with him, from boyhood to the time of his death.

"There is no reason to think my cousin met with foul play. His money was intact and his ring was not disturbed. He had left his watch at home. He had no enemies in the world."

Many messages of condolence were sent to-day to the widow of the dead physician.

N. Y. Jl, Apr 10 1901.

In Memory of the late William Noah Guernsey, M.D.—The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York at its May Meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The sudden death of our friend and colleague, Doctor William Noah Guernsey, produced a profound impression upon all to whom he was known, but by none was the melancholy announcement received with more sorrow than by his immediate professional associates, and

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler to take from our number our esteemed friend and co-laborer, and

Whereas, In consequence of this dispensation we are this evening assembled to contemplate our sad bereavement and give expression to our attachment and respect for the deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That in the demise of Dr. Guernsey the Medical Profession has lost one of its most brilliant representatives, and this Society an honorable and faithful member.

Resolved, That we will cherish the memory of our late associate, whose example of fidelity to the Science of Medicine and uprightness of character should stimulate us to more thorough discharge of our professional obligations.

Resolved, That we tender the surviving members of the family of Dr. Guernsey an expression of our warmest sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the Secretary spread these Resolutions upon the minutes of this Society, and forward a copy of the same to the family of the deceased, and to the various Homœopathic Medical Journals.

F. E. Doughty, M.D., J. H. Demarest, M.D., S. F. Wilcox, M.D.,
Committee.

Hahn Monthly July ~~1901~~ 1901

Jl A I Hom Dec 1911

On the morning of October 24th there passed from this life to the world beyond our beloved friend, counselor and coworker, Dr. Charles H. Gundlach. He had been in failing health for some time, and three years ago gave up active practice for the quiet rest and comfort that he so richly deserved, spending his time among his books and in the society of his family.

For many years he was a promient practitioner of the "newer" school of medicine, but in his manner and appearance he belonged to that class of physicians now so rarely seen—gentlemen of the old school. Grave, dignified, unassuming yet commanding respect, unmoved by success or failure, unemotional in action yet with a heart warm and full of sympathy, he inspired confidence in any sick room he visited.

His ministrations were sought by the wealthy, and yet he was as faithful and kind to the inmate of the asylum or hospital, the waif of the street, as to those who paid him handsomely.

Dr. Gundlach was born in Germany and educated in that country, though he spent some time in medical study in Philadelphia. He practiced for a short time in Bellevue, but for the past forty years he lived and labored in St. Louis. He was consulting physician to the Good Samaritan Hospital, the Children's Hospital, and also gave his services to the Girls' Industrial School and the Mission Free School. He was a member of numerous societies. Dr. Gundlach was 74 years of age, and the end came as he slept on a couch whither he had laid down for a rest after his morning meal. The body was incinerated in deference to his often expressed wish, and the honorary pall-bearers were the members of the Hahnemann Club.—*Clin. Report.*

GUIE, EDWIN B

North American 4

FOUND WITH DOCTOR'S WIFE; SUED FOR $10,000

Alienation Suit Starts Against Physician Caught in Hotel. 1910

BOTH WAIVE HEARING

Mrs. Deacon Leaves Court by the Front Door; Companion by Rear.

Rather than face the testimony of the detectives, who had arrested them together in an Eleventh street hotel Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Edwin B. Guie, of 1714 Race street, and Mrs. Jennie Deacon, wife of a prominent physician, of Birdsboro, Pa., waived a hearing when they appeared before Magistrate Gorman yesterday.

Immediately after the hearing, papers were served on Dr. Guie, in a suit for alleged alienation of affections, which Dr. Deacon has brought, asking $10,000 damages. This was while Dr. Guie was leaving the magistrate's office by the back door, to escape a crowd of newspaper reporters and curious persons.

Mrs. Deacon was more courageous, for, while she sought to evade the crowd which gathered in front of the magistrate's little office, on East Girard avenue, she did not hesitate to leave by the front door. She carried her head high, and refused to notice the interest which her presence created. Moreover, she did not deign to speak to her husband, whom she had left on Tuesday, it is said, to come to the city to buy their 15-year-old daughter a set of furs for Christmas.

It is believed that Dr. Guie chose the back door route, because Dr. Deacon, his former friend, and brother in the medical profession, was between the magistrate's desk and the front door. Dr. Deacon appeared to be much wrought up over the affair, and it is possible a meeting between the pair would not have been wholly uneventful.

Friends For Years.

According to persons who profess to know more of the affair than was brought out at the hearing, it would seem that Dr. Deacon, if his suspicions are correct, has more than ordinary grievance against the man whom he now accuses with his wife. He and Dr. Guie have know each other for several years, and when Dr. Deacon decided to take a vacation last summer, he asked Dr. Guie to look after his practice in his absence.

Dr. Guie, who knew both Dr. Deacon and his wife, is said to have jumped at the offer. He received in return for his services $3 a day, his room and his board.

The period of his stay at the Deacon home was just three weeks. Then Dr. Deacon returned and Dr. Guie left Birdsboro. He is said to have been in New York part of the fall, although visiting in Philadelphia frequently. Dr. Deacon said yesterday that he noticed some time ago that Guie and his wife seemed on most friendly terms, and then, recently she has made a number of trips to this city.

"I suspected there was something wrong," he said, "and had them followed. My detective caught them. This thing comes as a blow to me, as well as to my daughter."

Singularly enough, the police say that Dr. Guie was about to leave Philadelphia. He seems not to have been very successful as a physician, for he has moved several times. At one time he was connected with the Hahnemann Hospital staff. The afternoon that he was arrested, it is said, he was about to leave for Erie, to begin practice in that city. A sister was waiting for him in Broad Street Station, but he did not appear.

Detective Follows Wife.

Dr. Deacon's suspicions resulted in definite action after Mrs. Deacon told him, a day or so ago, that she wanted to buy a Christmas present for their little girl. He sent Detective Martz, of Reading, after her, and the latter says he saw her meet Guie, and that they registered as Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Good, New York.

Later the detectives broke down the door to the room they occupied.

Dr. Deacon's lawyer said yesterday that the physician's wife will soon face a divorce suit.

Mrs. Deacon attracted no little attention at the hearing. She is a woman of more than ordinary physical attractiveness. She is the daughter of H. M. Pentcate, who was formerly a high official in the Phoenix Iron Company, at Phoenixville. It was said yesterday that she intended to return to her father.

The report of her arrest created more than a mild sensation in Birdsboro, where

Mrs. Deacon has been the object of much attention. She was very popular, had many admirers. She dressed well and went out a great deal. She had an automobile and drove it with great skill. She and Dr. Deacon were married about sixteen years ago.

When the hearing was waived, Dr. Guie was placed under $300 bail, which was furnished by his brother. Mrs. Deacon was released under $500 bail, and was permitted to sign her own bond.

GUILBERT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Dubuque, Ia., was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 12th, 1826. His father, a Mason of high standing in the body, and a staunch Methodist, is still living at Waukegan, Ills. In 1837, he had removed with his family to Chicago, where his son, although receiving a somewhat desultory education, achieved by his real ability, quick perceptions, and extraordinary industry, more rapid advancement in his studies than many of his companions who enjoyed more favorable oppportunities.

He commenced his professional studies, in 1843, under the eminent Professor Daniel Brainard, pursuing a four years course at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he graduated February 18th, 1847. In the same year he was married to Miss Kathleen Somers, a young lady of great refinement and culture, by which union he has had nine children, six of whom survive.

He first practised medicine and surgery at Ottawa, Ills., and subsequently at Waukegan, in the same State, devoting his leisure time from 1847 to 1852, to the further attainment of medical knowledge and experience, which he pursued with all the ardor and enthusiasm of an undergraduate. About this time he became convinced of the superior merits of homœopathy over allopathy, and on his removal to Elgin, Ills., adopted the former system of practice after having fully studied it both theoretically and experimentally. After remaining in Elgin some four years he removed, in 1856, to his present residence.

The offices he has held in his professional character, both as an allopathic and homœopathic physician, are so numerous that nothing but a brief mention of them can here be attempted. He was organizer and President of the Northern Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, started in 1853, the first homœopathic medical association begun in the Northwest. In 1855, he originated the State Homœopathic Medical Society of Illinois, and became, and continued for five years, its recording secretary, issuing annually copious volumes of proceedings. In 1849, he was the founder of the Ottawa Medico-Chirurgical Society (allopathic), of which he was appointed secretary, and in the same year issued the call resulting in the foundation of the present Illinois State Medical Society (also allopathic). In 1862, he originated the Iowa State Homœopathic Medical Association, which though inactive during the war, was revived by Dr. Guilbert's call in 1871, and is now in a flourishing condition. He was for three years professor of Obstetrics in the Western Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, O., being selected twice as orator on commencement occasions. He was instrumental in founding the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, in 1860, and delivered the inaugural address in November of the same year, and filled the chair of Obstetrics in that school for one year, resigning his position in 1862. He was, in the session of 1866–'67, professor of Diseases of Children, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

Besides the foregoing professional occupations, Dr. Guilbert has found time for other matters. He was at the head of the Union League in Iowa, in 1862–'63. Was president of the Liberal State Convention, and its candidate for Secretary of State in 1872. He has been a contributor to many of the medical journals, and has frequently—in the early days of homœopathy—been called upon to publicly defend its cause on the rostrum. In 1856, he received an honorary degree from the Western University, and in 1866, the honorary degree of LL. D., from the Masonic University of Kentucky.

Dr. Guilbert is no less celebrated as a Mason. than as a surgeon and physician, having attained in the masonic fraternity some of the highest honors conferred by that body, at the same time being a voluminous contributor to its literature. This part of his career, not falling within the scope of this work, we refer the reader to a pamphlet published at Davenport, Ia., 1873, by Day, Egbert & Fidlar, giving a sketch of his masonic career.

He served during the war as surgeon of

the board of enrolment in Iowa; was instrumental in obtaining enlistments; and was chosen captain of Company A. 46th Iowa Infantry, in which capacity he passed five months in military service in Western Tennessee.

Dr. Guilbert has always enjoyed a large private practice, to which he faithfully attends in spite of his numerous other engagements. He is universally regarded as an ornament to the town where he lives, and the loss of no man in Dubuque would be more painfully and seriously felt in his city and State.

Name in full

Edward Augustus Guilbert

P. O. Address in full

Dubuque, Iowa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Rush Med. Coll. Feb. 19th 1847.
Cleveland Hom. Coll (Honorary) 1856.

MEMORIAL.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS GUILBERT.

Born June 12, 1826;
Died March 4, 1900.

Dr. Guilbert was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York. Attended the public schools and the Black River Institute at Watertown. Removed in 1837, with his father's family, to Chicago. Graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1847. Practiced his profession first at Ottawa and later at Waukegan, Illinois. About 1852 he adopted homeopathy as his system of practice and removed to Elgin, Illinois, where he remained until his removal to Dubuque in 1857. From 1862 to 1865 he was surgeon of the board of enrollment for the Third Congressional District. He was chosen Captain, Co. A, 46th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and in that capacity served five months in western Tennessee.

The doctor was married in 1847 to Miss Kathleen Somers, who survives him, and by whom he had nine children, all of whom are dead except his son Guy and a married daughter, Mrs. Daykin, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Guilbert was very prominent in Masonic circles, having been connected with the order for half a century and having been advanced to the Thirty-third Degree, a distinction, it is said, enjoyed by only two other Iowa men. He was also a prominent writer upon Masonic matters, and editor of the *Evergreen*. He was prominent as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was several times commander of Lookout Post, Dubuque, of which he was one of the organizers.

Dr. Guilbert was appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Governor Horace Boies, January 31, 1890, and was after seven years of faithful service appointed by Governor Francis M. Drake to succeed himself. His connection with this Board and the State Board of Medical Examiners covered a period of ten years, and he was promoted to the presidency of both Boards. During all the time of his service on these Boards he missed but one or two of the meetings, which are held quarterly. He was enthusiastic in his devotion to the sanitary and hygienic interests of the State. His learning, observation, and experience were always devoted to his official duties. He was a frequent and very acceptable contributor to the Iowa Health Bulletin as "Soliped," and his presence was always an inspiration and aid to the Board at its meetings. There is not a member of the Board but regards his departure as a personal loss.

He was a man of fine literary ability, of extensive culture, a fluent writer, and an eloquent speaker.

His remains were interred in Linwood Cemetery, Wednesday, March 7, with impressive ceremonies, conducted under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sleep, brother, sleep! sweet be thy rest!
Thy conflicts and thy toils are o'er.

Amer Hom't Apr 16 1900

GUILBERT, EUGENE A

Med Vis
Sept 1891

Dr. Eugene A. Guilbert, an active practitioner of homœopathy in Jackson, Miss., was found in a dying condition in his room on September 14. Physicians were summoned, but he died soon after being discovered. He took an overdose of morphine, it is believed, as he was subject to heart disease. He was a native of Dubuque, Iowa. He went south soon after the war, settling first in New Orleans and later went to Yazoo City. Several years ago he went to Jackson, Miss. He married the daughter of Judge William Yerger, of that city. His father is a prosperous citizen of Dubuque, Iowa.

OBITUARY NOTE.—Dr. E. A. Guilbert, an active practitioner of homœopathy in Jackson, Miss., died suddenly, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1891. He was subject to heart disease. He went South soon after the war, and practiced in New Orleans and Yazoo City. Several years ago he went to Jackson. N Am Jl Hom Oct 1891

EDWARD AUGUSTUS GUILBERT, A. M., M. D.

(WITH PORTRAIT.)

[*Elected Grand High Priest October*, 1871, *and October*, 1872.]

BY C. CHILDS.

To write the biography of a living man, without complete data, conscious, if published, it may meet his eye, and, perhaps receive his condemnation, is a more delicate work than preparing sketches of the lives of a dozen departed men, who cannot rise to inflict censure on good intentions. But there is a duty of the living to the living to write and publish persons fairly in their life-time, in order that the world may know who are the active and useful benefactors of society.

The rapid development of the northwestern states in the last fifty years, opened a wider field of enterprise for the learned professions and for the progress of the benevolent Orders than was ever before known in the history of our race. Among those Orders designed to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition, and advance the interests of humanity, no one is more ancient, honorable, or useful, than that of Masonry; and at no time, in all its history, has such progress been made as in the region at present known in our country as the West. It is within a period known as a generation, about thirty years, that the first masonic lodge was organized in what is now Iowa. The state has a population of one million two hundred thousand, and over fourteen thousand members of the Mystic Tie. Several hundred of the best men in the state have labored from ten to twenty-five years to teach the Craft the duty and the work that makes Masonry in Iowa what it is

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state jurisdiction as to "work," and that fraternal controversies on the subject were usually conducted with a very kindly spirit; yet it required about five years consultation to effect the desired uniformity and reach the success which now distinguishes the lodges in Iowa.

Being a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1858, Dr. Guilbert was elected Junior Grand Warden, and re-elected in 1859. In those years he was active, faithful, and earnest

in 1873. Among those men zealous, earnest, and faithful from year to year, has been Dr. E. A. Guilbert, distinguished alike in his medical profession, as a correct Mason, an exemplary citizen, and as a Christian gentleman.

Edward Augustus Guilbert was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, June 12, 1826, and is accordingly in his forty-seventh year, and yet may be said to be in the very prime of his vigorous life and extensive usefulness. At the age of four or five, his education was commenced, in what were called, in that day, the "infant classes." He subsequently attended public schools. In some of the higher departments of learning he received, before the age of twelve, the benefit of instruction in the Black River Institute, at Watertown, where boys were prepared to enter college. But he did not receive a collegiate education.

In 1837, his father's family removed to Chicago. Having studious habits and quick perceptions, and being very industrious, it is said that he made more progress in his studies, often under disadvantages, than most other youth of his age did with the most favorable circumstances. He began early the practice of composition, and before the age of eighteen he was a ready, rapid, and correct writer, even for the press. His professional studies were commenced in 1843, thirty years ago, and after a four years' course he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. For several years he was a confidential student in the office of the late eminent Prof. Daniel Brainard.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Kathleen Somers, a young lady of education and refinement, having had the benefit of a course of study in the famous academy of Mrs. Emma Willard, at Troy, New York. Nine children have been born to them, six of whom survive. The practice of his profession and other life-work, and his labor in the promotion of Masonry, are so blended, that, for a part of the time, it is proper to consider those topics in connection.

He practiced medicine and surgery, first at Ottawa, and

afterwards at Waukegan, Illinois. In that time, 1847 to 1852, he still pursued medical studies and investigations with all the interest of an enthusiastic student. In June, 1851, at the age of twenty-five, he began a new line of study and research, by becoming a Master Mason, in Union Lodge, No. 78, at Waukegan. About that time, Dr. Guilbert resolved to practice medicine upon a different system — that of Hahnemann, and since known as Homeopathy.

He soon after removed to Elgin, Illinois, and commenced his changed practice, having thoroughly studied the literature and theory of that school of medicine. He became a member of Elgin Lodge, No. 17, of which he was elected Master in 1854. In the year 1856 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he has resided to the present year, 1873, practicing the healing art, and working mere or less in the six associative masonic bodies in that city. The brethren soon discovered that he was a true Mason in fact and in deed, and well-informed in the jurisprudence of the Order. As a member of Dubuque Lodge, No. 3, he was elected Master in May, 1857, and re-elected for the two succeeding years. At the end of the third year, with a view to greater usefulness, and especially to secure uniformity in what is called "the work," he called around him a few brethren, including a few non-affiliated Masons, for the organization of a new lodge, subsequently known as Key City, No. 151, of which he was elected Master, and was so continued while the lodge existed.

It will be remembered by all who have been Masons fifteen years, that much confusion existed in almost every state jurisdiction as to "work," and that fraternal controversies on the subject were usually conducted with a very kindly spirit; yet it required about five years consultation to effect the desired uniformity and reach the success which now distinguishes the lodges in Iowa.

Being a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1858, Dr. Guilbert was elected Junior Grand Warden, and re-elected in 1859. In those years he was active, faithful, and earnest

on the "work" question, and in the latter year he was made one of the "Custodians" on that subject. His associates were Hon. John Scott, then Senior Grand Warden, and since Grand Master, and Bro. William B. Langridge, now Deputy Grand Secretary. The reformed work was adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1860. After four years more, there appeared to be no longer a special necessity for continuing Key City Lodge, and with the same kindly motive that led to its formation, mostly by members of Dubuque Lodge, it was resolved to surrender the charter and the members return to the parent association. That occasion was a happy one for a large assemblage of Masons in Dubuque, in February, 1864.

In 1861, Dr. Guilbert was elected Senior Grand Warden, and in 1862 was appointed Deputy Grand Master. In October in the latter year he became acting Grand Master, on the occasion of his superior officer, General Thomas H. Benton, accepting a command in the volunteer army. The honor and the duties which he then received and discharged were increased and made more obligatory, in 1863, by his election as Grand Master. He was re-elected for the two following terms, and thus managed the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for nearly four years.

In reference to his further masonic work in a subordinate capacity, it should be stated that his brethren have as gladly honored him as he has willingly served them by his labors. He was again the chosen Master of Dubuque Lodge in 1866, and by re-election occupied the chief chair for three years, and after an interval, has again been selected, and holds the same office for 1872–3. He has been a Past Master only fourteen years, yet, in that period, few, if any, Masons have held as many important offices or discharged the respective duties with such satisfaction to those interested.

Allusion has been made, so far, to Dr. Guilbert's masonic career, under the power of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. But, passing the higher branches of the great Masonic Order, he has for more than ten years been exalted to many important

stations. He has served eight years as the High Priest of Dubuque Royal Arch Chapter, composed of more than a hundred Companions; seven years as Eminent Commander of Siloam Commandery, of more than fifty Knights Templar; also, for five years, as the Thrice Illustrious of the intermediate branch of the Order known in the records as Dubuque Council, No. 3. His connection with the Grand Chapter began some years ago, and he is now its Grand High Priest. He was the accepted Orator before several of the Grand Bodies named on the annual occasions.

Dr. Guilbert has been a voluminous writer of masonic literature. His reports on Foreign Correspondence, and other reports and papers, presented to four of the Grand Bodies in Iowa, including his orations and addresses and official reports in the subordinate branches, would comprise about three thousand printed pages of the size used in the annual masonic publications. But his highest literary standing is as a masonic journalist. It seems surprising that he could, in twenty years, accomplish the work he has done, sometimes under disadvantages that would have discouraged any one less ambitious and less persevering, and at the same time discharge the duties of an arduous profession, requiring almost constant attention. Though there were, perhaps, twenty masonic journals in the United States, the Craft in the Western States, and especially in Iowa, felt the need, as Dr. Guilbert did, of an additional organ to advance the interests of the Order. He accordingly edited and published *The Evergreen*, at Dubuque, for three years. It was better edited than any other masonic journal in the Northwest. He sold his interest, in 1871, to persons in another city, and it is said to have been discontinued at the close of 1872. While under the editorship of Dr. Guilbert and published at Dubuque, it was an efficient means of promulgating the theory and the practice of true Masonry. Had such a writer as the founder of *The Evergreen* devoted his exclusive work for the last twenty-five years to any other department of literature, he would have distinguished himself more than he has in the various fields of his masonic work.

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opprobrious epithets, and was also publicly denounced for being a Mason, in the Methodist Church, of which he was a member. But he remained as steadfast to his religion and to his masonic principles as his son would now under similar circumstances. The father still lives at Waukegan, Illinois, a good Methodist and a true Mason, at the age of sixty-seven, and the son is an active Mason and a member of the same Christian denomination which the father adorned in the anti-masonic times of forty years ago.

Of such a man as Dr. Guilbert, it is not fulsome praise to say that he is an honor to the time in which he lives. He fills no high political office, nor seeks the empty applause of

But there is another way in which Dr. Guilbert has well used his pen and voice in the way of instruction, beside his publishsd masonic encyclical letters. He has held "Schools of Instruction," for the benefit of his masonic brethren, in a large number of cities and villages in his adopted state and elsewhere. He has also been professional lecturer in the Homeopathic colleges of Cleveland, St. Louis, and Chicago. And yet another field occupied, for a time, the attention of this energetic and industrious young man. In the war of the rebellion he was appointed surgeon of the board of enrollment for the third congressional district of Iowa, and discharged the responsible duties of that position from 1862 to 1865. But his patriotic nature and zealous spirit shunned no toil or responsibility, either in fraternal labor for the Order he has so loved and adorned, or in the duties of a citizen or an officer to promote the welfare of his country. During the war he gave his influence to encourage enlistments for the volunteer service, and was chosen captain of company "A" of the forty-sixth Iowa infantry. In that capacity he passed five months in the military field-service in western Tennessee. He is thus properly included in that roll of honor which will be embalmed in the history of America as a record of our national progress and political preservation.

It has been by the utmost industry, the most rigidly correct business and personal habits, and also the constant watchfulness in economizing every hour of time, that he has been able to do such an amount of work. Of course, he is not rich, for no man of such a benevolent and self-sacrificing nature can ever acquire more than a moderate competence.

Dr. Guilbert's mental activity and enduring physical organization apear to be derived from his genealogy, in a happy and fortunate mixture of three nationalities—those of Wales, England, and Holland. The English evidently predominates, and hence he may with propriety be considered an English-American of the second or third generation.

His literary tastes he has inherited from his mother, a woman of noble character and of great culture, whose love of letters as a writer would have secured her distinction had she have chosen to have entered the field of effort.

With a fine, manly form, in good proportions, and with regular features, a genial manner, and attractive conversational powers; with the gift of eloquence when he addresses an audience, it is no wonder that he is popular with all his masonic brethren, and also his fellow-citizens who best know him.

It may be of interest to Masons to know that he inherited, or at least succeeded to, a love of Masonry from his father, who was the Master under dispensation of the first lodge in Chicago. When a child, his first recollections were mingled with his observations of the persecutions which his father and others of the Craft received for some years after 1826, from a fanatical party which made opposition to Masonry the main element of a false political and partisan creed. Only those who have been Masons fifty years can fully appreciate the persistent malice and detestable bitterness of the anti-Masonry excitement, extending through New York, and also affecting the welfare of the Order in other states for more than ten years. Dr. Guilbert remembers when his father, a Mason of high and official standing, and even a Knight Templar, was derided in the streets by opprobrious epithets, and was also publicly denounced for being a Mason, in the Methodist Church, of which he was a member. But he remained as steadfast to his religion and to his masonic principles as his son would now under similar circumstances. The father still lives at Waukegan, Illinois, a good Methodist and a true Mason, at the age of sixty-seven, and the son is an active Mason and a member of the same Christian denomination which the father adorned in the anti-masonic times of forty years ago.

Of such a man as Dr. Guilbert, it is not fulsome praise to say that he is an honor to the time in which he lives. He fills no high political office, nor seeks the empty applause of

the populace. But he does his life-duty day by day, and from year to year, and may he long be spared to be loved by the members of the Order for which he has done so much; to be highly respected in the learned profession he has practiced for a quarter of a century, and be esteemed by his fellow-Christians, and thousands of neighbors and other citizens who may yet become his personal acquaintances.

Few men, when they pass from earth, will leave behind them a higher character, a better reputation, or a brighter example of a pure life, than Dr. Edward Augustus Guilbert.

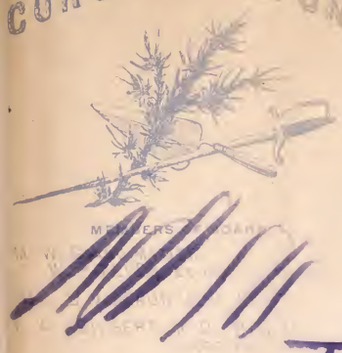
This record is
only brought down
to 1872. W.

Engd by A. Prime, N.Y.

Edward A. Guilbert

GRAND HIGH PRIEST

CORUNUM. VIA UNA.



Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Iowa.

Dubuque, Iowa, 10th Oct. 1889.

T. S. Bradford, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Doctor! "Strike — but hear." I am — for the past 2 days — engaged in the laudable endeavor of "reddin' up the raveled sleeve" of my large correspondence. I am ashamed to unearth from a huge pile on my desk your courteous letter of the 17th May ult. with its numerous query enclosures. At the time it came I was immersed to the eye-lids — yea, verily, to the top of my caput — in business, in the preparation of an elaborate Memorial Day Address. I could not give your matters the time required. So I laid them aside intending to reply later. They became covered with subsequent accumulations & for years remained until now. Pardon me for the really not wilful neglect. I infer that the receipt of your letter has stirred me nearly as much as it would have done into the bosom of the by-gone. I am sincerely sorry if my delay has inconvenienced you. I doubt not you have gotten the summary I hope you got them. Please let me hear from you if for no other reason, simply to show that you are not "dagnabbed mad."

Yours Ever —

Edward A. Guilbert.

PRO ARIS ET FOCIS.

☞The gentleman to whom this essay is addressed is requested to give it an attentive reading, and is assured that copies thereof are permitted to be sent *only* to men of character and standing. Like the far descended Masonic Institution, this Order, whose renascense has become an accomplished fact in a locality far removed from its ancient seat, has a history which can be directly and satisfactorily traced to the remote past; a history full of stirring episodes, which are commemorated in a Ritual second only to the higher grades of Masonry. Like, and yet unlike that noble institution, the A. E. R. stands upon a kindred and uncommercial platform; and in its compact and admirable forms is constructed for all time; having been modernized so far as to harmonize with the demands of the age with regard to a more thorough systemization of charitable methods. Its renascence has been delayed for a quarter of a century, for the reason that he, to whom its revival is due, has never until now—in the fullness of time—been able to gather around him the elements requisite to the success of so great an undertaking. The Grand Officers hereof earnestly commend what follows, to you, and will be pleased to hear from you with reference thereto.

UNITY, TOLERATION, CHARITY.

ORIENT OF KANSAS CITY, Mo.

A. D. 1880, A. O. 2892.

February 24, 1888, A. O. 2900.

The M. V., the National Grand Chapiter of Kassidean Knights,

To Whom These Presents shall come, GREETINGS:

This order is a revival of the "Ancient Institution of the Chasidim —the Pietists," called also "Knights of the Temple at Jerusalem," because they were especially commissioned to keep the porches and approaches of that holy erection in a state of repair. They were also styled the Assideans, and "were mighty men in Israel," as late as the time of the patriotic Maccabeus. True to their country, their religion and their vows, they were the first to come to the help of the valiant Mattathias, when he inaugurated that wonderful and successful revolt against foreign tyranny, which has few parallels in history. (1 Maccabees, 2:42.)

About this period, *i. e.* about 150 years before the advent of the Messiah, they began to be called Essenes ("seers," or the silent, the mysterious,) and after the eventual subjugation of Israel, subsequently to the death in battle of Judas Maccabees, they withdrew disheartened into the desert, and built their principal habitations near the Dead Sea. Isolated communities of the Essenes also established themselves in various heathen countries, and it is a remarkable historical fact that out of a corruption of the Essenic Rite, the simple and comparatively pure religion of the Fire Worshippers arose. They were not allowed by their vows to proselyte and hence, notwithstanding the remarkable influence they wielded, their aggregate number in Judea was not much above four thousand at the time of the birth of the Messiah, and yet their importance was such that a gate of Jerusalem was named in honor of them, and their history and acts occupied a large space in the writings of Josephus and Philo the philosopher.

The purport of this essay is merely to submit an outline of the methods of the Essenic Order; an Order which has hardly found a

parallel in the history of the world; an Order from which the Roman Church received the hints for the construction of its monastic organizations. Suffice it therefore to say, that the Essenes had three degrees or grades, named respectively, *Approacher*, *Associate* and *Companion*. Each of these were reached by the aspirant only after long probation, and the ordeal of solemn ceremonies and vows. All property they held in common, thus anticipating by centuries the theories of Fourier. They made systematic provision for the poor; devoted especial attention to the care and medical treatment of the sick; cultivated a close acquaintance with the movements and phenomena of the heavenly orbs; devoted themselves to agriculture and mechanics; manifested a tender regard for children, and a reverence for the aged; were always ready to relieve distress wherever found, and their magnanimity, self-control, and heroism under persecution, their indifference to death, and sublime faith in the immortality and future blessedness of the soul; all combined to render them nobly conspicuous in their day, and to win for them the reverent respect of even the heathen by whom they were surrounded. They held in especial veneration the prophesy with regard to the coming of the Messiah, and unlike the Pharisees and Sadducees are reputed to have received Him trustfully even though He came not as the longing Jews expected, in kingly state, to put all their oppressors under His feet. St. John the Baptist was, without doubt, an Essene, and came from one of the habitations of the Order when he began his memorable Advent revival in the wilderness, and thus voiced the general and intense expectation of the epoch. To St. John the Baptist, in the name of Adonai, we dedicate our Priories, and in our Ritual we enjoin it upon all of our obedience to "emulate his holy life as best they can, that like him they may always speak the truth, boldly rebuke vice, and patiently suffer for the truth's sake." It is yet an open question with the learned, whether or not the Messiah was an inmate of one of the houses of the Essenes during the first thirty years of his life. Tradition also avers that the "wise men" who "came from the East at the time Jesus was born," in obedience to an impelling influence, created by a firm belief in the prophesy with which they were evidently familiar, also came from one of the habitations of the star-worshipping Essenes in Mesopotamia.

About one hundred and fifty years after the Old Dispensation had given place to the new, the Order nearly disappears from history. It had, as the tradition informs us, become very much modified, under the influence of Christianity, and accepted Jesus as being "Him that was to come." Its distinctive forms and its asceticism, were not lost,

and it can be clearly traced to that remarkable race, the Druses of Mount Lebanon, into whom the Essenes seem to have been merged, and from whom the first crusaders received the hints out of which grew the Orders of Christian Knights. It is believed that many of these modified Essenes joined the Crusaders in their abortive attempts to recover Judea from the Saracens.

In the renascence of this historical Order, which has now been successfully accomplished, Bonaim Priory, No. 1, Dubuque, Iowa, of Kassidean Knights, A. E. R., became the mother Priory of the Order for the Western Hemisphere, and was formally constituted April 29th, 1880. Out of this Body by lawful enactments, the National Grand Chapiter was formed and organized, with the author of the renascence—Edward A. Guilbert, A. M., M. D. L. L. D., as Grand Hierophant, and a full corps of officers as associates. These were men of force and intellectual capacity; to these were delegated supreme authority. They at once instructed the Grand Hierophant to prepare statutes, forms, ceremonies, and ritual; and these were in due time submitted to the Grand Chapiter, and after careful examination and discussion were formally adopted and declared to be in force. Circumstances did not prove to be propitious and the idea of propagating the Rite, remained in abeyance, until the winter of 1888, when C. J. Weatherby, M. D., of Kansas City, Mo., with certain competent gentlemen as associates, entered the Order by special dispensation from the Grand Hierophant, and became the active propagandist of the Rite. Their accession to our ranks and the interests of the Rite, made necessary a change of the Orient from Dubuque, Iowa, to Kansas City, Missouri. St. John's Priory, Kansas City; also rated No. 1—was constituted and dedicated Feb. 24th 1888, A. O. 2900, and established as the Associate Mother Priory of the world. In the reorganization of the National Grand Chapiter, certain changes in the official corps were found to be necessary, and the Roster now stands as follows:

EDWARD A. GUILBERT, M. D., Etc., Dubuque Iowa, Grand Hierophant.
CHARLES J. WEATHERBY, M. D. Kansas City, Mo., Vice Grand Hierophant. And Grand Orator.
WILLIAM P. ALLEN, Esq., Grand Prior.
AUGUSTUS CHRISTMAN, Dubuque, Iowa, Grand Sub Prior.
EUGENE R. LEWIS, A. M. M. D. Kansas City, Mo., Grand High Priest.
M. J. CALNAN, Esq., Kansas City, Mo., Grand Keeper of the Finances
CURTIS C. HOADLEY, Esq., Kansas City, Mo., Grand Registrar.
H. P. CAVERLY, Esq., East Dubuque, Illinois, Grand Marshal.
MAJ. E. H. SMITH, Dubuque, Iowa, Grand Banneret.
CHARLES E. COOPER, Esq., Kansas City, Mo., Senior Grand Vigilante.
CAPT F. C. JONES, Junior Grand Vigilante, Kansas City, Mo.
CAPT. F. W. KITTLE, Grand Warder.

Of these, Venerable Fratres, Guilbert, Weatherby, Lewis, Calnan, Hoadley and Cooper form the Grand Council to which, during the recesses of the National Grand Chapiter, the management of the grave concerns of the Rite is committed. For the present the National Grand Chapiter will hold quarterly Grand Assemblies at Kansas City, beginning with June 1888, the exact dates to be established by the Grand Council. At these Assemblies all matters connected with the advancement of the Rite will be taken under advisement.

The A. E. R. is not an "Insurance Society." It is a memory of the legendary past, which has sprung like a white plumed and energized Phœnix from the ashes of man's sinful neglect. Still the authors of the renascence, alive to their grave responsibilities, have deemed it necessary to engraft upon its organic laws the modern features of stated "sick benefits," which have been popularized by that humane society, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and also of the "endowment" beneficence, which has done so much good, and has caused the organization of many *secret* endowment societies, whose chief title to respect is the fact that they have put this noble thought into deeds. Our endowment law has been prepared by an expert committee, who have given the subject extensive investigation in all its bearings. It is constructed on a scientific basis, and is expressed in comprehensive language.

The A. E. R. has three grades which are conferred in Priories of this obedience. They are named respectively, Neophyte Kassidean, Associate Kassidean and Knight Companion. There are, likewise, three honorary grades, named, Knights of the East (which all Excellent Priors must receive according to our statutes, ere they can lawfully be installed into office,) Knights of the Sword and Trowel (which all members of the State Grand Priories must receive;) and Harodim or Ruler, (a grade alone conferred on selected representatives, and which is the crowning grade of the Rite. The Ritual of each of these grades is scholarly, dignified, suggestive, and very attractive, and is worthy the study and affection of men of thought and culture. The love of country, of toleration, of free thought and free speech; hatred of oppression and of the tyrany of ill-advised popular opinion; personal chastity, fraternal unity and equality, reverence for Adonai and his commandments; all these, and yet other, are lessons our ritual inculcate impressively. The charity we teach is that form of benevolence which approaches *all* who are in need or distress, *wherever* we may find them, *with compassionate heart and open hand, more especially regarding the deeds of the fratres of this obedience, their widows and orphans.* The jewels and costumes of Priories, Grand

Priories, and of the National Grand Chapiter, are appropriate and attractive. The Knight Companion's grade has a distinctive military drill and the ancient costume, which it has been a study with us to make not unduly expensive. In fine, order, precision and permanence rule and govern all our statutes, our Ritual, our methods and our ceremonies.

We commend the history, objects and creed of the A. E. R. to your earnest attention. The institution is a "thing of beauty," which if you become a partaker of with us, will be to you a "joy forever." If you desire to seek further, "you shall find" that any information and instruction needed in this direction will promptly and gladly be furnished by either of the undersigned.

EDWARD A. GUILBERT,
GRAND HIEROPHANT.

CURTIS C. HOADLEY,
GRAND REGISTRAR,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. J. WEATHERBY,
VICE GRAND HIEROPHANT,
GRAND ORATOR AND GRAND ORGANIZER

IOWA State Board of Health.

Office of E.A. Guilbert. a.m. m.d. etc

PRESIDENT — Philip W. Lewellen, M.D. Clarinda
SECRETARY — J. F. Kennedy, M.D. — Des Moines
ASST. SEC'Y. — L. F. Andrews.

Dubuque 2d March 1893.

T. S. Bradford, M.D.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor: To day in look=ing over the pile of matter on my desk, I came across one of your circulars, which supplied in addition to your street address, I had lost it, or I should have written to you some time ago. Now please forward me your book on its publications & oblige. Some time ago I saw a notice of it in Med. Journ. I hope you have been well all these years & =Cancer. The enclosure will show that the undersigned "am dead yet." Please reply -

Very Truly, Etc
Edward A. Guilbert

I found this at a
venture by your
address of 22 May
1889 - thinking that
it may please
you even if you
have removed
thence — or

GUILBERT, SAMUEL H., M. D., of Dubuque, Ia., was born in Watertown, N. Y., on April 21st, 1835. He is the second son of Samuel H. Guilbert, of Waukegan, Ills., who was born in Bath, England. After receiving a good general education, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Elgin, Ills. In the winter of 1854–'55, he entered Rush Medical College, where he attended lectures during two sessions. Toward the close of the second session, he applied for his final examination with a view to graduation, but it having become known to the professors, through the students, that his views concerning the dominant practice were heretical, they refused to admit him to an examination unless he would sign a paper renouncing his errors in this respect. This of course he declined to do, and his connection with that institution ended. The following winter he went to Cleveland, where he was graduated by the Western Homœopathic College in the Spring of 1857.

Dr. Guilbert commenced the practice of medicine at Kenosha, Wis., but he remained there only a few months, removing to Dubuque, Ia., in the fall of 1857. There he has since resided, and by his skill, careful attention to the details of his profession, and his agreeable manners, he has succeeded in building up a large and constantly increasing practice of a very lucrative character.

He was married in 1860, to Sara M. Burden, by whom he has had two children, of which one only, a little girl, is still living.

Dr. Guilbert confines himself closely to his practice, taking no part in public or political affairs, excepting only those of the Young Men's Literary Association; of that institution he was elected president in 1866, and he has continued to hold the office ever since. He is a man of considerable culture, and possessing a warm, generous nature, he has made himself a favorite in a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Name in full

Samuel H. Gilbert - M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Dubuque, Iowa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Western Reserve College
Cleveland Ohio.

GUILD, PHINEAS K

DR. PHINEAS K. GUILD died at Santa Barbara, California, Saturday, June 13th, 1891. He formerly practised medicine at Jamaica Plain, Mass., where he was the successor of Dr. C. M. WELD. With failing health he went to California, and for fifteen or more years has resided and practised in Santa Barbara. He leaves a widow, Dr. CAROLINE L. GUILD, and several children.

N E Med Gaz July 1891

OBITUARY.—Dr. P. K. Guild. The following notice of the death of Dr. Guild, forwarded by Dr. H. C. Houghton, his firm friend, will be of interest to many readers of the NORTH AMERICAN: "P. K. Guild, M.D., died at Santa Barbara, June 13, 1891. Dr. Guild was born at West Halifax, Vt., March 9, 1827; studied medicine and graduated at the University of New York, 1853. In the fall of 1861 he joined the 52d Illinois Regiment as assistant surgeon. In 1862 he was commissioned surgeon of the 120th Illinois Regiment, which position he was compelled to resign. In 1864 he commenced practice in Boston, Mass., succeeding Dr. C. M. Weed, where he enjoyed the patronage and the confidence of a large and influential class of citizens. Ill health again caused a break in labors, and he removed to Santa Barbara where he practiced ever since against odds that would have daunted any but a brave soul. Few appreciated the extent of the infirmity that bore him down, but suffice it to say, that with the constant horrors of asthma for fifteen or more years, and possibly no comfortable night's rest during ten of them, the doctor maintained his ground steadily, (sturdily) and continued his daily round of practice until within a few weeks, when a sharp attack of acute pleurisy, with rapid effusion, some consolidation, and a weak, dilated heart brought the end."

(Dr. Richard Hall.) "Dr. Guild was a man of fearless honesty and stern integrity. Broadly intellectual, he was gifted with a keen insight in diagnosis; an early convert from the old school, he tried to prove all things and held fast that which was good. Handicapped by disease from almost the commencement of his career, he made such a gallant struggle against adverse fate, that when the books of life are made up, his name will doubtless stand in the roll of honor—for though the battle seemed ever a losing one, he never gave up the fight till his forces were utterly routed. He leaves a widow, Dr. Caroline B. Guild, and five children, who, forgetting the pain, will enshrine him in their hearts, learning the lesson of a life of brave endurance and rare fortitude."—*Cal. Homœopath.* N Am Jl Hom Oct 1891

GUILD WILLIAM ALVA

WILLIAM ALVA GUILD, Des Moines, Iowa, was born in Carlisle, Iowa, June 7, 1879, son of Rev. Jonathan Ellis and Elizabeth Ann (Bartholomew) Guild. He was a student in the public schools of Carlisle, Iowa, the academy of Des Moines College and Des Moines College, from which he was graduated, B. S., 1900; M. S., 1903. He studied in the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons (medical department of Drake University, Des Moines), 1899-1901, and the two years following in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated M. D. in 1903. The same year he pursued Dr. E. H. Pratt's post-graduate course in orificial surgery in Chicago, and at frequent intervals has done post-graduate work in Chicago hospitals and clinics. Since graduation he has been engaged in general practice in Des Moines. He is an ex-member of the medical staff of the Iowa Methodist Hospital, Des Moines; member of the surgical clinical staff of Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines; surgeon in charge of its hospital, and professor of surgery in the college since 1905; professor of bacteriology in Des Moines College of Dental Surgery since 1904, and professor of bacteriology and physiology in Des Moines College since 1904. He is a member of the Polk County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Des Moines Homœopathic Medical Society, the Iowa Homœopathic Medical Association, the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa, the American Medical Association and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He married, March 16, 1904, Leonora Josephine Campbell.

King Vol IV

GUILD-LEGGETT, SARAH LOUISE

SARAH LOUISE GUILD-LEGGETT, Syracuse, New York, was born March 19, 1846, at Bethlehem, Lichtfield county, Connecticut, daughter of Lewis Hale Guild and Sarah Jane Merchant, his wife. The American ancestor of the Guild family came to this country in 1636 and registered as a church member at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1640. Dr. Guild-Leggett's earlier education was gained in the common schools, the academy at Bethlehem, and in Amenia Seminary, Amenia, New York. In 1888 she received the degree of M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri and, in 1893, received the degree of H. M. from the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics. In addition to her regular practice, she is on the staff of the Home Association of Syracuse, and is ex-consulting physician of the Homœopathic Hospital and ex-member of the staff of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary, both of Syracuse; and ex-president of the free dispensary. She has been, or is, also, secretary of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society and vice-president of the International Hahnemannian Association. She is a member of the Onondaga Homœopathic Medical Society, the Medico Chirurgical Society of Syracuse, the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society, the International Hahnemannian Association, the Morning Musicals Club and an ex-member of the Professional Woman's League. She married, January 2, 1868, John Shaw Leggett. One son was born to them, St. Claire Merchant Leggett, who died in 1878.

King Vol IV

GUILE. ELIAS BUSH

GUILE, ELIAS BUSH, M.D., of Angelica, New York, was born at Copenhagen, New York, June 26, 1866.

His early education, after leaving the common schools, was obtained at Ives Seminary, Antwerp, and Cazenovia Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York.

He began the study of medicine in the fall of 1884 with Dr. W. Warren, of Boonville, New York, as his preceptor. He then entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College and graduated therefrom in the year 1888.

Living with his preceptor he naturally fell in love with Dr. Warren's daughter, and was married to her, March 29, 1888.

After receiving his diploma the young Æsculapius settled in Boonville, New York, April 1, 1888, forming a partnership with his new father. In November, 1889, he removed to his present location at Angelica where he is doing exceedingly well.

Dr. Guile has served as Health Officer of the towns of West Almond, Angelica and Boonville; was president of the class of '88 of Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, also County Physician for the towns of Birdsall and West Almond, N. Y.

ELIAS BUSH GUILE, Utica, New York, born Copenhagen, N. Y., June 26, 1866; literary education, Ives Seminary, 1877-79; Boonville Academy, 1881-83; Cazenovia Seminary, 1883-85; medical, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1885-88, receiving M. D. degree in the latter year; practiced in Boonville, N. Y., 1888-90; Angelica, N. Y., 1890-93; Lima, Ohio, 1893-94, and in Utica since 1894; served as county physician, Allegheny county, N. Y.; surgeon Home for Aged Men and Couples, Utica; president Utica Rifle Association, 1903-05.

GUIWITS, ABRAM

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is Abram Guiwits
I graduated at Castleton Medical College, in the year 1850
My present address is Salisbury Centre county of Herkimer
State of New York where I have resided since always
Previous to that time I practised in Residence
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1860 at Salisbury
Centre where I practised 10 years ~~as an~~
Allopath before adopting Homœopathy.

Salisbury Centre, N.Y.
May 21. 1867.

Committee of Arrangements:

I am in receipt of a Circular stating that the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held at the Gallery of Fine Arts, Fifth Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street, New York, commencing Wednesday, June 5th 1867.

Respty,
A. Gridley

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GULBY, JOHN BOTH, M. D., of Geneva, Ill., was born at Clifton, Bristol, England, October 20th, 1816. He is, on his mother's side, great-grandson of Lord Both, and nephew of Dr. J. M. Gulby, of Malvern, England. Dr. Gulby's education commenced in his native city, under his parents' supervision, but owing to reverses of fortune, involving an entire loss of property, he was thrown, at an early age, on his own resources. Making choice of medicine as his profession, he entered upon the study at Bristol, and continued it in London and other cities.

In 1847, he emigrated to America, and placing himself under the instruction of Dr. Nichols, he graduated in 1850, in the first Hydropathic College in New York. At a later date he graduated from the Hygienic Therapeutic College of the same place. Dr. Gulby, desiring to extend the Hydropathic System, went west, where he opened and conducted successfully water cures, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Chicago.

Eager to avail himself of every possible aid in the practice of his profession, Dr. Gulby was led to investigate the principles and philosophy of homœopathy. Finding the system of "*Similia similibus curantur*" a scientific truth, he commenced its practice, and has never wearied in disseminating its doctrines.

Dr. Gulby matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. He is a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association. He is an ardent student of the system, an earnest practitioner, and indefatigable in searching means to advance the cause. In Illinois he found many bitter opponents, but he has removed prejudices, and made many converts. He has a large and growing practice, which he conducts with the most untiring energy, and by his kindness and promptitude in obeying the summons of the sick, he has secured a large circle of warm friends.

Dr. John B. Gully, of Geneva, Ill., died suddenly of heart disease October 7, at the North-Western depot. He was born at Clifton, Bristol, England, October 20, 1816, and hence had nearly reached his seventy-fifth birthday. The Doctor came to the United States in 1847 and graduated from the hydropathic college in New York in 1850. Later he investigated homœopathy and settled in Geneva about 1868. His wife is in the Elgin Insane Asylum. He has a daughter in St. Louis.

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Name in full

John B Gulley

P. O. Address in full

Geneva, Kane, Co, Ills

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

1850-1

American Hydropathic Institute

and Hygeio Therapeutic College

Dr. William Gulick, of Watkins, N. Y., died March 16. Dr. Gulick was 90 years of age at the time of his death, which was the result of an attack of pneumonia. He practiced continuously from 1837 up to within a few days prior to his death.

med Vis. Apr 1904

GULLEFER, THOMAS B

THOMAS B. GULLEFER, Greensburg, Indiana, born Indianapolis, Ind., March 12, 1851; literary education, Depaw University, Greeen Castle, Ind.; graduated M. D. from Medical College of Indiana, 1881; began practice in Plainfield, Ind., May 1881, remaining four years; practiced in Mt. Vernon, Ind., two years, and since then in Greensburg; took a post-graduate course in Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1891; secretary of the city and county boards of health; physician to County Infirmary, County Jail, County Orphans' Home and County Poor House; was coroner of Decatur county six years.

BENJAMIN BARTON GUMPERT, M. D.

Our profession, in the passing away of Dr. Benjamin Barton Gumpert on June 23, 1904, loses one of its oldest members and a most ardent disciple of our faith, whose quiet, zealous and unselfish labors, genial and magnetic temperament and enthusiastic love for his chosen work at the bedside and in the office endeared him to all to whom he had ministered. Dr. Gumpert was born on March 1, 1815, in Philadelphia, and his natural gifts in the direction of materia medica were early manifested when as a boy he roamed the fields and woods of Chestnut Hill to cull simples, for he had the instinct of an Indian in discerning the virtues of plants, and in the course of a day's wanderings would gather a quantity of leaves, roots and barks, of which he well knew the medicinal properties, and dispose of his lot to a neighboring apothecary. It was then, after a struggle trying to learn the dry goods business, that the boy apprenticed himself in a drug store in the city and soon afterwards became an assistant in Dr. Green's drug store, where he was initiated by his master, who had become a convert, in the mysterious of the new faith, homœopathy, and thenceforth became a faithful pupil, devoting all his leisure to study, especially in the line of Hahnemann's doctrine.

Dr. Gumpert then became assistant to the late Matthew Semple, M. D., who held the chair of chemistry at the old Homœopathic College on Filbert street, where Dr. Gumpert graduated in 1853 and began an active practice which only terminated in 1898, when an attack of hemiphlegia prevented further work for many months. He finally resumed a part of his practice until 1902, when his growing infirmities precluded further labors in his profession and the remainder of his days until the end were spent with his beloved medical and scientific books and encouraging assistance to such young disciples of the faith as sought his aid and counsel.

While quite a young man Dr. Gumpert took a keen interest in all scientific matters. Daguerre's wonderful discovery prompted him to make experiments in photography. He also made successful magnetic batteries, electrical machines, a reflecting telescope and a compound microscope. In his later days the Doctor spent much time in his laboratory in mechanical labors, working out his inventions, for he was fond of new and practical ideas in science and art. He was an amateur artist, painting in oil and water colors with considerable skill and taste. The Doctor was a life member of the Franklin Institute as well as a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Pennsylvania, State and Philadelphia County Societies and of the Cremation Society, and it was his pronounced and reiterated desire that his remains should be disposed of at the crematory of the latter society, which desire was fulfilled on June 27, 1904. He joined the American Institute in 1867.

.A I H 1905

GUMPERT, BENJ BARTON

Name in full B. Barton Gumpert M.D.

P. O. Address in full N.W. Cor. Franklin & Parrish Sts Phila.

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of Pennsylvania Homœopathic Col. 1853

1867—B. Barton Gumpert, M. D., died June 23, 1904, 840 Franklin street, Philadelphia, Pa. Born March 1, 1815, at 2d and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1853. Retired from active practice only three years ago. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, member of our State Soicety, also of the Franklin Institute. Three sons survive him. Penna Hom Soc 1904

My full name is Benj^m Barton Gumpert

I graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College, ~~in the year~~ of Pennsylvania March 1853

My present address is N.E. 840 Franklin & Parrish Philada

State of Pennsylvania where I have resided since 1853

Previous to that time I practised ~~in~~ Sixth St. 952. from 1853

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1853 at Philada

OBITUARY.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD GUNTER, M.D., Middleton, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, died, Feb. 28, 1886, after an illness of three years of diabetes, finally of consumption. He was formerly located in Natick, Mass. He leaves a wife and several children in needy circumstances.

N E Med Gaz Apr 1886

Dr. Gundlach
Belleville Ills.

GUNDELACH, CHARLES H

CHARLES H. GUNDELACH, St. Louis, Missouri, born Detmold, Germany, October 1, 1838; educated at the Gymnasium in Lippe, Detmold; studied medicine in Berlin; graduated M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, being one of the few surviving alumni of that famous old institution; practiced in St. Louis since 1865; member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

GUNTER, GEORGE W., M. D., of St. Martins, New Brunswick, was born at Springfield, New Brunswick, on the 22d of May, 1844. His father, Abraham Gunter, was one of the earliest inhabitants of that province. After completing his preliminary education, he entered the college at Fredericton, where he graduated with credit. Desirous of adopting medicine as a profession, he entered the office of Dr. James Christie, of St. John's, in which he remained two years, repairing thence to New York to attend lectures at the Bellevue Hospital College; but after matriculating, he became practically convinced of the merits of homœopathy from its successful application to himself during a severe illness. He therefore removed to the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he attended lectures during the session of 1865-'66. On the termination of this session, he attended the summer course of the St. Louis Homœopathic College, also entering the office of Professor Franklin as student and assistant. He now returned to New York to complete his studies, and graduated in the Homœopathic College in 1867, with fair prospect of success.

He first commenced practice at Natick, Mass., but failing health compelled him to return to his native place. In 1872, he finally established himself in St. Martin's, where he has introduced the new method of treatment successfully. Dr. Gunter is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Massachusetts Medical Society.

GURNEY, BELLE

BY BELLE GURNEY, M. D., CH
EASES OF WOME

FRANK A. GUSHEE, M. D.—In the November number of the ADVANCE is a case by Dr. Gushee. I was so pleased with it that I wrote him a complimentary note, only to receive a dictated reply thanking me and saying that he was dying; having brought health and spirtual life to another, he was called upon to yield his own—alas! He passed away December 20, 1893.

Dr. Gushee was born in Appleton, Maine, where he died, September 24, 1842; at the age of eighteen he enlisted, taking part in the first battle of Bull Run; later as a member of the 6th Massachusetts battery, he was wounded in the head and never fully recovered from it; he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and carried out the principles of Homœopathy fully; his practice covered a large circuit and was often in consultation with allopathic physicians in preference to those of their own school. In sickness he was no respecter of persons, all receiving his best efforts; his religious belief was that there was no higher worship of God than service to man; his cheery presence will be much missed.

In his letter the doctor said: "I am relying on nutrient enemata *and the indicated remedy*. What he preached to his patients, that he died by. The cause of death was malignant disease of the stomach. He leaves an aged mother, a wife, and three children.

C. B. G.

Med. Adv. 1893

GUTHERZ, LIZZIE GRAY

LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ, St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Florence, Alabama, January 19, 1860. Her great-grandfather, Dr. James Gray, was a practitioner of the old school in Virginia, her grandfather, Young A. Gray, M. D., was a practitioner in Alabama, and her father, John Gilbert Gray, M. D., a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, practiced in Alabama and Arkansas, and died about 1862. Her mother was Ellen (Kirkman) Gray. Dr. Gutherz attended Synodical College, at Florence, Alabama, being graduated in 1877. From 1885 until 1888 she was a student in New York College and Hospital for Women, winning the M. D. degree. She has since practiced in St. Louis, making a specialty of diseases of women. She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, of which she was first vice-president, the Southern Homœopathic Association, in which she has held all the offices; and of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society. She was married May 14, 1880, to Frederick G. Gutherz, who died in 1881.

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LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ, M. D.,
St. Louis, Mo.

GUY, HARRY JOSEPH

HARRY JOSEPH GUY, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, January 8, 1871, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Anderson) Guy, of Scotch-Irish and English descent. He attended the public and high schools of Bellefontaine, and pursued his professional course in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College with the class of 1896, winning the M. D. degree. He practiced in his native city from 1896 until 1899 and since that year in Dayton, Ohio. He was interne from the spring of 1895 to 1896 in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois; physician for Lake township, Logan county, Ohio, in 1897-8; and jail physician at Bellefontaine in 1898. He belongs to the Ohio State, Miami Valley and Dayton Homœopathic Medical societies, and of the last named was secretary and treasurer in 1902-3. He married Sadie O. Brownell, June 4, 1896, and they have a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Guy, born September 4, 1898, in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

King Vol IV

GUY, MILTON PHILLIPS

MILTON PHILLIPS GUY, Jackson, Michigan, was born in Davenport, Iowa, April 8, 1856, son of William and Martha Jane (Hall) Guy. He attended district schools near Nebraska City and near Lincoln, Nebraska, and afterward studied in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He began his medical education under the preceptorship of his father-in-law, the late Dr. John E. Smith, and from 1887 until 1889 attended the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, being graduated with the M. D. degree in the latter year. He practiced in Brock, Nebraska, from 1889 until 1891; at Lincoln, Nebraska, 1891-1895, and since 1895 in Jackson. He did post-graduate work, 1891-2, in the medical department of Cotner University at Lincoln, Nebraska, and in 1901-2 in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, and was professor of anatomy in the former, 1893-4. He is now on the visiting staff of Jackson City Hospital and White Cross Sanitarium, at Jackson, and a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan. He is examining physician for the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Templars. He married Myra E. Smith, February 25, 1885.

King Vol IV

GUY, SAMUEL S., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Kingsbury, Washington county, in that State, January 18th, 1818. His ancestry on his father's side were of English-Irish origin; his great-grandfather coming from the North of Ireland about the middle of the last century. His grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, first as a member of the old continental guards of Rhode Island, and then in New York. After the war he retired to a farm in Kingsbury, where he lived for more than sixty years, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His father was born on this same farm, and lived in that neighborhood, until 1859, when he died in the seventy-third year of his age. His mother's family were English, and settled in Connecticut at an early day.

He received a fair common school education in his native town, and in his eighteenth year, becoming dissatisfied with farm life, yearned for a more extended education. Without pecuniary resources of his own, but, resolved upon the attainment of his object, he pursued his English and classical studies for four years, chiefly under private tutors, supporting himself meanwhile. In 1840, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he pursued the study of law and medicine, until the autumn of 1844. Deciding then upon medicine as his profession, he attended his first course of lectures at the Albany Medical College, during the winter of 1844–'45. The interval between that and his second course was spent with Dr. J. W. Richards, in Troy, N. Y., as assistant and student, and, in 1846, he graduated at the Albany Medical College. Immediately on his graduation, he formed a partnership with Dr. Case, of Albany, an old and experienced physician. As nearly all the work and but little of the emoluments devolved upon him, he separated from Dr. Case after three months of connection, and settled in Brooklyn. During his first year's practice, he was introduced to Dr. P. P. Wells, who invited his attention to homœopathy. His growing dissatisfaction with the results of allopathic treatment induced him to lend a ready ear to the suggestions of Dr. Wells, and to bestow upon the claims of homœopathy a close and careful examination. In the course of a year he became convinced of the truth of the system, and cordially adopted it as the basis of his medical practice. It had a severe test, in 1849, during the attack of Asiatic cholera, when, after four months of its prevalence, he lost but one case by death out of a large number of cases under his charge. In 1850, when the public mind was excited on account of the discoveries of gold in California, he made partial arrangements to dispose of his business, and embark in the speculation. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and he continued his practice. In 1853, he became identified with the native American movement, and took an active part in it, as in the gubernatorial canvass of New York, in 1854. He served as Treasurer of the State Committee, and raised personally much of the funds used for carrying on the campaign. The non-success of the party hindered his appointment to a lucrative position. In 1856, he served as a delegate to the convention which met in Philadelphia, and nominated Mr. Filmore for the Presidency. Since then he has taken no active part in politics.

He continued in large and lucrative practice, until 1859, when, his health becoming impaired, he purchased the property known as the "Chancellorville Plantation," in Spottsylvania county, Va., rendered historical by the war of the Rebellion, and moved there with his family, on the 1st of May. The month following, he delivered the annual address before the American Institute of Homœopathy in Boston. He continued in Chancellorville until the spring of 1861, when the great Rebellion was precipitated. The frank avowal of his sentiments brought upon him the suspicions and obloquy of his neighbors, which developed into open persecution. Determined, if possible, to remove his family to the North, he was compelled to have recourse to stratagem, and finally succeeded in escaping with them, and in reaching Washington city, on May 15th. His property of all kinds, which he was compelled of necessity to leave behind, was destroyed by his persecutors.

Returning to Brooklyn utterly penniless, but not disheartened, he resumed his practice of medicine. During the continuance of the great national struggle, he used all his influence, and exerted all his powers, in favor of his government. In June, 1865, the American Institute of Homœopathy, whose sessions had been suspended during the war, resumed its work in the annual session in Cincinnati, when Dr. Guy was elected to preside over its deliberations. He had succeeded in building up a large and valuable practice, but his health again becoming impaired, he was obliged, in 1866, to discontinue the duties of his profession. The Hahnemann Life Insurance Company had just been organized, and he accepted its general agency for the State of New York. He labored with all his energy to promote this new method of insurance, until 1869, when he left this company to assist in the organization of the Homœopathic Mutual, of New York. He continued in this business, until in the spring of 1870, finding his health greatly improved, he resumed his practice in Brooklyn. In 1871, his health was entirely restored by the use of compound oxygen. Since this time he has adopted this as a special and important branch of office practice in the treatment and cure of chronic diseases. This with his general practice has secured to him a large and lucrative business.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, of Philadelphia, died upon the 3d of January at the age of 82 years. Dr. Guy was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1845 and for many years practiced in Brooklyn. He became not only a convert to Homœopathy, but one of its warmest supporters. He joined the American Institute in 1847, was vice-president in 1854 and president in 1865. Dr. Guy's last years were spent in Philadelphia and it was here his labors were brought to a close. N. Am. J. Hom. Apr. 1901

My full name is Samuel S. Guy M.D.
I graduated at Albany Medical College, in the year 1846
My present address is Brooklyn county of Kings
State of N.Y. where I have resided since May 1st 1870
Previous to that time I practised in Brooklyn
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1846 at Brooklyn N.Y.

SAMUEL SMITH GUY, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. Guy was elected a member of the Institute at its meeting in Boston in 1847.

He was born in Kingsbury, N. Y., January 18, 1818. He studied medicine in Buffalo and Troy and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1846. In the same year he located in Brooklyn which has been his residence ever since. In 1865 he served the Institute as its President. From 1855 to 1858 he was its Treasurer. In 1854 he was General Secretary, and in 1852 he was Provisional Secretary. He delivered the annual address at the meeting in Boston in 1859. He assisted in the organization of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and was an early representative of it in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, of which latter he was once President and also served one term as Secretary.

For many years Dr. Guy had not kept up his attendance at the Institute meetings, and was entirely unknown to the present generation of its members. But in the early days he was one of its pillars, and one of those to whom we owe much, for without such men at that time our Institute would not be the great and influential organization that it is to-day. But little or nothing can be learned of the late years of Dr. Guy's life, nor can the exact date of his death be established, though it occurred during the past year.

An Inst Hom 1901

Samuel S. Guy M.D.

GWALTNEY, JAMES A

Hahn Mo
Jan
1887

Obituary.

Dr. James A. Gwaltney died at his home in Baltimore, December 18, 1886. At a special meeting of the Maryland State Institute of Homœopathy, held December 20, 1886, the following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, Under the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, our confrere, James A. Gwaltney, M. D., has been removed from our midst, and

Whereas, We, the members of the Maryland State Institute of Homœopathy, recognizing in Dr. Gwaltney a conscientious physician, an earnest member of the Institute, and a devoted adherent to Homœopathy, do appreciate the loss his death has occasioned;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That we tender to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, and also be published in the medical press.

O. Edw. Janney, Secretary.

GWYNN, CHARLES ANDREW

DR. CHARLES ANDREW GWYNN.

It is with sadness and regret that we chronicle the death of Dr. Charles Andrews Gwynn, which occurred on the 19th of October, 1905.

Dr. Gwynn was born in the town of Throop, Cayuga county, N. Y., in the year 1867. Attended the public schools of his town, and graduated from the Syracuse High School in 1885. In the autumn of the same year he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and graduated with high honor, with the class of '88. Immediately after graduation he was appointed resident physician at the Five Points House of Industry, which position he occupied until July, '88, when he accepted the position of interne at Helmuth House, which was then located in East 11th street. This position he occupied until 1890, when he removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he continued to follow his chosen profession until the day of his death.

In 1892 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Merriam, of Waverly, N. Y. Four children were born to them, three of whom, together with the widow, survive him.

He was a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York, and the Auburn City Medical Society, in all of which he took an active interest. He was a busy and a successful practitioner and had a large clientele. He had a host of friends in Central New York and New York City, all of whom mourn his untimely death.

A. E. B.

Chironian March 1906

GWYNN, WILLIAM

Am Hom
Obs Nov
1869

GWYNN.—Dr. William Gwynn (a practitiouer of homœopathy of Ipswich) died recently at Ryde of consumptiou. In 1848, he entered the University of Dublin where he gained *first* royal scholarship. He afterwards graduated as A. B. and subsequently as M. B. The degree of M. D. was denied him because he adopted Homœpathy, *Professor Stokes refusing to sign his diploma.*

GWYNN, WILLIAM M

My full name is William M. Gwynn of Pennsylvania
I graduated at Homœopathic Medical College, in the year 1867
My present address is Throopsville county of Cayuga
State of New York where I have resided since 1861
Previous to that time I practised in — — — —
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1862 at Throopsville

HAAG, JOHN PHILIP

JOHN PHILIP HAAG, M. D., Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was born in Pennsylvania. He studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1888. In 1888-1889 he served as interne at the Hahnemann Hospital, and is now in the practice of his profession in Williamsport. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society.

King ~~Vol IV~~

HAAS, GEORGE HENRY

GEORGE HENRY HAAS, Allentown, Pennsylvania, is a native of Pennsylvania, and studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1887. In 1894 he supplemented his medical education by taking a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and in 1895 in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical societies.

King Vol IV

HAAS, HOMER CORWIN

HOMER CORWIN HAAS, Peru, Indiana, born Wabash, Ind., September 19, 1866; literary education high school, Wabash, Ind.; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduated M. D., 1890; member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

HACKETT, GEORGE HERBERT, M. D., of Henniker, Merrimac county, N. H., born at Upper Gilmanton (now Belmont), Belknap county, N. H., January 25th, 1845, is the son of Hon. Charles A. Hackett, notary public and farmer of Belmont. His parents are both living. Until his twelfth year he attended the common schools, and then entering the Gilmanton Academy, spent six years, reciting during the spring and fall terms. When in his thirteenth year he commenced teaching, employing his winters in this work until he reached his twenty-second year. His summers were spent in work upon the farm. After leaving school he began the study of medicine at home, under Dr. D. F. Moore, of Lake Village, N. H., but was obliged to discontinue it for a time on account of his eyes. He then employed himself in manual work for two years, in company with his father; after which he served for one year as an officer of the New Hampshire State Prison, devoting his leisure hours to the study of medicine. Then accepting an appointment on the Concord Railroad, from which he was transferred to the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, he served the Company faithfully for some time, and then entered the office of Dr. J. H. Gallinger, Concord, N. H., as his student, where he remained for two years, prosecuting his preparatory studies in medicine, and then entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. After attending one full course of lectures at that college, he secured and held the position of Clerk in the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury Department at Washington, devoting all his leisure time to the earnest study of his chosen profession, and practising medicine also among a few families whose acquaintance he had made.

Returning to college at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1870, he attended the full course of lectures, and graduated the following spring, receiving his diploma March 10th, 1871. During the month of November, 1870, he was elected President of the Hahnemann Medical Institute, connected with the College, to which position he was unanimously re-elected, and served in it through the remainder of the winter. After graduation he returned to New Hampshire, and took charge of Dr. Gallinger's practice for a few weeks while he was away on a visit. About the middle of May, 1871, he located at Fitchburg, Mass., where he soon had a good practice; but during the spring of 1872 he was attacked with a lung fever, which, owing to premature efforts to attend to his professional work, resulted in a violent cough, which was followed by raising considerable blood. His health continuing to fail until August, he became so ill that he was forced to abandon his practice and return to his home in New Hampshire. By October his health was so far recovered that, naturally anxious to resume his duties, in accordance with the advice of his medical attendants, he located at Henniker, N. H. The improvement of his health has been such that he is able now to engage in a full country practice, in which he has remarkable success.

Dr. Hackett became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in June, 1871.

Concord N. H. Sept. 6th

R. Kack M.D.

Sir

Will you please do me the favor to send me by return mail the "Annual announcement of Hahnemann Medical Colleg[illegible]"? I have recieved none and that of my preceptor (Dr. Gallinger) has been mislaid and I wish one for reference.

Unless something unusual transpires, I shall be back to the College about the 15th of Oct. Should be pleased to be there to attend the Preliminary Course but circumstances beyond my control will prevent.

Hoping to recieve the announcement soon. with kindest personal wishes

Yours Respectfully

G. A. Hackett

P. O. Address.

Box 1001 Concord N. H. (Member of class of 69-70)

HACKNEY, EVAN Jeffries

EVAN J. HACKNEY, M. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Pleasantville, New Jersey, December 2, 1860, son of Richard and Rachel Ann (Adams) Hackney. He attended the public schools and a private school conducted by James G. Shinn, in which he received his early education, and he studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1897 with the degree of M. D. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He holds the position of visiting physician to the West Philadelphia Homœopathic Hospital, is a member of the alumni association of his alma mater, of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society and the West Park Clinical Society. Dr. Hackney married Bertha A. Devlin, and has one son living—Francis Earl Hackney. Dr. Hackney resides in West Philadelphia.

King Vol IV

In 1854 Dr. George T. Hadfield settled in St. Paul, and continued in practice until 1859, when he removed to Cincinnati, where, it is said, he still remains.

HADLEY, CHARLES FRAZER

CHARLES FRAZER HADLEY, Camden, New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1878, son of Theodore H. and Elizabeth C. (Frazer) Hadley, and is of English, Scotch and American ancestry. Dr. Hadley acquired his earlier literary education in the public schools of Bucyrus, Ohio, Rugby Military Academy and the Friends' School at Wilmington, Delaware, Oswego Academy at Oswego, New York. In October, 1895, he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution May 10, 1899. Since then he has engaged in general practice in Camden, where in connection with professional work he is junior surgeon to West Jersey Hospital, surgeon to its genito-urinary department, and lecturer on physiology in its training school for nurses; obstetrician to the West Jersey Hospital for Women and Children. He is secretary of the West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital, and medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society; member and president of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, member and secretary of the Camden Clinical Club, and member of the alumni association of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

King Vol IV

HADLEY, CHARLES HARVEY

Dr. Hiram Hadley.

HIRAM HADLEY, M. D., was born in Weare, N. H., May 26, 1800. He was brought up on a farm and was engaged in farm work until twenty-one years of age, with the exception of about one year's attendance at a public school, where he obtained some knowledge of Latin. He left home when twenty-one and came to Fairfield, N. Y., where there was at that time an allopathic medical college in successful operation, in which his uncle, James Hadley, M. D., was a professor. He commenced reading medicine with his uncle in May, 1821, and continued the study four years and attended four full courses of lectures, at the end of which he graduated. Dr. Hadley then returned to New Hampshire, and continued to practice there until 1831, when he moved to Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he remained till October, 1850, when he moved to Booneville, and commenced the practice of homœopathy, and has continued the practice to this time. His attention was particularly called to homœopathy by Dr. William B. Stebbins, now at Little Falls, and Dr. Rosa, of Watertown. He was elected president of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1864.

Trans.N.Y.State Hom.Soc.V.X.p 636.

My full name is Hiram Hadley
I graduated at Fairfield Medical College, in the year 1825
My present address is Booneville county of Oneida
State of New York where I have resided since 1850
Previous to that time I practised in Salisbury Herkimer Co.
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1850 at Booneville

HADLEY, HIRAM

Settled in Boonville, N. Y. in

HADLEY, JOSEPH FRANKLIN

OBITUARY.

—:o:—

JOSEPH FRANKLIN HADLEY, M.D.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN HADLEY, M.D., of Waltham, died Jan. 7th, at Phœnix, Ariz. He was born in Gloucester, Mass., March 9, 1859, and graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine, class of 1882. He settled first at Chicopee in this State, and later removed to Waltham where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. On account of severe hemorrhage he was obliged to relinquish his practice and go to Colorado; not receiving the benefit he had hoped, for removed to Arizona where he died. By his classmates he will always be remembered for his bright scholarship and genial disposition. He leaves a wife and two young daughters to mourn his loss.

W. H. W.

N E Med Gaz May 1894

HAEHL, RICHARD

Dr. Richard Haehl, the well-known Hahnemann historian, recently extended an invitation to the members of the Seventy-ninth German Homœopathic Congress, held at Stuttgart in Wurtemburg, to inspect his relics of Hahnemann, a most comprehensive and precious collection of first edition letters, pictures, seal rings, cameos, original medicine cases, busts, and many other remembrances of the great man, Samuel Hahnemann. The invitation was eagerly accepted, and quite a number of physicians present at the Congress took advantage of this opportunity. Surely homœopaths traveling abroad should not miss the opportunity to pay a visit to Dr. Haehl at Stuttgart, and inspect his interesting museum. Dr. Haehl extends a hearty welcome to all homœopaths to visit him when abroad.

Hahn Monthly Nov 1911

APPEAL TO ALL FRIENDS AND ADHERENTS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

THE undersigned is engaged in writing and publishing a most complete and extensive biography of the founder of Homœopathy, Samuel Hahnemann. The work has advanced so far, that the publication can be assured within one year.

In order to be sure of not missing anything of value, all owners of original letters or other documents, pictures, medals, etc., of Hahnemann or his immediate disciples are requested to send them to the undersigned (which should be sent by registered post). After taking copies or photographs they will be returned immediately in perfect condition, also by registered post.

Full acknowledgment will be made in the work for all loans. The material I have already collected is far more complete than anything before attempted, including hundreds of original letters and legal documents of Hahnemann.

DR. RICHARD HAEHL.
Stuttgart (Germany), Helfferichstr 10.

Hahn Monthly Dec 1913

Stuttgart, December 28. 1899.

Stuttgart, November 12th 98.

Letters and Information wanted!

1). Letter to Hering from december 31- 1824. beginning on page 159.

2). Letter to Hering from august 16- 1829. page 200.

3). Please let me have a copy of the letter on page 243, presumably in your possession.

4). Where can I find the original German of Hahnemanns letter to Boenninghausen. — page 254?

5). Where is the German letter to Dr. Quin, on page 258 and the adress to the Chief Magistrate on same page?

6). Letter to Dr. Gerster on page 259.

7). Letter to Dr. Loewe on page 272.

8). Letter to Stapf from june 22- 1829, on page 272.

9). Letter of Dr. Peschier on pages 280 — 285.

10). Where can I find Dr. Puhlmann's „History of Homoeopathy in Germany", in the original German?

11). Letter to Bönninghausen April 28- 1833 on page 313.

12). Letter to Mr. Straube on page 315.

13). Letter of Hahnemann to the Gallican Society, on page 319.

14). Peschiers letter, on page 344.

15). Letter to Dr. Kretzschmar, page 348.

16). Letter to Stapf, from Paris 1836, page. 354.
17). Letter to Dr. Hering on page 352.
18). Letter to Stapf on page 374.
19). Letter to „ some one " in America 1814, on page - 411.
20). Did Dr. Croserio write his letters in German or French? When in German, then where are they to be found? (See p. 413 and remarks page)
21). Letter to Steinmetzel. on page 432.
22) Letter to the Postmaster on page 458.
23). Letter to Russian gentleman on page 461.
24). Letter to Trinius on pages 461-462.
25). Letter to Dr. Hering on page 472.
26). Explanation of Aegidi on page 482.
27). Letter of Dr. Boenninghausen to Dr. Carroll Dunham, on page 483.
28). Letter of Madame Hahnemann to Dr. Wilson page 490 - 491. If these letters have been written in English or French, please tell me so, that I can mention it in the book.
29). Bönninghausen on Wilson, page 493.
30). Dr. Campbell's Letters.
31). Madame Boenninghausen, her letter on page. 498.

Stuttgart, December 28. 1899.

Stuttgart, November 12th 98.

My dear doctor Bradford!

You have no doubt received my last letter. The „Mountebanks" I promised you have been send to your adress yesterday; at the same time I ordered one of each number to be send to you at once after each issue.

Hahnemann's life and letters is the book for which I am spending all my leisure hours now. Up till chapter XIII is ready for print. The whole work is to be ready for the printer by February 15th. Now my dear doctor! I have so many questions to ask of you, that I don't know whether I may take the liberty to trouble you so much — and yet — there is no other way possible.

In the first place let me say, that our society would be greatly indebted to you, if you would kindly exchange a number of the books that I need for my translation, for some of our duplicats. Of the little that we can offer to you I may mention the „Berliner Zeitschrift der homoeopathischen Aerzte Berlins", a complete set nicely bound. (This is doubtless the most scientific homoeopathic journal of Germany.)

All the letters, that Hahnemann adressed to Stapf I could not find in German, and there is certainly

no sense in translating the original German
an English translation back again. Could you
me out here? You mentioned in the differen
footnotes all through the book the English refe
and so I am often at a loss in my translatio
Shall I write to Dr. Dudgeon about some of
letters? If so, then please let me have his add

Now my dear doctor: it's a great deal I ask
I know, and yet, I am sure it will be pleasant
you to know your „Hahnemann" translated into
we shall sell them esp. to members of our society. By
way, during my translation I have found some
which should be corrected when a second edition o
book appears. After I get done with the work I sh
write you about them. If you could send me a
and the journals wanted right soon, I could
right ahead with my work.

Concerning homoeopathy I can tell you
it looks bad here. I decided to prepare a speech
our annual meeting of the whole society for
May in which I am going to attack some of ou
sleeping homoeopathists, as well as those who ru
homoeopathy down because of money making
My paper will probably be enlarged next year. I
permission to translate the lectures of Professor Ken
philosophy of homoeopathy. Twice a week I am sp
in one of the societies of our country, thus agitating
Hahnemann's teaching with heart and soul. But
is not the only thing I am going to do! —

Hoping that you my dear doctor
Kindly answer my questions and help me in
work

I remain thy gratefully

Richard Haehl,
Alleen Str 2

P. S. Best
to Mrs Bradf
to Dr. Rubs B

LANDESVEREIN FÜR HOMÖOPATHIE
SEKRETARIAT
DER HAHNEMANNIA
STUTTGART
IN WÜRTTEMBERG

Stuttgart, December 28. 1899.

Stuttgart, October 4th 1899.

Dear doctor Bradford!

It is some time ago since I have send you a letter. I did not expect an answer, thinking that it was a very warm summer, and that you did not feel like writing letters.

To day I must trouble you again with a large number of informations. I have been busy all summ with the preparation of speeches for the winter-season and so the work on Hahnemanns Life had to be put aside. Now I am ready to continue and expect never to stop until it is quite finished. Up to Chapter XXX it is ready for print, but I cannot continue there, as I need some information about letters etc. Of course I am working on some other chapters in the mean time. Now please try to answer my questions as soon as possible, I am sure it will be a work just as nice in German, as it has been in English.× About the letters of Hering I wish to say, that I wrote whole thing alphabetically and for to morrow

× I have tried to keep track of all errors (there are some) when I am done, you may send me a copy of the life of Hahnemann, so that I can mark out these errors and send them to you.

The following books I should have for my translation:
Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Volumes:
1 – 2 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 17 – 20 – 24 – 2
26 – 32 – 44 – 48 – 50 – 54 – 67 – 68 – 69.
(N.B. Of this Journal we have here in our library o
Volumes 12 – 16 – 28 – 29 – 36 – 37 – 38 – 39 – 58
and from 70 on up to date. If the missing num
should be in the pamphlet room we would be ver
much obliged if you would send them to us on exchan
for some other books.)

Of Stapf's Archiv we have all Volumes up to XV
Are V. IXX. XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII in the pamph
room and could we get them? The underlined Volume
need for the book.

The following books I need also for Hahn
manuscript; possibly some of them are in the
pamphlet rooms and could be exchanged with us:
„Jahrbücher der homöopathischen Heil- und
Lehranstalt. wanted Volume I and IV.

„Hirschel's homöop. Klinik Sept. 1. 1863
and V. 13.

Prager Monatsschrift V. V.

✓ Zur Geschichte der Homöopathie von
Dr. Moritz Müller in Leipzig.

✓ Fincke on high potencies.

✓ Lutze's Organon.

P. S. Any expenses that you may have
let me know at once and I shall return
it immediatly. R. Gl.

Of course, I wish you to keep this for yourself until I have made the visit there; it will then give you an opportunity to write an article on the subject and waken the interest of the profession for „old Sam's old recipe-books", until then I wish you to keep it for yourself.

The little pamphlet on „Sleeplessness" you have, no doubt, received. Lippe's Symptomen (Keynotes) will be out as a little book in about two months. The first one out I shall send you. Yesterday I read in the Homoeopathic Recorder that you had published a new book again. Well, doctor, are you still sitting up & till other people get up again? Don't do it, you will shorten your life! –

Please give my best regards to Mrs. Bradford and your mother-in-law. May I hope to see you with Mrs Bradford in 1900. The day you come to visit us with Mrs Bradford will be a red letter day in our family. My wife would be much pleased to see you; I am sure she could get along pretty well with Mrs. Bradford. Try to come and see us Dr.! –

Hoping soon to get an answer

I remain very sincerly yours

Richard Haehl

Alleen Strasse 23 I.

Stuttgart, December 28. 1899.

My dear doctor Bradford!

With this letter I mailed you a copy (the first one printed) of Dr. Lippes Keynotes. They will be sold in a few weeks from now; I also send you the little Book on provings (Kleinert.), you will find a great many notes all through the little book, they may be of some interest to you. Then I went through all the 24 volumes of our homeopath. Monats. blätter, but I could find only one proving:

Aconitum, proving with a 30th potency by a medical student; Homeopathische Monatsblätter, vol IX, p. 150.

You know, our little papers has served to spread homeopathy among the laity, they therefore contain almost exclusively practical essays. In the little book on provings you will also find some notes referring to the correspondenz blatt (Hering's paper, when he was dean at Allentown; I went through the papers while I was in Philadelphia, yet.)

one reference on. I therefore arranged the whole thing alphabetically and for to morrow

Of course, I wish you to keep this for yourself until I have made the visit there.

You ask me, when will the Hahnemann book be out? I do not know. You have no idea, what a terrible lot of work is casting upon me. We are just preparing to petition the Landtag in Baden; whenever and wherever anything must be done, they come to me. So I am working all the time. Since middle of November I have done nothing on Hahnemann's life, and as it looks now, I shall be unable to do anything on the book before February. So far I have <u>ready</u> for print a little more than half of the book. As soon as time allows me, I shall continue the book.

Allow me to thank you for your neat little book on statistics. You are a regular bookworm, writing day and night. Let me advise you to stop it for a little while, so as to be able to come and see me. What a joy this would be for me!

I am sure you will be glad to hear, that I am father since November 30th, we have a pretty little boy, so Christmass was much

...ill the Hahnemann
...d know. You have no
...e lot of work is casting
...al preparing to petition
...den; whenever and
... must be done, they
... working all the time.
...ember I have done with
... and as it looks now,
...'s do anything on the
... So far I have ready
...re than half of the
...ime allows me, I shall

...thank you for your neat
...s. You are a regular
... and night. Let me
... for a little while, do
...t see me. What a
...me!
...'m glad to hear, that
...mber 30th, we have a
...Christmas was much

more enjoyed this year. The little fellow was born in the evening of Thanksgiving.

The sad news of Dr. Smedley have almost shocked me; what a dear old man he was, the best of the whole lot of State board examiners. Will Hahnemann hospital ever get a man who takes his place? That Vischer has left the Hahnemann is not surprising, but very sad indeed. It seems to me, that all the committees together all nothing, or helpless against Van, who no doubt suffers occasionaly on illusions: he thinks himself a much greater man than he is, and every body around him seems to be smaller. This is a pathogenetic symptom of Platina, don't you think it would cure him?

How can I get the transactions of the American Institute? I am a member of this body as you know, and I thought that every member gets a copy of said transactions, or is it not so. Could you do anything for me in this matter, perhaps they forgot to send me a copy.

one reference on. I therefore arranged the whole thing alphabetically and for to morrow

Richard Haehnel

Last year they send me the Studen
paper "Hahnemannien Institute" and as
me to exchange journals. Now I send
paper regularly over to Boricke in exch
with the Institute paper, but since Ma
I have not seen a copy of it. Perhaps
get a chance to ask one of the students
about this matter, I dont know the name
the editor, else I would write him myself
it. If you have any short pamphlets
your possession about anything and everyth
on homoeopathy, that I could use as prizes
for my speeches I would thank you
for a few of them.

Should there be anything that I can d
for you, please let me know, I shall be g
to do it.

Excuse this bad handwriting, I
written letters all day, so that I am almost
stiff and cramped.

With the heartiest wishes
for a happy new year

I remain very sincerely
your friend
Richard Hachtel, M.D.

I remain very sincerely yours
Richard Hachtel

Alleen Strasse 23 I.

Stuttgart, March 28/99.

Dear Doctor Bradford —

Your letter from March 16th reached me to day. After your books arrived I send at once a postal card to your Adress, thanking you for your kindness, (the postal had a little picture on of Stuttgart) did you not get it? As for the provings I am very very sorry that I must disappoint you, but surely I am so terribly busy, that I scarcly get enough time to eat and sleep. On Hahnemanns book I have done nothing since december 23rd, and I shall have no time to work at it before beginning of May. I have made about thirty speeches in the different cities and towns, you know what this means, besides all other work. Now for the manuscript. It would be an awful package to send you all the sheets, most of which only have one reference on. I therefore arranged the whole thing alphabetically and for to morrow

Last year they send me the Studen
paper "Hahnemannian Institute" and as
me to exchange journals. Now I send

no. and the day after to morrow I have a
in man engageed, who will copy the
I thing nicely for you. As soon as
ge done I shall send it to you. You wo
al be angry at me dear doctor, that I
th not accomplished more? Be assured
it I am working very hard, not for mon
yo but for the teachings of Hahnemann.
on the Hahnemann book I have a very
fo publisher. I shall enlarge it for seve
fo chapters, one with letters that have b
published in the Allgemeine Zeitung
fo year (to Wisbicin), on other with the
to of Hahnemanns grave. Perhaps
going to put a number of pictures
no book, as Hahnemann's house, his p
st and second wives, a letter in his ha
writing etc. You see the thing wil
all right, after it is done. Dr. Du
to whom I wrote as you advised
sent me about 40 letters (two
the Originals, the others copies); al

me the studen
institute" and as
s. Now I send

orrow I have a young
will copy the whole
to soon as it is
to you. You wont
doctor, that I have
? Be assured, that
not for money,
Hahnemann. For
have a very nice
uge it for several
s that have been
ine Jetting back
ther with the story
. Perhaps we are
of pictures in the
house, his first
letter in his hand-
the thing will be
me. Dr. Dudgeon
you advised me.
letters (two were
copies); about

six letters have been lost, a servant of Dr. Dudgeon lit the stove with them, thinking that they are all scratch papers. What a petty! Dr. Kneer answered me, that he had no time! to look through all of Dr. Hering's stuff. Dr. Campbell did not answer at all.

A few days ago I got a letter, in which Winans of '99 told me that my surgery compend is out now. I have not seen it yet, but I believe it to be a real good thing for the students. Ask him to give you one, he will be glad to do so, I am sure.

By May first I shall make a speech at the annual meeting of all the homeopathic societies of the Kingdom of Württemberg. I am going to speek on "Sleeplessness and its homeopathic cure." The speech will afterwards be published in the Monatsblätter where you can read it.

Now doctor I would be greatly obliged

Last year they send me the Stude
paper "Hahnemannian Institute" and as
me to exchange journals. Now I send

to you, if you would be so kind as t
propose me for membership to the Am
Institute of Homoeopathy. Please ask
Dr. Mohr and perhaps Dr. Dudley,
sign the certificat with you. I don
think, there will be any trouble in g
it. The certificate of membership m
be sent directly to my adress here.
Do you intend to come to Paris nes
I shall go there, and if nothing pre
pens, my wife will go with me, to
old Sam's new grave. How he will
when he gets so far off from his "dea
to Mlle!!

How are you, your dear wife
mother in law? I hope all well. And
cats? Well too I hope.

Please remember me to yo
wife, to our professors and some
my friends that you will meet.

Fraternally

Richard Hal

$7= $2 for admission fee and
$5 for annual dues for t
institute of Homoeopathy.

It affected me so heavily that I was much afraid to lose my mind over it, and as before said, I was simply unable for some time to do any work. The little fellow swallowed a piece of a chain two years ago. As he did not complain anymore since, we thought he had it all passed and everything would be all right. The day before he died he was as well as ever. At 8.30 in the evening I came home from visites in the city and found him in his bed, playing, joking, full of good spirits. When I came up from my study, shortly after midnight, I found my darling wild, unconcious, and a few hours later he expired. His stools were full of blood and pus, undoubtedly an abscess - of which he never complained a single time - ruptured and caused the sudden death.

A few days before I left Stuttgart Dr. Vischer, my preceptor called upon me, accompanied by D. Sauerville. He was extremly pleased with everything and he thought I had it nicer than most of the man of my class. Really we have all we want, lots of patients a very nice home, a lovely house, a fine garden - if only my boy would be alive I had ~~xxx~~ nothing at all to complain.

My journey will be published in the homoeopathische Monatsblätter and you may read all about it. A great deal of what I have seen and heard will go into the new Biography of Hahnemann, which I hope will be out in a short time.

Hoping that you are well and happy

I remain as ever

yours very sincerly

Richard Haehl, M.D.

P.S. Please give my best regards to Mrs. Bradford. Don't you expect to make a visite in Germany some time? If not, I hope to see you in a few years. I promised my wife to show her around in America in 1908 (10 years after my graduation day). yours Richard Haehl.

TELEGRAMS,
THACKERAY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE,
1905 GERRARD.

THACKERAY HOTEL,
(FACING THE BRITISH MUSEUM)
GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON.

London, July 23rd '05.

My dear doctor. —

You will be greatly surprised to get a letter from me, sent off in London. I am taking a vacation, and thought it best to go to England. Yesterday I called upon Mrs Stevens, the daughter of a great friend of Homeopathy. She showed me a number of relics, among which a little picture painted upon porcelain by Hahnemanns father. Next Friday I am going to continue my journey to Ventnor, Isle of Wight. There I shall be together with Dr. Swiss-Hahnemann, the grandson of our master. He promised to show me all the letters, pictures and other relics refering to his grandfather. I am going to stay there 3 or 4 days, in order to have a few talks with him on subjects which have not been entirely clear to me. From Ventnor I am going to sail for Le Havre and then I intend to visit Hahnemanns grave in Paris. Monsieur Cloquemin, a well known ~~lawyer~~ attorney at law of Paris, whose duty it was to divide Hahnemanns fortune after his death, is still living. If at all possible I am going to have a talk with him, especially in reference to Hahnemanns manuscripts.

Now you see, I have visited all the places where Hahnemann has ever been living or practicing, and the future edition of Hahnemanns Life and Letters will be an authentical in all its details.

Your remarks on Hering – Haehls domestic physician in the Homeopathic Recorder have been very kind, almost too much for the small sized book.

The reason I did not write you for some time was, that I have been unable to do any work, not even to write letters for a number of weeks. I have to tell you very sad, even shocking news. On March 31st my oldest boy Richard, the boldest fellow you have ever seen, died quite suddenly, within a few hours.

Otto Hofmann KIRCHHEIM u/T.

In remembrance
of our wedding-day
Sept: 22/98.
To his dear Friend
Dr. Bradford
Philadelphia

Otto Hofmann

Maler & Photograph

KIRCHHEIM u/T.

Jesingerstr.

gegenüber von Herrn Oberamtsarzt Dr. Krauss.

Die Platte bleibt aufbewahrt.

PAUL TEUFEL, STUTTGART.

HAEHL, RICHARD

Harry A. Webb 1024 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Richard Hüssl
Rinnthaler Straße
Königreich
Württemberg
Germany.

Stuttgart, Germany.

Richard and Erich Haehl
Stuttgart, Germany.

WIDENSOHLER
STUTTGART.

HAERR, JACOB A

JACOB A. HAERR, Cincinnati, Ohio, born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1860; literary education, Wittenburg College; graduated M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1882; coroner of Hamilton county, 1895-1898; correspondent for State Medical Board, 1897-1898.

HAESELER, CHARLES H

HAESELER, CHARLES HERMAN.—Was born March 30th, 1830, at Nordheim, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany. When he was three years of age his parents emigrated to this country, and after short residences in various other parts of Pennsylvania located themselves in Pottsville, where his father, the late Dr. Charles Haeseler, who was a graduate of the University of Gœttengen, engaged in the practice of medicine, and in conjunction with Dr. B. Becker, was the first who introduced Homœopathy in that part of the state. The subject of this sketch likewise studied medicine, and after graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, on March 10th, 1853, pursued the practice of his profession in that city for five years, after which he removed in 1857 to Pottsville, where he established a large and lucrative practice and an influential reputation as a physician. During the Civil War he twice entered the service of his country with the militia, and for the third time during the emergency after the Gettysburg battle, when he served as assistant surgeon in the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, a six months regiment. At the expiration of his term of service he was presented with a sword in recognition of his successful management of an epidemic of diphtheria which broke out in the regiment.

In 1871 having been elected to the Chair of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnostics by the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, he removed to that city in order to perform the functions thus devolving upon him, but on account of private professional business he soon resigned from the professorship. Dr. Haeseler lectured only from the opening of the session of 1871–'2 to November of the same session.

In 1877 his health, being greatly impaired, he removed to Pottsville where, by a semi-retirement from business, he succeeded in regaining his former health.

Dr. Haeseler has occupied himself at intervals in literary pursuits. In 1867 he spent the greater part of the year in Europe, where he visited the hospitals and medical institutions of nearly all the great cities, as London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna,

[redacted]eidelburg, Rome. After his return to America he published an account of his travels in a book, entitled: "Across the Atlantic," issued by the Petersons of Philadelphia. In 1871 he read before the American Institute of [redacted]omœopathy a very humorous poem—"A Dream that was not all a Dream"—which was published. Dr. [redacted]aeseler joined the American Institute of [redacted]omœopathy in 1869, the [redacted]omœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1870; he was also largely instrumental in forming the Berks and Schuylkill County [redacted]omœopathic Medical Society, which was organized in 1869 with Dr. [redacted]aeseler as its first president. [redacted]e is still in active practice in Pottsville.

H M 72 Aug

MRS. C. H. HAESELER, an estimable lady, and wife of Prof. Charles H. Haeseler, of Philadelphia, died suddenly, of apoplexy, May 8th, 1872, and was buried from the residence of her husband, No. 2009 Arch Street

Phila. Aug. 15. 1897.

Dr C. S. Haeseler,

Dear Doctor,

I am compiling a history of the Hahnemann College and in connection with it wish to publish short biographies of all the professors. Will you kindly give me some data regarding yourself.

When and where born, where educated, &c. If you will do so I will be very greatly obliged.

Respectfully yours,

T. L. Bradford

Pottsville Pa. Aug. 23d. 1897

Dear Doctor:

I graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (the medical department of Columbia University) on March 10th 1853. You will find my name as Prof. of Practice of Medicine in the Hahnemann College of Phila. in the Annual Announcement for 1871-72. I also enclose herewith a biographical sketch as published in the History of Schuylkill Co. of Penn'a. Since that was published in 1880, I have continued to live here in Pottsville. You can use from these sources whatever you wish. When your book is published I will buy one. Very truly yours

C. H. Haeseler

C. H. Haeseler M.D.

Dr. Charles Herman Haeseler was born March 30th, 1830, at Nordheim, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. When he was three years of age his parents emigrated to this country, and after short residences in various other parts of Pennsylvania, located themselves in Pottsville, where his father, the late Dr. Charles Haeseler, who was a graduate of the University of Goettingen, engaged in the practice of medicine, and, in conjunction with Dr. B. Becker, was the first who introduced the new system of homœopathy in this part of the State.

The subject of this sketch likewise studied medicine, and after graduating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, pursued the practice of his profession in that city five years, after which he removed, in 1857, to Pottsville, where he established a large and lucrative practice and an influential reputation as a physician. During the Civil War he twice entered the service of his country with the militia, and for the third time during the emergency after the Gettysburg battle, when he served as assistant surgeon in the 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, a six months regiment. At the expiration of his term of service he was presented with a sword in recognition of his successful management of an epidemic of diptheria, which broke out in the regiment.

In 1871, having been elected to the chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, by the faculty of the Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, he removed to that city in order to perform the functions thus devolving upon him; but his private professional business soon attained such proportions that he could not attend adequately thereto and at the same time do justice to his duties as a professor in the college. He therefore resigned the latter position and devoted himself exclusively to the former.

In 1877, his health being greatly impaired, he left Philadelphia and again took up his residence in Pottsville, where he hoped by a semi-retirement from active business to recover his lost health, in which he has now measurably succeeded.

The doctor has also occupied himself at intervals, amid his professional duties, with literary pursuits, having contributed largely to the medical and other periodicals of the country. Of the year 1867 he spent the greater part in Europe, where he visited the hospitals and medical institutions of nearly all the great cities, such as London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Heidelberg, Rome, etc. After his return to America he published an account of his travels abroad in a book entitled "Across the Atlantic," issued by the Petersons of Philadelphia.

New York, June, 1870.

Dear Doctor:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Charles H. Haeseler

I graduated at Phys. & Surgeons of New York Medical College, in the year 1853

My present address is Pottsville county of Schuylkill

State of Pennsylvania where I have resided since 1857

Previous to that time I practised in New York City at 367 Sixth Avenue But commenced as a full fledged allopath - gradually softening down to what I now am - a high potency Homœopath

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1857 at Pottsville Pa.

360

324

Pottsville, Pa. Feb. 8. 1871.

Richard Koch, M. D.

My Dear Doctor,

I have considered over your kind proposition until the last moment left me to answer you in time for ~~the~~ Saturday's faculty meeting, and have concluded to defer the matter for the present. You are doubtless informed of the fact that I lost my father shortly before Dr Williamson's death occurred, and have through that sad event acquired the additional charge of the families which he used to attend, as well as the care ~~of~~ and responsibility of settling up his estate. Under ~~the~~ these circumstances it would, I fear, be unadvisable for me to leave Pottsville for another year to come. But after that I still contemplate settling down in Phila. and hope that I may some day fill with honor and credit, if not the vacation made by Dr Raue, perhaps some other that may thereafter occur. Believe me, dear doctor, that I sincerely appreciate your kindness in giving me your preference, and hope that I will never give you occasion to regret it.

Believe me also that I will hold in due and honorable respect the confidence that you entrusted me with by not breaching the matter to any person until your consent shall have first been given thereto and that once more I thank you with all my heart. thank you because I am ambitious of filling one day one of the chairs of the Hahnemann College, when I should have an eye single only to entire co-operation with yourself for the enhancement and ennobling of that worthy

Institution.

Believe me ever, truly and sincerely your friend,

C. H. Haeseler.

The next letter os as follows:

Pottsville, March 3, 1871.

R. Koch, M. D.

My Dear ggod friend,

Although I must confess, a little disappointed at your announcement last Monday, of the indefinite result during the previous Faculty Meeting, yet I felt glad that matters were no worse. The truth is I had no idea that I would take this matter so much to heart. Ever sonce my last conversation with you the desire to become one of your honored Faculty has been growing on me very strongly.

But let me assure you that I am prompted only by an honorable and laudable ambition for literary and professional fame. That this ambition may be gratified it would be necessary were I one of your number, to strive with all my powers of heart and soul and brains to assist you in making Hahnemann Medical College in every respect equal to any other in the whole land. That this can be done I feel perfectly confident, though it may take some time to do it. As to the business matters of the College, and in fact everything not connected with my direct duties as lecturer, I want it distinctly understood, and give it for that purpose in writing, that I should defer (were it only from a just sense of acknowledgement of for

your friendship) to your more experienced judgement; and would act in conformity with your advice. I wish you were better acquainted with me that you might know how ~~much~~ earnest and how serious I feel in this matter, as well as how truly anxiuss for the good of the College and our profession generally. I also wish that Drs Martin and Morgan and Thomas knew me better, but I hope they will someday, and I look forward to the future for many happy and pleasa ant times between us. I have been thinking of the plan of adding one or two professorships to the Faculty, and think well of it. All over the Country the number of professional chairs in medical colleges is increased and perhaps it would be best for us not to be behind.

Remember, dear doctor, you have stirred up this ambition within me, so that from a little spark it has grown into quite a flame, and what was a matter of inddfferance at first has intensified itself into a great longing. One thing I wish you to feel assured of that you shall never regret the friendship you have shown me, and I'here promise you, upon the honor of a gentleman and of a member of that fraternity to which we belong, that should you ever regret the action you will have taken in this advocacy of my name for the professorship, I will at once resign. I speak thus positively because I know how entirely pure all my intentions are. You will of course, bear this writing in strict confidence, and believe me, ever your Sincere friend,

G. H. Haeseler.

P. S. Remember me kindly to Dr Martin, Thomas, Morgan. Guernsey, Gause, and all inquiring friends.

P. S. I shall be greatly obliged to be at once notified of any action which the Faculty meeting may take in my interest.

~~Institution.~~

~~Believe me ever truly and sincerely your Friend,~~

~~C. H. Haeseler.~~

The next letter is as follows:

Pottsville, March 21, 1871.

R. Koch, M. D.

My Dear Doctor,

It just occurs to me that Mrs Bonnell the landlady of your house neglected to inform you that I cahled on you the Sunday after the College Commencement; but you not being in, and Mrs B. not know ing when you would be in, I was obliged reluctantly to leave Phila without seeing you again. I had calculated that Sunday would be a good day to have a chat with you, and had purposely postponed my visit until then. I make this in explanation so that you may not think me remiss in my friendly attentions. The day after Commence- ment I spent by looking up some eligible house and locality for me to reside in, and I already determined upon one of two places, the one is the house No 1217 Spruce St and the other is on 18th St op- posite Logan Syuare, a dew doors from the Cathedral. In the latter place there are three first class families right arondd Logan Sq. w ~~h~~ who should patronize me, and who urge me to move down. In fact during my two day's stay in Phila recently, I made it my business to call on all the friends I could think of, and the result of my interviewings was so satisfactory that I have definitely resolved upon moving down next fall. In Green St there is a whole colony of

former citizens of Pottsville, who were quite urgent in their solici tations that I should come among them. I am going to occupy all my spare time in working out a course of lectures on Diagnostics and Special Therapeutics, with the hope that they will come handy some day in the future. The plan or program of lectures which I have resolved upon will give, I think, general satisfaction.

I simply mention these matters because I feel that you take sufficient concern in me to be interested thereby. Give my kindest regards to all enquiring friends and believe me

Ever your friend,

C. H. Haeseler.

The announcement for 1871-72 mentions changes as follows:

> It becomes a regretful duty to announce some changes, both in the teaching body and in the Board of Corporation Trustees.
>
> Death has not passed us by unscathed. Our President, Charles F. Norton, Esq., has been taken from us. His sudden death deprives Homœopathy and the College of an influential friend.
>
> Doctor Walter Williamson has also been taken from us, and we are sensibly aware that we have lost a wise counselor, and the profession one of its most distinguished ornaments. He was one of the founders of this Institution, and it may truly be said of him that, through good and through evil report, through all its vicissitudes, his positive friendship was never doubted. We have, also, to announce the resignation of Doctor Hering and Doctor Raue. Both of these gentlemen have rendered valuable service as teachers. The recognition of this will continue

a perpetual memorial in our minds. From the well known character and ability of their successors we derive entire confidence that our students will listen to lectures during the ensuing term, which will in every way give perfect satisfaction.

The Boards of Trustees are most happy to announce to the profession that Dr. H. N. Guernsey has consented to again enter the arena of instruction. We need hardly say a word in regard to his abilities for the duties he has assumed. His long experience and past success as a teacher are well known. But the chief object which the Trustees had in view, in securing his invaluable services, was to keep our school in the advanced position in regard to the great law of similars and potentized drugs which it has heretofore taken and maintained in the distinguished services of Dr. Hering.

Dr. C. H. Haeseler has consented to accept the chair vacated by Dr. Raue. His scientific attainments, felicitous talent for speaking, and his large experience, acquired by a number of years of extensive practice, give the strongest possible assurance that the duties of his chair will be discharged in a most satisfactory manner.

But soon after the commencement of the session there were whisperings in regard to the orthodoxy of Dr Heaseler's Homoeopathy.

On November 4th, 1871, a Faculty meeting was held to which Dr Heaseler was cited to appear. He did not attend, and the next day sent the following letter to the Faculty through the Dean, Dr H.N. Geurnsey:

2009 Arch St. Philada. Nov. 5. 1871

H. N. Guernsey, M. D. Dean,
and Gentlemen of the Faculty of
Hahnemann Med. Col. of Phila.

Gentlemen,

It is my duty first of all to render an excuse for my absence from the Faculty meeting last evening. I did not know the nature of the business to be transacted, but even if I had known it I could not have attended, as I lay sick in bed with a violent sick

headache, contracted by over-exertion the night before, after my return from Reading.

This morning when I drove out the Janitor of the College handed me a note from Prof. Koch, in which the writer informed me of a Resolution passed by your Body last evening, requesting me to suspend my lectures until alleged unprofessional conduct on my part had been further investigated. Unconscious of what could possibly have given rise to the passage of such a rssolution by the Faculty I immediately went to the residence of Prof. Koch for an explanation of the mystery. He informed me that the difficulty arose, from the circumstance, first of my having formerly when a resident of Pottsville, sold an ostensible Croup-syrup in vials with printed labels attached thereto; also Croup powders in envelopes qith direc tions &c.; and lastly that.I had written prescriptiohs for one or more medicines combined, which had been put up at the drug-stores in Pottsville. In reply to these accusations, I beg leave to say, gentlemen, that I started out in my professional career an out and out Allopath; but after five years of such kind of practice, gradually drifted from year to tear more towards Homoeopathy, as my con victions grew stronger and stronger of the superiority of the latter method of treatment. Still, you all know that there has not yet been discovered any method which will always prevent people from dying. So it was my custom, even up to the time of my removal to Philada., in such cases where I had exhausted all my resources in Homoeopathy, both in what experience and study had taught me, whan all remedies in all potencies had failed, and especially where

in hopeless cases of cancer or tubersulosis, or other malignant organic disorders, a patient was dragging out a miserable life, involved in pain and suffering, then when I knew that such conditions might be somewhat alleviated by morphia I have not hesitated to prescribe it. Nor have I hesitated to prescribe other medicines, either singly, or in combination, when I had previously failed with attenuated medicines, and felt a certain conviction, from my former Allopathic experience, that I could profit my patient by so prescribing. It was only in the past few years; in fact, since the meeting of the Institute at Boston, that I espoused the cause of Homoeopathy entirely, and in real earnest, both by writing and by other means that were in my power because of my sincere conviction of its great superiority.

With regard to the Croup preparation, I beg leave to say, that they were medicines mentioned by name upon the label and wrapper; these medicines were either Aconite or Ipecac in from the 15th to the 30th potency suspended in pure syrup, prepared with refined sugar and distilled water, instead of, as we usually do in people's houses, dissolving the medicine in a tumbler of water only. This syrup was prepared first at the solicitation of many friends who lived miles away from me, and who wanted something that would keep to give in an emergency, like that of croup. And it must be remembered that in respect to the dispensing of medicines, there is a wide difference between country and city practice.

The powders were composed of sugar with the addition of a trituration

of Podophyl. peltat., in some cases of Ipecac., and in some cases of Lobelia inflata. These preparations were not patented; were never advertised in a newspaper; it was freely stated upon their wrapper what they were composed of, and they were only prepared for my own immediate circle of practice with the view of disenthralling the community from the injurious habit of treating croup with Hive Syrup and other emetics.

That some of the medicine was potentiated with the additional agency and assistance of electricity, was after a method upon which I have written in the Hahn. Monthly; a method which has impressed all who have yet seen it in operation, with no little interest, and one which, when further results shall be obtained from it, may yet enforce itself upon the attention of the profession.

That I attached a revenue stamp to these preparations was only done in order to make myself certain that I was not infringing upon the laws of our Country. I did not know whether it was necessary b but thought I would run no risk. I do not now know whether in the strict letter of the law we are not bound to attach a revenue stamp to every package of powders we issue from our offices.

Dr B. Becker of Pottsville (who is an old friend of Dr Hering's; but who is an enemy of my family, and has defrauded my father of a large sum of money, proofs of which I have still in my possession) has for many years sold what is popularly known as Dr Becker's Homoeopathic eye-salve. I sincerely assure you that I was entirely unconscious of doing anything amiss, or other than

Dr Becker has done almost this half century past.

But, gentlemen, all this was prior to my removal to Phila. or to my official connection with your body. Before I left Pottsville I was never enquired of by any of your number in reference to any thing of the nature whereof you now hold me to account. I have all the letters yet in my possession which I then received. I was asked where I had graduated, and informed you, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. This was no Homoeopathic College, yet no remarks were made upon the subject. But, I assure you, gentlemen, that I am a sincere homoeopath and always will be. Since my residence in Philada I have become more and more convinced of the efficacy of high potencies, and have taught the same to the class at the College. I have not in a single instance deviated from the strict rules of Homoeopathy, or the proprieties of the profession, not only on account of my own inclination, but on account of my official position, and with the desire to set a proper example to the students. And I intend, hereafter, (no matter what may happen as r regards my connection with your honorable body) to abide strictly in the course to which a sincere conviction ~~##~~ has gradually brought me in the practice of medicine--namely, to the prescription of attenuated only, and they not in alternation.

In reference to your resolution of last evening, may I be permitted to say, that it not yet a year ago since I lived at Pottsville in the full enjoyment of a large and lucrative business, without dreaming of such a thing as becoming a member of your Faculty.

I'and my family were content and in prosperous circumstances. My f father died in December which event imposed upon me the settlement of his estate; and made my professional prospects there brighter than ever. In the midst of this time I received a letter from one of your number proposing to me the position made vacant by the rsig nation of Dr Raue. Though greatly pleased and surprised at this offer, I nevertheless, upon reflection, declined the honor of the position, a copy of which letter is still in my possession. A few weeks later I received another letter urging me to reconsider my refusal to accept the Professorship. This letter I also still possess. It was now that my former determination forsook me, and human nature being weak, and self love and ambition strong, I accepted the offer and from that day became even anxious for the appointment. My removal to Phila. consequent upon these negotiations between you as a Faculty and myself entailed a great loss upon me in a pecuniary sense, through the sale of firniture and other articles at Pottsville, the purchase of many things here, which would nat have been necessary had I remained at Pottsville; the expense incident ~~#####~~ to the moving; and the loss of income that ~~####~~ would have accrued to me at Pottsville in the time I have lived here. My duty to my family does not allow me to adopt the plan ~~###~~ which pride would dictate in this emergency; for I must also add, that on account of unfortunate investments, controlled to my great detriment by the Chicago disaster, I have sustained an additional loss of not less than six thousand dollars--leaving me thus a poor

man, and making my troubles in theur united weight very heavy to bear. But worst of all were I to resign now that position you invited me to accept, I would lose the prestige which that position alone can give me towards securing an honorable practice sufficient to support my family which has never felt want before this. Nor could I return to Pottsville except to all appearances disgraced. I therefore appeal to you as gentlemen, as men of honor, whether I have deserved this fate at your hands. I am driven to'the verge of distraction, and do not know what to do. If I could only reverse the order of things that have controlled my life during the last nine months how gladly could I do it! Put me back into my prosperous field of labor as it was before you summoned me hither, and I will be maply content. I cannot resign; for that would imply a consciousness of guilt ~~which~~ which I do not feel. The entire responsibility therefore devolves upon you to dispose of me as you shall'determine. God knows, that in my relation with you I had naught but the prosperity of the College at heart. I have striven to fulfill my duty to the best of my ability; and it was my hope also to show you as time passed along, that I would ever preserve and maintain a modest and retired position among you with no desire to become prominent or presumptuous, but to endeavor always to cooperate with you for one end, the welfare of the College and the advancemntt of Homoeopathy. If one act of mine, committed since my residence in Phila., or since I have been in the performance of the official duties to which you'elected me, has been contrary to the

professions heretofore stated, I will even admit that in that event I should deserve all the stigma dishonor and ruin you should heap upon me. But otherwise not. That I once was an Allopath I admit, and never withheld from you, but if in my teachings before the class, in my writings, and in my practice (within the time only of which you have had a right to expect strict adherence to Homoeopathy I have strayed from the right path, I should plead guilty though even then, in view of all that I have sacrificed, charity might well afford to bestow a lenient penalty upon the offence that is in no danger of ever being repeated. I have already written to Dr Boyer requesting him by all means to secure and destroy every vestige of those unfortunate preparations--that I would indemnify him for the loss, and although I have no control over the offending articles, inasmuch as they did not belong to me since last May, I nevertheless think that he will comply with my request. With a heart almost faltering in doubt as to the reality of God's mercy and goodness I have the honor to subscribe myself gentlemen,

Your obt. servant,

C. H. Haeseler.

The next letter in this remarkable case of hypercritical judgement is from Dr Boyer:

Pottsville, Pa. Nov. 9, 1871.

Prof. H. N. Guernsey, M. D.

Respected Sir,

Having heard incidentally of a misunderstanding concerning Prof. Haeseler, now being agitated in your college, I take the liberty to address you concerning him (having known him intinately tem years if not more.)

He was also my preseptor as well as friend and as such I have always known him to be a staunch Homoeopath; it is to him I am indebted for hav ng the Hahnemann Medical College as my Alma Mater I had studied medicine so as to understand more thoroughly myself, as my health had been always delicate, and had concluded not to graduate having returned to Pottsville with that determination, when he insisted upon my returning to Phila. and applying for graduation, as I subsequently did. In Pottsville the popularity of Homoeopathy is owing entirely to his exertions for it, and it embraces the most intelligent portion of our community, it has(the doctrine) been so inculcated into them that when he left, they transferred their patronage to me, (act 23 and unmarried) sooner than return to the old mode of practice.

The syrup was made for our own patients, so they need not resort to drug syrups in cases of colds and coughs in children, when it was considered unnecessacry to resort to a physician for a presp

prescription, its name and explanation indicates its character.

Dr Haeseler transferred it and the entire lot of medicines composing the stock of the Pottsville Homoeopathic Pharmacy, last May when his position as professor in your college was assured, and since that time has had no control over it whatever. As the matter stands not another bottle shall go the public, and no package of powders ever has, and never shall go from my office.

Having some friends in the Class, by whom I am informed of the trouble, I write to you directly so that my testimony at least may be heard before any hasty action is taken on the part of the Faculty. It has taken me by surprise that any suspicion should ever have been attached to his loyalty to Homoeopathy.

Our Berks and Schuylkill County Hom. Med. Society # id owing entirely to Dr Haeseler and Bratt and through their instrumentality has it been kept up.

Again I repeat that Dr Haeseler has had no interest whatever in the syrup sold by me, I received it last May when his position was assured.

Any information I can give you will be cheerfully sent, As I can testify to Dr H. being a homoepath, thorough in practice and precept and must consider the attack upon him caused by personal motives, and not for love for our doctrine of cure.

Hoping this may have its effect for the right, I am,

With respect,

Francis W. Boyer.

The students signed a sort of round robin or petition for Dr Haeseler's retirmaent, as follows:

TO Dr C. H. HAESELER.

Believing that the advancement of Homoeopathy and the best interests of the College demand your withdrawal from the Faculty, we the undersigned, students of Hahnemann Medical College, most respectfully request your resignation of the Professorship of Practice and Pathology in said College.

1. Thos. B. Pulsifer.
2. E, Eugene Dunbar.
3. F. Donado Puente.
4. Geo. H. Clark.
5. J. A. Bullard.
6. Theo. R. Waugh.
7. A. B. Chase.
8 J. N. Mitchell.

Jas. H. Buffum.

I. A. Barber.

11. W. M. Zerns.

12. E. G. Cayce.

13. E. Lippincott.

14. M. S. Williamson.

15. Jos. C. Guernsey.

W. F. Kennedy.

17 Edward B. Stephens.

18. R. B. Cornelius.

19. Chas. Richards.

20. D. H. Bradley.

21. S. B. Weaver.

22. Lucius Morse.

23, I. Y. Reed.

24. Samuel Long.

25. C. B. Flanders.

26. W. W. Fetterman.

27. Jas. O. H. Banks.

28. Edward Simmer.

~~H. H. Fisk.~~ 29. H. Fisk.

30. JohnHarlan.

31. Thos. A. Capon.

32. F. Miller, Jr.

33. Henry Crater.
34. Geo. W. Vandeveer.
35. H. P. Vandusen.
36. Chas. D. Herron.
37. A. B. C. Rupp.
38. Truman K. Smith.
39. Wm. D. Kenyon.
40. Jos. Grosscup.
41. F. R. Schmucker.
42. J. D. Leckner.
43. W. M. Whitehead.
44. S. Zimmerman.
45. E. P. Mahr.
46. W. S. Goodhue.
47. F. Hines.
48. E. W. Rutter.
49. J. C. McPherson.
50. Dr Wm. Taylor.
51. S. H. Quint, Jr.
52. Robt. H. Kneass.
53. S. C. Moyer.
54. L. G. Hatch.
55. C H. Leland.
56. James Wandell.
57. T. F. Wood.
58. J. H. Crippem.
59. I. B. Chantler.
60. Edward N. Coon.
61. W. H. G. Griffith.
62. Chas. H. Thomas.
63. R. S. Perkins.
64. C. R. Brown.
65. H. L. Trall.
66. S. M. Trinkle.
67. S. F. Chase.
68. A. I. Miller.
69. H. W. Fulton.
70. R. E. Caruthers.
71. S. R. Mowry.
72. R. Murdoch.
73. L. D. Tebo.
74. Wm. M. Griffith.
75. F. R. Norton.
76. E. P. Blinn.
77. Alexander Tait.
78. D. W. Bartine.
79. H. Gilborne.

The following are copies of the prescriptions given by Dr Haeseler.

1. Given by Dr Haeseler at Pottsville, April, 18, 1871. to Col Conner.

R. Vin. Colch Rad. ℥ ij
Tinc Guaiac
Ext Gelsem ʃʃ āā ℥ iij
Syr Simplex ℥ j
Morph Sulph grs ij
Dose, one teaspoonful every three hours.

2. Given April 5, 1871 to Mr Spoher.

R.
Acon tinc Rad
Chlor āā ℥ ij
Tr Opii ℥ ij
Glycerine ℥ j
M.S. use externally.

The next letter is dated Nov. 20.

2009 Arch St. Phila. Nov. 20, 1871.

H. N. Guernsey, M. D. Dean
Hahn. Med. Col of Phila.

Dear Sir, I informed the class to day and I hereby notify you, that in order to conciliate them and re-establish harmony and in order to show that I am willing to make a sarrifice in atonement for my professional indiscretion in past years, I desire to appropriate during the period of five years hence, all such sums of money annually as may accrue to me as Professor in Hahn. Med. College of Phila., for the benefit of the poor of Phila., or to be donated to the Hosittal fund of the hospital connected with said college. Provided, however, that harmony and good feeling towards me is thereby re-established and that no other lecturer is engaged to lecture to any portion of the class upon the branch of medicine which I teach. If this object for which I propose to make the sacrifice aforesaid, is not attained; then and in that case the above proposition shall be null and void. The class will thus have an opportunity to contribute towards the fulfilment of a gererous and humane action, which I sincerely hope they will do.

Otherwise I will rest my cause with God, and endeavor through his gracious guidance to do my duty as He gives me light to understand it. I have the honor to be Yours very truly,

C. H. Haeseler.

~~345~~ 380

Phila Nov. 23, 1871.

H. N. Guernsey, M. D.
Dean of Hahn. Med. College, Phila.

Sir: For obvious reasons which may or may not come within the strict meaning of the College Statutes, which prohibit a Professor from resigning during the regular College Session, I do nevertheless ask the privilege of resigning and hereby do resign my position in the Faculty, as Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnostics, and as Professorial Trustee.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

C. H. Haeseler.

Phila Nov. 29, 1871.

Rich'd Koch, M. D.
Registrar Hahn. M. Col. Phila.

Sir:

'I respectfully request that you send me without delay an official copy of the Transactions in as far as they appertain to me, of the joint meeting of the Faculty and Board of Curators of H M. College of Phila., on the evening of the 16th inst; also official notice of the acceptance of my resignation, with any other action, (if any was had) bearing upon my case, at the last meeting at Dr Gause's residence.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. servt.

C. H. Haeseler.

To which Dr Koch made the following reply:

Phila Nov. 30. 1871.

C. H. Haeseler, M. D.

Sir, In reply to your letter of 29th Inst., allow me to state, that whereas according to the Statutes of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, every member of the ~~Board~~ Board of Trustees has free access to the Books of the Corporation, which I imply refers also to ex-members of the Boards, in so far that they may refer to the Books as posted up to the dates on which they may

have had official connections with the College, I therefore feel, in my official capacity, that I am not obliged nor have the right officially to transmit to the public copies of transactions or other business of Trustee# Meetings.

I have the honor to be

Your obt. Servant,

Rich'd. Koch.

Registrar.

Phila Dec. 4, 1871.

R. Koch, M. D.
Registrar Hahn.Med.Col.Phila.

Sir:

I was elected a member of your Faculty while I was a resident of Pottsville, Pa', and it was made imperative upon me to remove to Phila before the 15th of August last. In removing hither I gave up a business in which I had been established for many years and which my father orginated as long as thirty-five years ago. Had I remained at Bottsville I would have realized during the present year not less than $10.000. The position I lost in leaving my old established home is now irrecoverable. Since my departure no less than three homoeopathic physicians have located there to take the place which I alone filled, and yet you say I am no homoeopathic physician! But if none had gone there after me I still could not recover the professional status which I once held in that community; nor could I live there without a greater sacrifice of self

respect than I am willing to make.

Here in this City my only hope of establishing a business adequate for the support of my family was based upon the prestige whic I thought my position in the College would give me. In yielding my position at last to the constatnt importunities brought to bear upon me, I feared the loss of such practice as I have thus far succeeded in building up; and already I realize that my fears were not ill-founded. I find it difficult to explain my separation from you, which seems to al (coming so sudden and soon after the very beginning of my lectures) as altogether unaccountable. Now, personally you all express friendship for me. At the joint meeting of the Faculty and Board of Curators, after I had been exonerated, you all at once agreed to give Dr Smith $50. for the few lectures which he had then delivered in my place. Yet to me who have been plunged, through this unhappy election of your Faculty into financial ruin, you have not yet said one word in the way of indemnifying me, to any extent whatever, for the great loss you have entailed upon me.

I was at all times, since my first visit to the American Institute of Homoeopathy at Boston, a ready, and as far as my means allowed, a generous contributor towards any purpose ostensibly connected with Homoeopathy. When you had your hospital fair in this City a few years ago, I contributed in substance at least $100.

Would I have done that if I was not deeply interested in the cause of Homoeopathy? Did my accusers contribute as much?

Last June I in conjunction with a few other physicians of the interior country, contributed $50. the greater part of which was my ~~for the banquet given by the State So-~~ ~~ciety~~ own contribution, for the banquet given by the State Medical Society. I incurred the expenses of going to the Institute Meeting at Boston and Chicago, and of taking one of my children with me to the former, and two to the latter place; and some of you may recollect the interest which my young daughter took in matters app appertaining to Homoeopathy. Would this be so if she had not been homoeopathically brought up at home? She knows whether her father is a Homoeopth, better than the students who felt so deeply concerned in the question; and if those who deny the orthodoxy of my professional faith knew her opinion of them, they would not feel themselves greatly complimented thereby. Recently in order to conciliate the students (but who originally and subsequently in connection with the majority of the Faculty were hectored and engineered by one man only, and that man a member of the Faculty) to conciliate all and re-establish harmony, knowing that my practice and precepts were all in perfect accord with ~~the~~ at least four fifths of all the homoeopathic literature in existence, I offered to relinquish my right to the professional salary for five years h hence, and appropriate the same to the poor of Phila., or to the hospital connected with your college.

I mention these incidents to show that at no time was I actuated by any mercenary motives in all my connections with Homoeopathy.

But now in view of the circumstances that have occurred; in view of my distracted finances solely occasioned by your body as a Faculty; in view of the hopeless future that I see staring me in the face, now I feel compelled to go down to the very dregs of humiliation and ask you what pecuniary action will you take in relation to my case? When you was so quick to take action that Dr Smith should sustain no loss, are you going to be less just to me?
At the last Faculty meeting which I attended, when my resignation was accepted, I submitted a paper to your considerate kindness, which seemed to reach the approbation of all but Prof. Gause, who said he was sorry I had drawn it up, that it looked as though I did "not trust the Faculty". Thereupon I tore the paper up--and trusted you.

I have the honor to be

Your obdt servt. C. H. Haeseler.

This is the last letter. Dr Haeseler had resigned and Dr H. Neale 3 Martin lectured in his place during the rest of the session.

Henry Haeseler, M.D., who met a martyr's death at Belleview, Nebraska, about 1856, while introducing the practice in that State, and Dr. Charles H. Haeseler, now of Philadelphia, sons of Dr. Charles Haeseler, did much to make homœopathy popular in the estimation of the Pottsville people.

Dr. S. Hahnemann, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the grandson of Samuel Hahnemann, attended the annual session of the Hahnemannia, of Wurtemberg, in May last. He is an honorary member of this energetic society, which, by special request, he addressed, giving some of his reminiscences of Hahnemann. In the course of his remarks, as given in the *Homœopathische Monatsblätter* of June, he said: "My memory of my grandparents dates back to my earliest childhood. My remembrance of my grandmother is not very clear and is limited to my sitting in her lap and being fed sweets. But I recall the more clearly my grandfather, in whose home I was permitted to pass my childhood. I was, incidentally, the first patient for whom he prescribed Drosera against whooping-cough. His waiting-room was filled with patients from early morning, all day, and the street was occupied with carriages in which patients from a distance were brought and taken away. When I was eight years old my grandfather, then eighty years old, entered a second marriage with a French lady. Soon after, he took me to Halle, where I attended the gymnasium. There I saw grandfather again, when he, with his bride was on a journey to Paris. He remained in Halle over night and invited his friends and acquaintances to a farewell dinner, at which I was present. Later I saw him again in Paris. Of his daughters my mother was the only one who was not afraid of the journey to Paris, which at that time was very tedious. Both my aunts, who were living in Coethen, had at one time accepted grandfather's invitation to visit him in Paris. But while they were crossing the bridge over the Rhein at Mainz they suddenly became so afraid that they persuaded the driver to turn about and take them back to Coethen. I was also one of the few who were present at the deathbed of Hahnemann. I happened to be in Paris with my mother. We attempted several times to see grandfather, but his second wife positively refused us admittance. Probably she was afraid that we might induce him, now on his deathbed, to make some change in his will. It was only when she saw that he was actually dying that we were admitted. My grandfather, in spite of his great weakness, recognized me at once. Some weeks prior, while making a visit, he had taken cold and contracted a severe bronchial catarrh, which led to his death in his eighty-ninth year. Since Madame Hahnemann had received official permission to keep his remains in the house for two weeks, nobody knew the date or hour of the funeral. Early one rainy morning we were suddenly notified that the funeral would take place at once. Without any formality the coffin was placed into a carriage, taken to the Montmartre cemetery, and there placed into a vault which already contained two coffins. With the exception of my mother and myself few relatives attended the funeral, since Madame Hahnemann had not notified the numerous friends nor the colleagues of the deceased. This peculiar conduct of my grandmother more than anything else shows how little she cared for the nearest relatives of her husband. From the very large fortune which he left we never received a penny, and later, when my mother requested of her some assistance, so I might comfortably finish my medical education in Leipzig, Madame Hahnemann positively refused, and simply said: 'If you have not the

means to let your son study medicine, make a shoemaker of him." Luckily I was able to complete my course without assistance from her, and then to establish myself in London." Dr. Hahnemann is now eighty-two years old, but is still strong and hearty.

The Surgical and Gynæcological Society, A. I. H., elected the following officers: President, Dr. E. H. Pratt, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Drs. N. W. Emerson, Boston, and H. D. Bishop, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, Dr. J. W. Hassler, New York; Treasurer, Dr. E. R. Gregg, Pittsburg.

The Wisconsin Homœopathic Medical Society on May 13th elected the following officers for the current year: President, Dr. F. A. Walters, Stevens Point; Vice-President, Dr. Spencer R. Stone, Rhinelander; Secretary, Dr. David S. Runnells, Merrill; Treasurer, Dr. E. F. Brown, Milwaukee.

The Homœopaths of the State of Utah have organized a state society and held their initial meeting at Salt Lake City on May 14th. Dr. J. M. Dart, of Salt Lake City, was elected president, and Dr. C. A. Wherry, of Salt Lake City, secretary of the new organization.

The British Homœopathic Congress, session of 1908, was held in London on Friday, July 3d.

The Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association at the 1908 meeting, in May, elected the following officers for the current year: President, Dr. J. P. Cobb, of Chicago; Vice-President, Drs. W. P. Armstrong, of Springfield, and Charles E. Kahlke, of Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. E. C. Sweet; Secretary, Dr. Burton Hazeltine.

Minnesota State Homœopathic Association.—At the recent forty-second annual session of this society the following officers were elected: President, Dr. George G. Balcom, Lake Wilson; Vice-Presidents, Drs. C. C. Leck, Austin, and F. H. Smith, Bemidji; Secretatry, Dr. O. H. Skinner, St. Paul; Treasurer, Dr. Margaret Koch, Minneapolis.

The Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society held its twenty-third annual meeting at Lexington, Ky., on May 15th and 16th, and elected the following officers for the current year: President, Dr. J. A. Baute, Somerset; Vice-President, Dr. G. L. Eltinge, Louisville; Secretary, Dr. Mary E. Hopkins, Louisville; Treasurer, Dr. W. V. Neel, Henderson.

The O. O. & O. Society, A. I. H., elected the following officers for 1909: President, Dr. J. M. Patterson, Kansas City; Vice-Presidents, Drs. E. H. Linnell, Norwich, Conn., and G. A. Shepard, New York; Secretary, Dr. W. L. Bywater, Iowa City, Iowa; Treasurer, Dr. G. de W. Hallett, New York.

The American Medical Association elected the following officers for the current year: President, Dr. William C. Gorgas, Ancon, Panama; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Thomas Jefferson Murray, Butte, Montana; Dr. John A. Hatchett, El Reno, Okla.; Dr. Thomas A. Woodruff, Chicago; Dr. E. N. Hall, Woodburn, Ky.; General Secretary, Dr. George H. Simmons, Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. Frank Billings, Chicago. Dr. Charles Harrington, Boston, was placed upon the Committee on Medical Legislation to serve until 1911. Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, Mich., upon the Council on Medical Education, to serve until 1913. The next meeting will be held at Atlantic City.

HAIGHT, ~~#######~~ ALFRED MILLER

Chironian
Sept 1912

Albert W. Haight, '79, of White Plains, died suddenly July 14 while on a visit at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Dr. Haight was a member of the Academy of Pathological Science and a frequent attendant of the other homœopathic medical societies in New York City. Dr. Haight was born at Bedford, New York, in 1855 and was the son of a physician. He leaves a wife and three sons.

ALFRED MILLER HAIGHT, White Plains, New York, born Bedford, N. Y., December 12, 1855; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1879; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

HAINES, O S

OLIVER SLOAN HAINES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a native of the city just mentioned, born August 12, 1860, son of Samuel Evans Haines and Mary Anna Sloan, his wife. His early and literary education was acquired in the Friends' Central High School, Philadelphia, and in 1878 he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell. In 1879 he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and came to his degree in 1882. Since graduation Dr. Haines has practiced continuously in Philadelphia; and, in connection with his active professional life, he has taken an earnest interest in the welfare of his alma mater, as resident physician to Hahnemann Hospital, 1882; demonstrator of obstetrics, Hahnemann College, 1886-1890; lecturer on clinical medicine, 1890-1894; professor of clinical medicine, 1894 to the present time, and the present incumbent of that chair. He is also adjunct professor of therapeutics, visiting physician to Hahnemann Hospital, consulting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and has been one of the physicians in charge of the medical department of Hahnemann Hospital dispensary since 1889. Dr. Haines is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Medical Club, the A. R. Thomas Medical Club, the Clinico-Pathologic Society, the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Society, and of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College.

King Vol IV

Oliver S. Haines, M.D.

HAINES, OLIVER SLOAN.—Was born in Philadelphia, 1860, son of Samuel E. and Mary A. Haines. He attended the Friends' Central High School in his native city, and a year from 1894 to 1895 in study in Europe. He was assistant demonstrator of histology during 1891–92, 1892–3, 1893–4. After his return from Europe he became lecturer (1895–96) on and Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology. At the commencement of the session of 1897–98 Dr. Hall was elected professor of Pathology, and Director of the Histological Laboratories. This position he now occupies. It is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Hall that this department of the college is so complete and practical in its methods.

PROMINENT HOMŒOPATHS.

O. S. HAINES, M. D., CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Prof. Haines was born in Philadelphia, August 12th, 1860. He received his education at the Friends' Central High School of this city.

In 1878 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, and matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1879, from which Institution he was graduated in 1882.

Immediately after graduation he was appointed resident physician at the Old Hahnemann Hospital in this city. After his term of service was over at the Hospital, he received an appointment in the General Medical Department of the Hahnemann Dispensary on Filbert Street.

Upon the election of Dr. Mitchell to the Professorship of Obstetrics in the College, Dr. Haines succeeded him as Demonstrator of Obstetrics, which position he held until 1890, at which time he was appointed Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.

In 1895 he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine, which chair he occupies at the present time.

He is in charge of the Department of General Medicine, Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary, and Visiting Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital.

Although among the younger members of the Faculty, Prof. Haines has established a noteworthy reputation as a lecturer and teacher. His affable manner, his keen sense of humor, his power as a ready talker and a lucid thinker, and his wide knowledge of general medicine make him a most suitable man for the position which he occupies.

His clinical lectures are teeming with thoughts of practical value, and there is not a student, who goes out from a lecture by Prof. Haines, who does not feel that he has gained many valuable points to assist him in his future life work. Dr. Haines has been a most valuable aid to our Journal during the present college year, and his lectures are read with interest and profit by members of the medical profession wherever the HAHNEMANNIAN INSTITUTE is circulated.

Prof. Haines has gained a wide reputation as a diagnostician and prescriber, and his services as consulting physician are frequently called for by his brother physicians.

He conducts a large and successful office and general practice, and has gained a wide circle of friends in his professional career.

He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, Philadelphia Medical Club, the Hahnemann Club, and the Saturday Night Club of Microscopists.

Institute, April 1897

137 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Dear Dr.Bradford:-

I dislike to trouble you,but there are some things which it is useless to ask anybody else about and this is one of them.In cas case you dont wish to be bothered why just say so What day this week shall you be at the College ar what hour.I want to see you about the following:- I want to see AMERICAN HOM OBSERVERV.6
TR.MASS.HOM.SOC.1866-70-7I
AMERICAN HOM.OBSERVER-VOL-3
HAHNEMANNIAN VOL.4.
MONOGRAPH BY CUSHING 1869 ON DIOS.

I want to see these so badly that I will do anything that is necessary to see them in the way of hunting for them,if you can put me on the scent. Now who in God's world could I ask about such things but you? That's excuse enough for any man. That's my excuse.But if you dont want to bother-- just tell me to go to----somebody else and mentio his name.

Fraternally

My phone is SPRUCE 476 and there's a two cent stamp enclosed and my thanks whether you say yes or no.

Oh,yes-And in the Paper which I am writing--I will say."There is only one man in the Homoeopath School to which we can go for such information as this to which you are listening tonight and that man is Dr.T.L.Bradford.""And when Bradford shall have gone to visit Hering and Hahnemann,then the past will remain a closed book".

DR. OLIVER S. HAINES,
137 North Fifteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.

O. S. HAINES, M. D.

DR. OLIVER S. HAINES,
137 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Dr.

Your delivery was superb— The Paper was mak excellent: Congratulate and thank you.

Pat Haines

DR. OLIVER S. HAINES,
137 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dear W. Bradford. I thank you for your kind note regarding the journals. I will think about them- I don't believe Bartlett will publish "Consistency". It is rather strong meat for the Hahnemannian's policy, isn't it? I would send it to Century. I agree with you, that it is true.

Fraternally
O. S. Haines

10/19.02

DR. OLIVER SLOAN HAINES
137 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

4/1.

Dear Dr. Northrop. I wrote Dr. Shower that I did not know Dr Mohr intimately enough to undertake his biographical sketch. I know absolutely nothing of his private life, as I did not even enjoy a casking acquaintance with J. his family nor was I a member of any of his clubs. Therefor I moved that the matter be laid over & you might know who would be able to possess the data

Pat Haines

ences. Now me - I find it most difficult to say what I would to say about our school & the old school; without saying, what I should like to say.

Pat Haines.

DR. OLIVER SLOAN HAINES
137 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

9/7.

Dear Dr. Bradford: You are both a gentleman and a scholar and I thank you for the valuable references sent me - I find it most difficult to say what I much to say about our school & the old school; without saying, what I should like to say.

Yrs Haines.

HAINES, WALTER M.

Some time ago the old school physicians of Ellsworth, Me., whom daily practice had frequently brought into contact with a wide-awake young homœopathist, Dr. Walter M. Haines, passed resolutions in favor of a union of schools; they saw no reason why all the disciples of Æsculapius in Ellsworth should not sail under one flag. They had Dr. Haines arrested for malpractice—laceration of perineum. Every Ellsworth doctor testified against the defendant. The undertaking seemed sure of success. But alas! an honorable judge and a sensible jury took matters into their own hands, and Dr. Haines was cleared amid the applause of his fellow citizens. The trial advertised Dr. Haines quite extensively, and has proved a pecuniary success. We wonder what the doctor thinks of old school courtesy and of the union of schools.

Med. Coun. 1881

OBITUARY.

DR. WALTER M. HAINES.

Another honored and highly useful practitioner of homœopathy has joined the silent majority. Dr. Walter M. Haines died at his home in Ellsworth, Maine, of Bright's disease, on January 19, aged forty-one years. He was among Maine's well-known and well-beloved physicians, and his death brings sorrow and loss to a wide circle of patients and friends.

Dr. Haines was born in Dexter, Maine, August 5, 1855. He worked hard from a mere boy to gain a good education, and after graduating from the Dexter High School he studied medicine with Dr. C. M. Foss, of that place. He then entered Boston University, and, later, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1876.

In 1877 he located in Ellsworth. In September, 1877, he married Miss Phonia L. Eldridge, of Dexter, who survives him. He leaves also one brother, Dr. C. H. Haines, of Dexter, Maine, and one sister, Mrs. John W. Jayne, of New York.

The doctor was a most successful sportsman, and was well informed on the habits of bird, fish, and beast. Through his efforts the fish hatchery, which has made Green Lake famous, was established. A large proportion of the most desirable lots on the shores of the lake were owned by him alone or in conjunction with Senator Hale. He owned a steamer and a famous sportsman's camp at the lake, known all over the State as "Camp Comfort."

He was a member of the Maine Medical Association and had held the office of president and vice-president of it. For many years he was a member of the Board of Health and an active member of the Board of Trade of this city. He was a charter member of I. O. O. F. and a past grand of the lodge. He was also a member of Wyvurna Encampment and a charter member of Donaqua Lodge, K. of P., and a first chancellor commander and a great worker for the lodge. His private charities were many and unostentatious.

N E Med Gaz Feb 1897

HAIGHT, CHARLES

The next accession was Dr. Charles Haight, of Hartsville, who abandoned the regular practice for homœopathy about 1842. He is now practicing in Poughkeepsie.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.

HAIT, CHARLES

In the year 1861, Dr. Charles Hait settled at New Paltz, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in that town. He had studied under the instruction of Dr. Everitt, of Modena, and taken his degree at the Homœopathic College of New York city.

There had been some beginning made at New Paltz by Dr. Everitt. A few families scattered about the town had become convinced of the truth, and had embraced the doctrines of homœopathy. Dr. Hait went there as an avowed enemy of empiricism, and ready at all times to measure the strength of the new system with the old.

New Paltz was another of those strongholds, where a father and several sons after him had had almost entire control of the community in medical matters. Dr. Hait had to bear with much that was trying, and to endure a great deal that was intended to bring reproach upon his chosen pursuit. But he soon found patrons, and by his energy, and faithful performance of his duty to the sick and suffering, bid fair to become as popular, as he was a successful physician. But his race was destined to be a short one. In the year 1862 he was attacked by diphtheria, of a very malignant type, and in a few days was numbered with the dead. He was a young man of fine promise and his prospects for a life of honor and usefulness were unusually good. He only practiced about twenty months and died at the age of 24. Dr. Stephen W. Gerow shortly after took his place at New Paltz.

N.Y.State Trans.V.4.P 399.

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Prof. H. V. Halbert, A.M. M.D,

Next in our sketches of the lives of "Old Hahnemann's progressive heroes and men of great research is that of Dr. H. V. Halbert. He was born in 1858 in a small settlement in Otsego County, New York. His early education was obtained in the district school and by incentive teaching at home he learned the appreciation of time, hence every evening being given to study rather than recreation and pleasure. Having thus matured and furnished his mind with the best possible advantages afforded in a district school, he in 1876 entered the Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute, a college preparatory school of his native county. It was his desire to enter college the following year but was informed by his professor that he would be obliged to have a knowledge of Greek and Latin together with other preparatory requirements and present proper credentials of a course of three years' study. Here is noted an illustration of his *application*, his energy, and his independence of thought. After thirty-nine weeks of assiduous labor he took the examination and was admitted into the Freshman class at Williams College, Mass. About the middle of his first year here his mother was taken sick and he was obliged to abandon his college work for the rest of the year. After a prolonged illness she died and her last request was that he continue his college education. He re-entered his college class, thereby doing two years' work in his Sophomore year, and graduated in 1881 with honor, receiving the degree of A.B. and that of A.M. in 1884.

During this College life he was an active member of the D. K. E. Greek Letter Fraternity and managing editor of the College paper. Considerable attention was given to literary and journalistic work with the intention of becoming a journalist. During all this time he was also a regular correspondent for several leading newspapers and magazines. His aptitude for this work also made him a constant student of oratory and at commencement received the first Rhetorical appointment. Therefore, by giving his most thorough attention to such work, we can readily recognize the fixed intent of entering the journalistic field, but was prevented from so doing by a letter from Whitelaw Reid of the New York Tribune, who said: "It offers so few rewards and demanded such hard work." Thus unsettled for a time he would not concur that man is a creature of circumstances, but that our desires do much to shape our circumstances, and that our will by influencing some of them can modify our future habits or capabilities of willing. Accepting therefore a scholarship for extended study in the Greek, Latin and Hebrew languages he spent a year in pursuit of same. Such experience is certainly never to be regretted for the mental discipline thereby attained serves one well in later study.

The ambition for a greater success so irritated his spirit that in the latter part of 1882 he borrowed enough money to take him into the Western field and we find him next in St. Paul, Minn., earning his living as best he could.

At this time his mind was directed towards medicine and he accordingly compelled circumstances to give the *means* by not throwing away one chance be it ever so slight. In Stillwater he met Dr. W. H. Caine, a graduate of Old Hahnemann, and for a year and a half worked as his clinical and manual assistant. Learning that Dr. G. A. Hall had room for a student in his Surgical Institute he applied for the position. For the next three years he was Dr. Hall's assistant and attended lectures at Hahnemann as regularly as possible. This valuable opportunity for practical experience, together with a good college course, was the foundation of his medical education. In 1887 he received his diploma from Old Hahnemann, procuring the first prize in surgery

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. HALBERT.

It is with sincere regret that we read the farewell editorial of Dr. H. V. Halbert in the December issue of the *Clinique*. Under his able supervision that journal became a leader in directing professional thought wherever homœopathic physicians flourished. Dr. Halbert is to be congratulated upon being relieved of the editorial responsibilities. At the same time the profession at large loses a valued adviser and leader. The future success of the *Clinique* is assured, however, for it will be edited by Dr. Chas. Gatchell, for many years the editor of the *Medical Era*, and who, we believe, is the senior of the editors of homœopathic medical journals. Long may he continue so!

Hahn Mo Feb 1904

PROF. H. V. HALBERT, A.M., M.D.

HALE, EDWIN M., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Newport, N.H., and is the son of Dr. S. Hale. He is honorably descended from the Hales of Norfolk, England, a distinguished family. When only seven years old, he accompanied his father to Fredonia, O. During his residence there, he was graduated through the public schools, and became a printer, and an associate editor of a newspaper in Newark. Intended for the profession of law, he found the study uncongenial, and abandoned it promptly. While in Newark, an attack of pneumonia requiring prompt treatment, he declined the allopathic mode, and placed himself under the charge of Dr. Blair, then the only homœopathic physician in Newark, and one of the pioneers of that system in Ohio. The treatment of his case was so successful that, on his recovery, he decided—against the wishes of his father—to prosecute the study of homœopathy, and, entering the office of Dr. Blair, prepared himself for admission to the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, at its first session, and graduated from that celebrated institution with distinguished honor. In 1852, he located in Jonesville, Mich., where he built up a large and successful practice. He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that State. During his residence there, he became the associated editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and of the *American Homœopathic Observer*, positions which he still fills with marked ability. In 1860, he gave to the public "A Monograph of Gelseminum," a work which first introduced him to the public as an author. His many able papers on new and indigenous remedies early made him known to the homœopathists of this country, and, in 1862, he published the first edition of "New Remedies," which attained such success, that a new edition was soon called for. In 1864, being invited to the chair of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he removed to that place, and, entering into partnership with Dr. A. E. Small, he remained with him five years. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. P. H. Hale, from Michigan, with whom he was associated until the occurrence of the great fire, in 1871. A second edition of "New Remedies" was published in 1867. Two years later, Halsey & Co., of Chicago, brought out an able work from his pen, entitled, "The Therapeutics of Sterility." This was followed by sundry monographs on Materia Medica and medical jurisprudence. In 1870, he was elected to the chair of Medical Botany and Pharmacology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and to the position of Lecturer on Diseases of the Heart. His lectures on this latter subject were published, in 1871, by Bœricke & Tafel, of New York. In 1872, his chair was enlarged to comprehend the "Therapeutics of New Remedies." At this date, the beginning of 1873, his works on "New Remedies," and "Diseases of the Heart," are passing to new editions. He has also in press a treatise on "Cerebro-spinal Menengitis and its Homœopathic Treatment."

Dr. Hale is yet in the prime of life. Possessed of a frail constitution which needs constant care, he has a temperament which impels him on in the pursuit of knowledge. He is a remarkably well balanced man; and having in a rare degree the faculty of self-possession, he has maintained successfully the positions, which through much criticism he has assumed, in the theory and practice of his profession. His compeers award him the honor of being one of the most indefatigable of laborers, and a thorough investigator of new remedies, especially those which pertain to the indigenous flora of the United States. In this respect he is pre-eminent, the profession being largely indebted to him for the introduction and proving of many of the remedies now most common, and of acknowledged efficiency, and which the homœopathic physician cannot dispense with in the proper treatment of many forms of disease. Dr. Hale has by his publications acquired fame throughout Europe; his "New Remedies," and other valuable papers having been translated into the German, French, and Spanish languages. His incessant employment as a lecturer, writer, and practitioner have secured him a lucrative return; and he has been able to devote a portion of his leisure and of his pecuniary means to the gratification of his

taste for æsthetics. Poems from his graceful pen have frequently appeared, and his *penchant* for works of art is visible in the surroundings of his home.

Dr. Hale is an honorary member of the State Societies of New York, Michigan, and Massachusetts; a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, to all of which he has largely contributed in the way of original provings. He is also a frequent contributor to the various homœopathic journals of this country and England. He has made by his unwearied efforts an exalted reputation, not only among his immediate patrons and professional friends, but throughout the Union and abroad, both as a physician and as a writer on medical subjects.

DR. E. M. HALE.

Dr. Edwin M. Hale, one of Chicago's oldest and best known physicians, died at his residence, 2200 Prairie avenue, at 4:45 A. M. yesterday, the cause of his death being uræmic poisoning. He had been sick a week, and during that time had been conscious for only a brief period on Tuesday.

Dr. Hale was in the best of health until last Sunday night, when his family found him unconscious in his bed. His son, Dr. Albert B. Hale, was summoned and diagnosed the case as uræmia. The patient had had no premonitory symptoms of the disease, with the exception of slight headaches. Drs. Williams, Barrett, Holmes, and Kippax, all old friends of the sufferer, were called in consultation. On Tuesday it was believed that Dr. Hale might recover, but after rallying on that day he suffered a relapse. Dr. Hale suffered intensely on Wednesday and then passed into a lethargic condition from which it was impossible to arouse him.

Edwin M. Hale was born in Newport, N. H., and had he lived would have been 70 years old on February 2d next. When he was a boy of 14 years, with his family he removed to Fredonia, O. Later he studied medicine at the Cleveland Medical College and after completing his medical course practiced for a short time in Michigan before coming to Chicago in 1862.

Through his efforts a department of Homœopathy was added to the University of Michigan and afterwards he was offered the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the university, but declined, having accepted a chair in the Hahnemann Medical

College, Chicago, where he lectured for eighteen years. In 1877 he took the same chair in the Chicago Homœopathic College, and was at the time of his death an emeritus professor in that institution. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was also one of the founders of the Calumet Club and of the Chicago Literary Club.

He was the author of a number of medical works and had just finished a work on "Old Age and Its Treatment," which at the time of his death was ready to go to press, with the exception of a preface. He was a close student of homœopathic methods and had contributed a number of valuable works, among them being: "A Monograph on Gelsemium Sempervirens," "The Materia Medica and Therapeutics of New Remedies," "Lectures on Diseases of the Heart," and "The Heart and How to Take Care of It." His last work was "The Practice of Medicine," which he brought out in 1894 at the request of many doctors of the school of Homœopathy.

When he first came to Chicago Dr. Hale formed a partnership with Professor A. E. Small, and five years later another, this time with his brother, Dr. Parker H. Hale.

He left a widow and two children, Dr. Albert B. Hale and Mrs. Fannie Gardiner, a widow, who lives at the residence of her parents. The funeral will be held to-morrow.—*Chicago Tribune, Jan. 16, 1899.* Hom Recorder ### Feb 1899

Born at Newport, N.H. February 2d, 1829. He is the son of New England parents of English dexcent. At the age of 18 he engaged in printing business at Newark, Ohio, having removed to that place with his parents when but seven years of age. He was for several years a contributor to various literary newspapers, journals, &c. He studied allopathic medicine fo for two years under his father, S. Hale, M.D; but was induced to take up the study of homoeopathy through the influence of Dr A. O. Blair, then the only homoeopathic physician in Newark, and one of the pioneers of homoeopathy in Ohio. He accordingly entered the office of Dr Blair, and after the usual preliminary studies, attended the first session of and grad. from the Cleveland hom. med. coll. He began practice at Jonesville, Mich; and was one of the pioneers of homoeopathy in that State. He remained in Jonesville twelve years during which time he became associate editor of the N.Am.Jl.Hom. and of the Am.Hom.Observer, which latter position he still(1880) retains. In 1864 Dr Hale was solicited to accept the professorship of mat.med. in Hahnemann med. coll. of Chicago. He removed to that City and entered into partnership with Dr A.E.Small. with whom he remained five years. At the expiration of that time he became associated in partnership with his brother Parker H. Hale, and continued so up the time of the great fire.

With the exception of two years Dr Hale filled the chair of mat. med. and therapeutics in the Hahnemann med. coll. of Chicago from 1864 to 1869. During the two years referred to he was elected to the chair of mat. med. and therapet. in Cleveland hom. med. coll. but was obliged to decline the honor. In 1870 he was elected to the chair of med. botany and pharmacology in Hahn. med.coll. of Chicago, and in 1871 to the position of special lecturer on the diseases of the heart. In 1872 his chair was so enlarged ~~that~~ as to comprehend the therapeutics of the new remedies. He held this chair until 1877, when, upon the organization of the Chicago hom. coll. he accepted the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, which he now fills. Dr Hale claims to have been the first to teach the law of dose based upon the primary and secondary action of drugs; the higher potencies when the symptoms resemble primary

symptoms; the lower potencies when the symptoms resemble the secondary effects of the drugs. He makes a specialty in practice of the treatment of diseases of the heart and sterility. His medical writings are numerous; and in order of appearance are as follows: (see bibl'y.) He is an honorary member of the State societies of N.Y. Mich., Ohio, Ind. Iowa, Wiscon., Tenn., and Mass., and of the societies of the U.S.of Columbia and of South America. Is a member of Am.Inst.Hom. of Ill. State Hom. med. Soc. and of Chicago Acad. of Sciences; to all of which he has largely contributed in the wa y of original papers. &c.
(J.C.G.)

EDWIN M. HALE, M.D.

We have the pleasure of presenting to the readers of THE CURRENT the familiar face of Dr. Edwin M. Hale. The likeness is an excellent one and shows the strong character of the man better than any word picture could. Dr. Hale is one of the veterans in the ranks having joined the Institute in 1865 and consequently will have been a member for thirty years one year from next June. Dr. Hale commenced his professinal life as a country physician and in the all-around experience of such work fitted himself for the duties of a specialist among whom he stands a peer. At an early time he turned his attention to the study of the indigenous remedies of our own country and from his long investigations of them has become authority on the new remedies. He published a small book a goodly number of years ago giving his researches which had a large sale and which was the forerunner of his larger works on the same subject. Dr. Hale has very lately written a new work on the practice of medicine which no doubt will enjoy as many editions as his former works. THE MEDICAL CURRENT is proud to number among its contributors a writer whose contributions to our medical literature is so extensively copied as are those of Dr. Hale.

Med Current June 1894

EDWIN MOSES HALE, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

At the first meeting of the Institute held after an interim of five years (during the war) in 1865, Dr. Hale was present as a delegate from the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society and was elected to membership. He took part in the proceedings in discussing the value of potentization as developing the active principles of drugs and offering a resolution to appoint a committee of ten from the seven states in which there were Homœopathic pharmacies to visit such establishments and investigate the methods of manufacture employed therein. His first paper read before the Institute was "A Medico-Botanical Study," recommending the study of indigenous remedies and presenting a list of over fifty in number. He was appointed by President Guy a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica, on which he served continuously from 1866 to 1874 and five years subsequently. He also served one year on the Bureau of Clinical Medicine and two on that of Gynecology. His many papers read before the Institute have been mostly on the subjects of Materia Medica and the disorders of the reproductive organs. He was a voluminous writer on medical subjects, Bradford's "Bibliography" giving a list of over fifty titles, his largest and best known work being his "New Remedies," of which several editions were published. Always ready to discuss popular topics relating to health and medicine he was a frequent contributor to the daily newspapers.

Dr. Hale was the son of Dr. S. Hale, and was born in Newport, N. H., February 2, 1829. When he was seven years old his father removed to Fredonia, Ohio, where young Hale attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old when he went to Newark to learn the printer's trade, which, after becoming an associate editor of a newspaper in Newark, he abandoned for the study of law. While suffering from an attack of pneumonia he declined the old-school practise and placed himself under the care of Dr. Alonzo O. Blair with such satisfactory results that he gave up the study of law for that of medicine and entered the office of Dr. Blair, attended the first course of lectures given at the "Western College of Homœopathic Medicine," at Cleveland in 1850, receiving a diploma therefrom in 1859. In 1852 he began practise in Jonesville, Mich. While here he introduced himself to Dr. J. C. Peters as a contributor to the *N. A. Journal of Homœopathy* by two contributions in the May, 1858, number and the following year his name was enrolled as an associate editor. His contributions to many of the periodicals of our school have been numerous. In 1864 he was able to gratify a long cherished plan of locating and practising in Chicago, having formed a partnership with our late fellow member, Dr. Alvan E. Small, which continued five years, when he entered into partnership with his brother, P. H. Hale, which was dissolved at the time of the fire in 1871. He was a member of the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from 1865 to 1875, occupying the chair of (adjunct) Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Botany, and later that of Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the New Remedies. Severing his connection with the college in 1876 he visited Europe and on his return accepted the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Chicago Homœopathic College, which was organized in 1876, which position he filled until 1887, when he was made "Emeritus," severing his connection with the faculty three years later.

Dr. Hale married in 1855 Miss Abbie George, of Jonesville, Mich. He died January 15th, 1899, leaving a widow and a son, Dr. Albert B. Hale, and a daughter, Mrs. Frances G. Gardiner.

A
Am Inst Hom 1899

EDWIN M. HALE, M.D.

The subject of this sketch, whose portrait is a frontispiece for this issue, was born at Newport, N. H., Feb. 2, 1829. His ancestors belonged to an old and honorable English family. His father, Dr. S. Hale, is a graduate of Dartmouth college, and a practitioner of medicine. He removed from New Hampshire to Ohio when the subject of this sketch was seven years of age, and engaged in the practice of his profession in the village of Fredonia, near Newark.

At the age of eighteen Dr. E. M. Hale learned the business of printing in Newark, and became the associate editor of a local newspaper in that city.

While residing there he was attacked with pneumonia, and being averse to allopathic medication, called in Dr. A. O. Blair, then the only homœopathic physician in the place, and one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Ohio. Such was the prompt action of the remedies administered, that Dr. Hale, on his recovery, decided, greatly against the wishes of his father, to study the new system of medicine. He accordingly entered the office of Dr. Blair, and, after the usual preliminary study, attended the first session of and graduated in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He located in Jonesville, Mich., and shortly after married Miss Abbie A. George, a daughter of one of its most prominent citizens. He remained there twelve years, gaining a very large practice. He was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in that State. During the time he was located at Jonesville he became associate editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and of the *American Homœopathic Observer*, which position on the latter he still retains. In 1860 he published a *Monograph on Gelseminum*, which first introduced him to the profession as an author. His many papers on New and Indigenous Remedies soon made him well known to his profession.

In 1862 he published the first edition of *New Remedies*, which immediately reached a large sale and wide popularity. In 1864 Dr. Hale was solicited to take the position of professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He accordingly removed to this city, and entered into a partnership with the veteran A. E. Small, M.D., with whom he remained five years, and assisted in building up a large and lucrative practice.

At the expiration of this time Dr. Hale associated with him in partnership his brother, Dr. P. H. Hale, who removed to Chicago from Hudson, Mich. This partnership continued up to the time of the Great Fire.

The second edition of *New Remedies* was published in 1867, and enlarged to thrice the size of the first (1142 pp., 8vo).

With the exception of two years Dr. Hale filled the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago from 1864 to 1869. During the two years referred to he was elected to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, but was obliged to decline the honor.

In 1870 he was elected to the chair of Medical Botany and Pharmacology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and also to the position of Special Lecturer on the Diseases of the Heart.

In 1872 his chair was so enlarged as to comprehend the Therapeutics of the New Remedies.

In 1873 the third edition of *New Remedies* was published on a new plan, with many additions (a review of which will be found on another page of this issue of the JOURNAL).

The profession in general give Dr. E. M. Hale the credit of being one of its most indefatigable laborors and a thorough investigator of the curative range of the newer remedies, especially those belonging to the indigenous flora of the United States. In this respect he stands preëminent. The profession is indebted to him for the proving and introduction of many of our most commonly used and efficient remedies. Dr. Hale's reputation is not confined to his native country, as is shown by the fact that his *New Remedies* and various other productions of his pen have been translated into the German, French, and Spanish languages. By these means he is well and favorably known in the old country as well as in this.

The key-note of Dr. Hale's success is untiring perseverance and unconquerable energy. He is an Honorary Member of the State Societies of New York, Michigan and Massachusetts; a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; to all of which he has largely contributed in the way of original papers, provings, etc. He is also a frequent contributor to all the homœopathic medical journals of this country and England.

Dr. Hale is one of the most voluminous writers in our school. His principal works in the order of their appearance may be named as follows:

1. *A Monograph on Gelseminum* (1861).
2. *Materia Medica of the New Remedies* (pp. 447, 8vo., 1864).
3. *The Law of Dose based on the Primary and Secondary action of Drugs* (1864).
4. *The Essentials of a reliable Materia Medica* (1866).
5. *The Materia Medica of the New Remedies*, second edition (1867).
6. *A Treatise on the Therapeutics of Sterility* (1868).
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10. *An Essay on the action of Digitalis* (1870).
11. *A Monograph on Ptelia Trifoliata* (1870).
12. *A Monograph on Myrica Cerifera* (1870).
13. *Lectures on Diseases of the Heart* (1871).
14. *The Characteristics of the New Remedies* (1872).
15. *A treatise on Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis*, (in press).

Dr. Hale is yet comparatively a young man, and the profession has a right to expect that his efforts in the future will be crowned with even a greater degree of success than in the past. Dr. Hale is a member of the Episcopal church, and has always occupied a high social position.

The doctor has two children, a daughter of sixteen and a son of twelve years, who are being educated in Europe. The son he intends to fit for the medical profession, and thus to keep up the family name in the medical world.

S. D.

(U.S.Med.Surg.Jl.V.8.P 566.)

Edwin M. Hale, M.D.

Dr. Edwin M. Hale died on Sunday, January 15, 1899, at 4.30 A.M., at his home, No. 2200 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., after a short illness. He was stricken with uræmia a week before his death and never rallied.

Dr. Hale was born at Newport, N. H., in 1829. He was the son of Dr. Syene Hale, a lineal descendant of the Hales of Norfolk, England, and a grandson of David Hale, one of the participants in the battle of Bunker Hill. When seven years old his father determined to try his fortunes West, and accordingly, with his family and all their household goods, started on a long and tedious journey to Ohio. They settled in the town of Fredonia, where the father practiced medicine until 1853.

At the age of fifteen young Hale tired of the life in the small village of Fredonia and went to Newark, Ohio, where he entered the office of a newspaper and learned the trade of a printer. In time he became an assistant editor and deputy postmaster. While engaged in the duties of postmaster he became ill and having a great repugnance to the allopathic practice of the day, placed himself in the care of Dr. A. O. Blair, the pioneer homœopath of that town.

This experience caused him to decide to devote his life to the study of the system of Hahnemann. His father was so annoyed at his determination to devote himself to the then despised school that he was thrown entirely on his own resources. He studied in the office of Dr. Blair and in two years was admitted to the Cleveland Homœopathic College, then opening its first session. He was graduated with the class of 1859.

For a number of years Dr. Hale practiced medicine in Jonesville, Mich. While there he became Associate Editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and of the *American Homœopathic Observer*. In 1860 he pro, duced *A Monograph of Gelsemium*, and followed it with a work entitled *The Materia Medica and Therapeutics of New Remedies.*

As early as 1855 he made a trip to Chicago, and was so impressed that he left with the conviction that it was soon to become the greatest American city and wished to locate there. In 1864 his desire was gratified, when he was offered the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Hahnemann Medical College. During the eighteen years' occupancy of the chair of Materia Medica Dr. Hale was the author of many medical works, one of which, his *New Remedies*, passed through five editions and was translated into French, German and Spanish.

Dr. Hale delivered a course of lectures at Hahnemann on Diseases of the Heart which have since been published. In 1876 he paid a visit to England and the Continent, and was received in the most cordial manner by the physicians of his school.

In the same year he severed his connection with Hahnemann College. On his return from Europe he found that the Chicago Homœopathic College had been organized. The chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics was offered to him and he accepted the position.

He retained his connection with the Chicago Homœopathic College for five years, when he retired on account of failing health. On his retirement he was made Emeritus Professor. In 1890 he retired from active practice and purchased an orange grove in Florida, where he spent a great part of his time in the pursuit of his favorite studies of botany and zoology.

In addition to his labor in the colleges, Dr. Hale found time to write many medical books, which have been regarded as standard works. Among them were *Lectures on Diseases of the Heart, The Heart and How to Take Care of It;* and his last work was *The Practice of Medicine.*

During the past year he was engaged in writing a work on the diseases of old age. This is not quite finished, and is still in manuscript. It will be brought out as a posthumous work by his son.

His contributions to the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY (his last article was prepared for this number and will be found on page 81), the *New York Medical Journal*, the *Medical Era*, the *Northwestern Journal of Homœopathy*, were always read with interest. He also wrote many articles for the Chicago dailies, being always ready to discuss popular topics of medicine and sanitation which affected the interests of city life.

On first going to Chicago Dr. Hale went into partnership with Prof. A. E. Small. Five years later he formed another partnership with his brother, Dr. Parker H. Hale, who had followed him to Chicago.

Dr. Hale never held a political position, but always took a great interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed frequent papers. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Homœopathic Medical Societies of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. He was also an honorary member of the State Medical Societies of New York and Massachusetts. Dr. Hale was one of the earliest members of the Chicago Literary Club and of the Calumet Club.

Dr. Hale was married in 1855 to Miss Abbie George, of Jonesville, Mich. The widow and two children, Dr. Albert B. Hale and Mrs. Frances G. Gardiner, survive him. Hahn Mo Feb 1899

OFFICE OF
EDWIN M. HALE, M. D.
ALBERT B. HALE, M. D.

OFFICE: 65 E. 22ND STREET.
RESIDENCE: 2200 PRAIRIE AVENUE.

CHICAGO, June 21 1890.

W. E. Leonard, M.D.

Dear Dr.

The Bureau of Materia Medica was my sorry not to recieve a paper from you. You were down for two papers, one on Berberis aquif. and one on Kali. jodat.

I was appointed Chairman for the next year, and had put you on the Bureau, when my attention was called to a By Law, which was said to prohibit the appointment of a member who had not presented a paper. On looking up the By Law I found it referred only to the Chairmanships. I shall therefore notify the Secretary of

E. M. Hale

the Bureau. Dr Kraft O. & put
you on again, which I can
do, as the number of members of
Each Bureau is extended to fifty
Ten. I am elected as Subject
(1) the Cacti, (2) Berberis aqui
and Gaultheria. (3) Kalia phora,
& Adhatoda phora.

I hope you will continue
your subjects and procure them
next year.

Yours Sincerely
E M Hale

Dr. Edwin M. Hale,
2200 Prairie Avenue,
Chicago.

July 20 93

Editor
Homeopathic Recorder

I have [illegible] a
your July No. before me. [illegible]ally
and discuss & note some [illegible]
matters in it, [illegible]me a.

(1) Bradford has omitted [illegible] his the
& mention Dr. J. C. Peters [illegible]tant
life of Hahnemann which [illegible] they
was one of the most [illegible] the
readable & interesting [illegible] is
(2) I wish to protest against [illegible]es, [illegible]ally
the printing of such silly [illegible]ally [illegible]
trash as the letter of [illegible]. for [illegible]he
Dr. J. E. Newcomb — [illegible]nothing [illegible]d foam
about it. (Herings diction
is enough to condemn it.

Yours

E M Hale

Dr. Edwin M. Hale,
2200 Prairie Avenue,
Chicago.

2

No physician with a particle of sense really believes that his denunciations of Calomel in connection with his illness, had the slightest influence

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truth.

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(3) I desire to protest against the reporting of Chronic Diseases, not on account of any faulty translation, for I personally know nothing about it. (Herings dictum is enough to condemn it.

Yours

E M Hale

Dr. Edwin M. Hale,
2200 Prairie Avenue,
Chicago.

3

I object because a large majority of the symptoms are untrustworthy, because they were obtained on the sick. H. C. Allen's assertion that "nearly Every symptom & nearly Every remedy has been verified" cannot be proven. It has no foundation in fact,

Yours

E M Hale

Death of Dr. E. M. Hale.

DOCTOR EDWIN M. HALE, of Chicago, died of uremia, January 15, 1899. The following from the Chicago *Times* will be read with interest by many of Professor Hale's former pupils, now living in Colorado:

Edwin M. Hale was born at Newport, N. H., in 1829. He was the son of Dr. Syene Hale, a lineal descendant of the Hales of Norfork, England, and a grandson of David Hale, one of the participants in the battle of Bunker Hill. When Edwin was seven years old his father determined to try his fortune west, and accordingly with his family and all their household goods started on a long and tedious journey to Ohio. They settled in the town of Fredonia, where the father practiced medicine until 1852.

At the age of fifteen young Hale tired of the life in the small village of Fredonia and went to Newark, Ohio, where he entered the office of a newspaper and learned the trade of a printer. In time he became an assistant editor and deputy postmaster. While engaged in the duties of postmaster he became ill, and having a great repugnance to the allopathic practice of the day, placed himself in the care of Dr. A. O. Blair, the pioneer homeopath of that town.

This experience caused him to decide to devote his life to the study of the system of Hahnemann. His father was so angered at his determination to devote himself to the then despised school that he was thrown entirely on his own resources. He studied in the office of Dr. Blair and in two years was admitted to the Cleveland Homeopathic College, then opening its first session. He was graduated with the class of 1859.

For a number of years Dr. Hale practiced medicine in Jonesville, Mich. While there he became associate editor of the "North American Journal of Homeopthy" and of the "American Homeopathic Observer." In 1860 he produced "A Monograph of Gelsemium," and followed it with a work entitled "The Materia Medica and Therapeutics of New Remedies."

As early as 1855 he made a trip to Chicago and was so impressed that he left with the conviction that it was soon to become the greatest American city and wished to locate here. In 1864 his desire was gratified, when he was offered the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in Hahnemann Medical College. During the eighteen years' occupancy of the chair of materia medica Dr. Hale was the author of many medical works, one of which, his "New Remedies," passed through five editions.

In 1876 he paid a visit to England and the continent and was received in the most cordial manner by physicians of his school.

In the same year he severed his connection with Hahnemann College. On his return from Europe he found that the Chicago

Homeopathc College had been organized. The chair of materia medica and therapeutics was offered to him and he accepted the position.

He retained his connection with the Chicago Homeopathic College for five years, when he retired on account of failing health. On his retirement he was made emeritus professor. In 1890 he retired from active practice and purchased an orange grove in Florida, where he spent a great part of his time in the pursuit of his favorite studies of botany and zoology.

Critique, Feb. 15 1899

Death of Dr. E. M. Hale.

Another of Chicago's veterans has gone. Dr. Edwin M. Hale, the prolific and well-known materia medica writer and student, died on January 15th, of uremic coma, after a short illness. Dr. Hale came to homeopathy from the eclectic profession and his materia medica work and writing on practice were largely impregnated with eclecticism in consequence. But he made many valuable additions to our drug armamentarium, elaborated many an unknown remedy until it was made generally available to the profession, and otherwise acquitted himself with a distinction which has made him one of the prominent characters of the medical profession of the United States.

med Century
Feb 1. 99

Besides numerous works on materia medica he was the author of several brochures of more or less value and of a standard work on the Practice of Medicine. At the time of his death he was engaged in finishing a treatise on Pre-Senility, which was far enough along to justify its posthumous publication.

Dr. Hale was a genial, whole-souled man who had many warm friends. These will mourn his loss. He was also one of those positive characters who had made some enemies. Who has not? Some of these may perhaps ghoulishly rejoice that he is no more. Taking him for all in all he was a painstaking, earnest, untiring student and explorer into unknown fields, and in this complex capacity did for his profession a large and useful labor which will live after his personal qualities and individual characteristics have faded from memory.

Chicago. Apl 22
91

F. S. Bradford M.D.

Dear Dr.

I am surprised that you should have collected such a complete list of my writings I could not have done it myself.

I have corrected it some— but suppose you will arrange them in chronological order. I would like to see a revised proof— before its final publication.

Do you give any biographical mention of the authors? It seems to me it would enhance the value of the book— All could be said that was necessary in 15 or 20 lines.

Yours truly

E M Hale

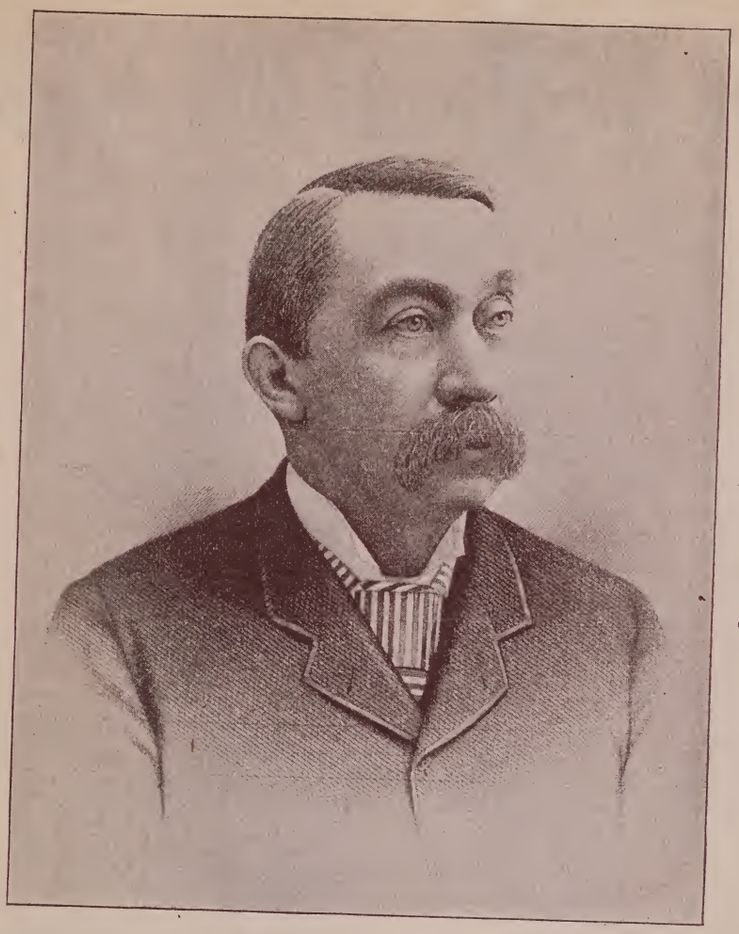
Edwin. M. Hale.

Edwin M. Hale, M.D.

Chaps. 23

EDWIN M HALE, M..D.

EDWIN M. HALE.



EDWIN M. HALE, M. D.,
Chicago.

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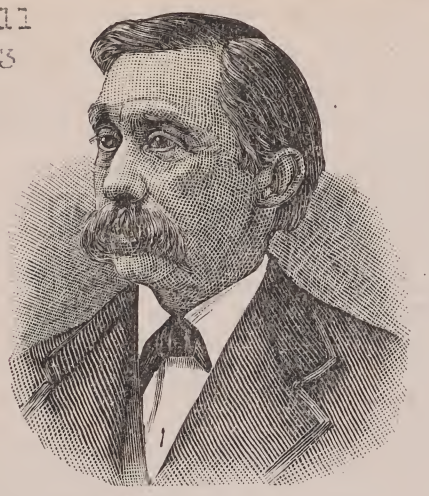

Edwin M. Hale, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born at Newport, N. H., February 2, 1829. His ancestors belonged to an old and honorable English family. His father, Dr. S. Hale, is a graduate of Dartmouth college, and a practitioner of medicine. He removed from New Hampshire to Ohio when the subject of this sketch was seven years of age, and engaged in the practice of his profession in the village of Fredonia, near Newark.

At the age of eighteen Dr. E. M. Hale engaged in the business of printing in Newark, and for several years was also a frequent contributor to various literary newspapers, magazines and journals.

While residing there he was attacked with pneumonia, and being averse to allopathic medication, called in Dr. A. O. Blair, then the only homœopathic physician in the place, and one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Ohio. Such was the prompt action of the remedies administered, that Dr. Hale, on his recovery, decided, greatly against the wishes of his father, (who is now a homœopathist, and resides in Oak Park, near Chicago,) to study the new system of medicine. He accordingly entered the office of Dr. Blair, and, after the usual preliminary studies, attended the first session of, and graduated in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He located in Jonesville, Mich., and shortly after married Miss Abbie A. George, a daughter of one of its most prominent citizens. He remained there twelve years, gaining a very large practice. He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that state. During the time he was located at Jonesville he became associate editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and of the *American Homœopathic Observer*, which position, on the latter, he still retains. In 1860 he published a Monograph on Gelseminum, which first introduced him to the profession as an author. His many papers on New and Indigenous Remedies soon made him well and favorably known to his profession.

In 1862 he published the first edition of New Remedies, which immediately reached a large sale and wide popularity. In 1864 Dr. Hale was solicited to take the position of professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He accordingly removed to this city, and entered into a partnership with the veteran A. E. Small, M. D., with whom he remained five years, and assisted in building up a large and lucrative practice.

At the expiration of this time Dr. Hale associated with him in partnership his brother, Dr. Parker H. Hale, who removed to Chicago from Hudson, Mich. This partnership continued up to the time of the great fire.

The second edition of New Remedies was published in 1867, and enlarged to thrice the size of the first (1142 pp., 8vo).

With the exception of two years Dr. Hale filled the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from 1864 to 1869. During the two years referred to he was elected to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, but was obliged to decline the honor.

In 1870 he was elected to the chair of Medical Botany and Pharmacology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and in 1871 to the position of Special Lecturer on the Diseases of the Heart.

In 1872 his chair was so enlarged as to comprehend the Therapeutics of the New Remedies.

In 1873 the third edition of New Remedies was published on a new plan, with many additions.

In 1878 Dr. Hale withdrew from the Hahnemann College and took the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Chicago Homœopathic College, which he held until 1881, when he resigned, and was made an emeritus professor in that institution.

The profession in general give Dr. E. M. Hale the credit of being one of its most indefatigable laborers and a thorough investigator of the curative range of the newer remedies, especially those belonging to the indigenous flora of the United States. In this respect he stands pre-eminent. The profession is indebted to him for the proving and introduction of many of our most commonly used and efficient remedies. Dr. Hale's reputation is not confined to his native country, as is shown by the fact that his New Remedies and various other productions of his pen have been translated into the German, French, and Spanish languages. By these means he is well and favorably known in the old country as well as in this.

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9. A Pocket Manual of Domestic Practice (1870).
10. An Essay on the action of Digitalis (1870).
11. A Monograph on Ptelia Trifoliata (1870).
12. A Monograph on Myrica Cerifera (1870).
13. Lectures on Diseases of the Heart (1871).
14. The Characteristics of the New Remedies (1872).
15. In 1875, 1876 and 1877 appeared the third, fourth and fifth editions of his Materia Medica of New Remedies, the last edition in two volumes, entitled, Symptomatology and Therapeutics of New Remedies.
16. In 1880 appeared his work on Diseases of Women, including essays on Sterility and Dystochia.
17. In 1881 was published his popular work on The Heart, and how to take care of it.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1881.

Editors Call:—Though you are not responsible for the opinions of contributors, the latter will or should hold you responsible for your opinions when you hand them out to one who asks light of you under the supposition that he will receive something to strengthen his belief in homœopathy, and he gets nothing better than the trash you gave to Dr. Hutchinson in the October number of the CALL. If that is the best you have it is a poor place to call for light in homœopathy.

Yours, sorrowfully, E. A. BALLARD.

The MEDICAL CALL is sorry, very sorry that this correspondent did not favor its readers with his treatment for sick headache and goitre. The worst case of nervous sick headache we ever saw, from an attack of which the patient had suffered once every seven days for more than twenty years (presenting similar symptoms to those in case referred to, p. 100,) we cured with Bryonia, 1000th,—four doses—one dose every week.

Dr. Ballard's liver must be disordered. Possibly some of our many thousand readers will kindly advise our neighbor near the

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWIN M. HALE, M. D.

BORN 1829. DIED 1899.

Just as the final forms of THE MEDICAL VISITOR were going to press last month the death of Dr. Hale was announced. This makes the second death among the pioneers of our school within two months in Chicago.

It is a difficult task to write a suitable obituary of such a man as Dr. Hale. For years he has occupied a most prominent place among physicians and his writings have found followers in both schools of medicine. If there were any characteristics of Edwin M. Hale that stood out more prominently than others they were sincerity and honesty. He had no patience with those who preached what they did not practice, and his earnest opposition to such a life often brought him in conflict with those who did not live as he believed physicians ought to live.

Dr. Hale was an omnivorous reader and with it all, he had a most retentive memory so that what he did read he retained and hence he became almost a living encyclopedia upon medicine and the allied sciences.

Dr. Hale was always a lover of flowers and this inborn love for them led him naturally to a study of the materia medica, and it was in this field that he made his greatest reputation. His "Materia Medica and

EDWIN M. HALE, M. D.

Born 1829. Died 1899.

Therapeutics of the New Remedies" did more to add the native plants of the United States to the armamentarium of the physician than any book that has ever been issued from the press. It was inexhaustible in its information concerning the medical flora of this country and many of the best known and most frequently used drugs owe their prominence to Hale's labors.

Dr. Hale was a voluminous writer. One of the first books he ever wrote, if not the first, was a "Monograph upon Gelsemium," and almost the last work he did was to write a little work upon "Saw Palmetto." Between these two books he has written a goodly number of others, probably the most notable was his practice of medicine that was published in 1894 by Gross & Delbridge, Chicago, and the one on "Sterility and Dystocia." He was the author of a work on the heart, one on health and others. At his death he was writing one on the "Diseases of Old Age" which was finished except the preface. It is supposed that it will be brought out by his son as a posthumous work.

Dr. Hale commenced the practice of medicine in the little village of Jonesville, Michigan, and it was in this place that he met his life companion, Miss Abbie George, and to whom he was married on the 18th day of October, 1855. To that union two children were born, Mrs. Francis G. Gardner and Dr. Albert E. Hale both of Chicago. The wife and children still survive him and to them the deepest sympathy is extended in their irreparable loss.

Dr. Hale was for a long time professor of materia medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and when the division occurred in the faculty that resulted in the organization of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College he cast his lot with the dissenters and lectured for some time in the West side school. Dr. Hale was an excellent teacher. He had the ability to analyze symptoms, and to impart this knowledge to the student; he could present a drug in such a clear manner that its field of usefulness was readily acquired by the listener. He never tired in his efforts to make the dark places of our voluminous materia medica light. He believed that there was a reason for the peculiar symptoms of our text-books which often appeared to be diametrically opposed to each other, and in his efforts to elucidate this belief he evolved the theory of the primary and secondary action of drugs, a theory that will eventually be proven correct and live long after Hale has mouldered into dust.

What a lesson there is in such a life. Edwin M. Hale found his recreation in labor. He rose from an obscure country town to occupy a place of honor and renown among the students of the world, from a cross-roads, village physician, to be known on two continents. By work

he carved a niche for himself that will remain as long as medicine remains and when the history of homeopathy is fully written his name will be found there among its honored leaders. He never let the moments go idly by. He was always reading, always thinking, or always writing. How he found time to do so much has been a puzzle to those who knew of his busy professional life. He wrote for all the journals of the school. The Medical Visitor in the last number of the volume just closed, less than a month prior to his death, published a paper from his pen, a part of which paper will find its way into his work that has been stopped by the scythe of the Silent Reaper.

Above all his traits, the one that endeared him to those who knew him best was his steadfast friendship for those he loved. To his friends he remained as constant as the needle to the pole, and no amount of calumny, no amount of adversity, and no amount of influence could swerve him one iota in his loyalty to those he counted friends. He stood true to the last. The editor of this journal has known Dr. Hale for nearly twenty years. During all that time he has been one to whom he could go feeling sure that whatever Hale knew would be given as freely as the air we breathe. There has never been a time when Dr. Hale could not be depended upon. Amid a busy practice he found time to be a friend and as the summons called to sleep, him whom we had so well known, it took from us one whom to know was a blessing.

May he rest in peace. May the brightest jewels of Heaven crown him with a deathless lustre, and may the dawning of the resurrection morning bring to him the full fruition of a well-spent life. Rest on, Oh, Friend, and may angelic choirs greet thee with the sweetest strains of heavenly music, and thy soul be filled with everlasting joy.

Med Visitor Feb 1899

EDWIN M. HALE, M.D.

We greatly regret to have learned, through the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, that Dr. Hale, of Chicago, a physician to whom medicine owes much for the work he has done in extending (through homœopathy) our knowledge of the actions and uses of a considerable number of drugs, many of which have been found to be of great therapeutic value.

The following is the account of his career given in the journal we have named :—

"Dr. Hale was born at Newport, N.H., in 1829. He was the son of Dr. Syene Hale, a lineal descendant of the Hales of Norfolk, England, and a grandson of David Hale, one of the participants in the battle of Bunker Hill. When seven years old his father determined to try his fortunes West, and accordingly, with his family and all their household goods, started on a long and tedious journey to Ohio. They settled in the town of Fredonia, where the father practised medicine until 1853.

"At the age of fifteen young Hale tired of the life in the small village of Fredonia and went to Newark, Ohio, where he entered the office of a newspaper and learned the trade of a printer. In time he became an assistant editor and deputy postmaster. While engaged in the duties of postmaster he became ill, and having a great repugnance to the allopathic practice of the day, placed himself under the care of Dr. A. O. Blair, the pioneer homœopath of that town.

"This experience caused him to decide to devote his life to the study of the system of Hahnemann. His father was so annoyed at his determination to devote himself to the then despised school that he was thrown entirely on his own resources. He studied in the office of Dr. Blair, and in two years was admitted to the Cleveland Homœopathic College, then opening its first session. He was graduated with the class of 1859.

"For a number of years Dr. Hale practised medicine in Jonesville, Mich. While there he became Associate Editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and of the *American Homœopathic Observer*. In 1860 he produced *A Monograph of Gelsemium*, and followed it with a work entitled *The Materia Medica and Therapeutics of New Remedies*.

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many medical works, one of which, his *New Remedies*, passed through five editions and was translated into French, German and Spanish.

"Dr. Hale delivered a course of lectures at Hahnemann on Diseases of the Heart which have since been published. In 1876 he paid a visit to England and the Continent, and was received in the most cordial manner by the physicians of his school.

"In the same year he severed his connection with Hahnemann College. On his return from Europe he found that the Chicago Homœopathic College had been organised. The chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics was offered to him and he accepted the position.

"He retained his connection with the Chicago Homœopathic College for five years, when he retired on account of failing health. On his retirement he was made Emeritus Professor. In 1890 he retired from active practice and purchased an orange grove in Florida, where he spent a great part of his time in the pursuit of his favourite studies of botany and zoology.

"In addition to his labour in the colleges, Dr. Hale found time to write many medical books, which have been regarded as standard works. Among them were *Lectures on Diseases of the Heart, The Heart and How to Take Care of It;* and his last work was *The Practice of Medicine.*

"During the past year he was engaged in writing a work on the diseases of old age. This is not quite finished, and is still in manuscript. It will be brought out as a posthumous work by his son.

"On first going to Chicago Dr. Hale went into partnership with the late Prof. A. E. Small. Five years later he formed another partnership with his brother, Dr. Parker H. Hale, who had followed him to Chicago.

"Dr. Hale was married in 1855 to Miss Abbie George, of Jonesville, Mich. The widow and two children, Dr. Albert B. Hale and Mrs. Frances G. Gardiner, survive him."

Early in his professional life Dr. Hale was attracted to the large number of the indigenous plants of his country which had come to be regarded as remedies by the common people, and by a class of practitioners originally springing from the uneducated herbalists, and generally described as "botanic doctors," but who gradually acquired an education in the various branches of medical science, and during the last forty years have been known as the "eclectic school." He examined many of these plants, carefully studied the published records of their properties and the reports of cases in which they had been found to be useful in the treatment of disease. Of some he,

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with others, made careful provings, adding to them reports of such cases of poisoning as he could meet with. From these various sources he deduced the homœopathic action of each drug.

By adopting this plan, and pursuing it steadily for many years, Dr. Hale, as Dr. Hughes has said, "rendered an inestimable service to homœopathy, and thereby to the art of medicine. There has," he continues, "been plenty of severe criticism on his indiscriminate collection of material, his too fond estimates of his new treasures, and the assumptions in which he has indulged. But these are small matters compared with the actual enrichment of our remedial treasury which has been effected by his means. We really owe to him actæa, æsculus, apocynum, baptisia, caulophyllum, chimaphila, collinsonia, dioscorœa, eupatorium purpureum, gelsemium, hamamelis, helonias, hydrastis, iris, phytolacca, sanguinaria, senecio and veratrum viride. It is no abatement of this obligation to say that some of these had been known previously, and that none have been actually proved by Dr. Hale himself. It was his book that made them current coin, wherever they had been minted before; and it was he who incited the new provings, though he only acted as their promulgator and expositor. The school of Hahnemann in every country owes him hearty thanks for all this; and allopathy is beginning to share our gains."—*Sources of the Homœopathic Materia Medica*, p. 53.

When criticising Dr. Hale's *New Remedies* we must remember that, in the preface to the book, he writes, with a degree of modesty not commonly met with in Chicago:—"I do not claim that this work is in any way *complete*. Indeed, I shall be satisfied if it is only pronounced by the profession as eminently *suggestive*. Many of the provings are very imperfect, and some of the clinical remarks are open to criticism. Let the wheat be separated from the chaff by the inexorable test of honest trial."

Dr. Hale died after a short illness terminating in uræmia on the 15th of January last.

In him we lament the loss of one who did a large amount of honest useful work for his professional brethren.

DR. EDWIN M. HALE.

Dr. E. M. Hale one of the oldest and best known Homeopathic physicians, died during the latter part of last month.

He was born in Newport, N. H., on February 2, 1892. He studied medicine and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College; for a short time after graduation he practiced in Michigan but came to Chicago in 1862.

His efforts aided the establishment of a department of Homeopathy in the University of Michigan and he was promptly offered the chair of Materia Medica and Therapentics but declined as he had determined to go to Chicago.

He accepted the same chair in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and held it 18 years.

In 1877 he took the same chair in the Chicago Homeopathic College and was at the time of his death an emeritus professor in that institution.

He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Science and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

He was one of the founders of the Calumet Club and of the Chicago Literary Club.

He was the author of a number of Medical Works, among them being "A Monograph on Gelsemium Sempervirens," "The Materia Medica and Therapentics of New Remedies," "Lectures on Diseases of the Heart.

Med. Adv. Feb. 15. 1899

DR. EDWIN M. HALE, the well-known physician and writer, died at his home in Chicago, on January 15th, nearly seventy years of age. Dr. Hale was a man of extensive reputation; indeed, few names are more familiar than his. Possessed of an immense amount of energy, he was able not only to attend to a large practice, but to do a great deal of literary work and some teaching. Although a member of nearly all the prominent homœopathic organizations, and a pupil of the late Dr. A. O. Blair, of Cleveland, one of the most conscientious of Hahnemannians, Dr. Hale was in fact an eclectic with "homœopathic" proclivities, as is evident from even a superficial reading of any of his writings. He nevertheless did a large amount of useful work for the profession, and for the homœopathic school chiefly, in the introduction of many of the most valuable so-called "new remedies." His publication, under that name, of the provings of Gelsemium, Baptisia, Æsculus, etc., attracted wide-spread attention and secured for Dr. Hale a more than national reputation.

Pac. Coast
J. Hom. Mon. 1899

Eclectic Med Jl. May 1899

DR. EDWIN M. HALE.

The death, early in the year, of Dr. Edwin M. Hale, the well-known author and physician, removed from the homœopathic profession, a learned scholar and a man of extensive and well-earned reputation. His name and fame were not confined to homœopathy alone but were well and favorably known to many Eclectics. Dr. Hale, though first instructed by a simon-pure homœopathic preceptor, believed, as he writes in the preface to his *New Remedies*, in "tolerating the largest liberty of opinion and practice." It was this liberty of opinion and practice that led Dr. Hale into outside fields so far as to be characterized, as he has been since his death, by the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy* as "in fact an Eclectic with homœopathic proclivities."

While occupied as a homœopathic teacher and writer, the great work of Dr. Hale, as we see it, consisted in his introduction into homœopathic therapeutics of a large member of Eclectic drugs and medicines, often giving their eclectic uses as guides for their study, and giving enough credit to our school to establish his honesty and fairness. While he thus did a very useful work for his branch of the profession by enlarging the scope of its therapeutics, he did a far greater work for humanity in general and for the physician in particular, by thus contributing toward that "era of good feeling" which has made it possible for homœopathists, as well as some allopathists, to see something of value in other branches of the profession and especially in the Eclectic school. Dr. Hale did not worry himself about the "odium of eclecticism." He was not slow to recognize worth, and his study of our remedies and the introduction of many of them into the materia medica of our sister-school has been approved, and the wisdom of his course appreciated. Through his work homœopathy was enriched in the acquisition of a better understanding of a vast number of remedies, among them such excellent Eclectic medicines as æsculus, asclepias, baptisia, gelsemium, lycopus, apocynum, cactus, caullophyllum, cimicifuga, dioscorea, erigeron, helonias, hydrastis, iris, leptandra, lobelia, phytolacca, podophyllum, rhus glabra, sanguinaria, scutellaria, senecio, veratrum and the viburnums.

In the instance of Dr. Hale it is as it ever has been, that the influence of the good work done by the members of our school has been sufficient to invite inquiry from honest investigators. The Eclectic school has never had to send out missionaries to ask for recognition from other schools in order to strengthen her position, or to ask the adoption of her means and methods. Our physicians and our authors spread the knowledge concerning our methods and medicines to those who did not fear contamination by contact with Eclectics, and who thereby gained great good for themselves and for their fellow-men. All honor to such men as Edwin M. Hale! An Eclectic who would fail to honor such a life is lacking in the noble spirit which prompted that life to honor us.

H. W. F.

HALE, HARRIET W

HARRIET W. HALE, Brooklyn, New York, was born February 15, 1856, in the city of Brooklyn, daughter of Walter E. Stoddart and Ruth Lain, his wife. She was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and also in a private school, and in 1892 entered the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where she came to her doctor's degree in 1896. After graduation she began practice in Brooklyn, and has since lived in that city. Dr. Hale is a member of the medical staff of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, and visiting physician to the Memorial Dispensary; a member of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the alumni association of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. She married, June 15, 1884, George H. Hale.

King ~~Vol IV~~

HALE, PARKER H.

Died.—On February 14, 1882, at No. 22 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Dr. Parker H. Hale. He was stricken with apoplexy at noon of the same day, and passed away at 10.2[illegible] P. M. Deceased, himself a well known practitioner, was a brother of Dr. E. M. Hale.

Name in full

Parker H Hale M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Chicago. 364 West Lake St.

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of

Cleveland Hom College.

Parker H. Hale M. D., one of Chicago's most highly respected citizens and physicians, and brother of Dr. E. M. Hale, died February 20, at about 10 o'clock P. M., at his residence, No. 28 Warren avenue, from the effects of apoplexy. The death of Dr. Hale was sudden, he having been ill only since Monday noon, and is a sad surprise to a large number of patients and acquaintances. The circumstances of the doctor's illness are as follows: On Monday noon, after returning from his morning calls, he walked into the house in a manner that attracted the attention of the inmates. In answer to the anxious questions put to him he said he felt unwell, and passed up stairs, where he managed to reach his bed. His symptoms grew rapidly worse, and was not long before he was unconscious, and he remained in that condition until the hour of his death, except when his attendants managed to arouse him at intervals for a short time. Although medical aid was summoned as soon as it was known that the doctor was seriously ill, he continued to grow worse, and Drs. Charles Gatchell, A. Reeves Jackson, E. M. Hale, N. B. Delamater, and Charles W. Earle held a consultation, and saw that death would occur before morning, although the sufferer fought bravely for life. Had he been conscious, his suffering would have been intense. This was the third stroke of apoplexy which the doctor experienced, the first one occurring last summer, and the other about two months ago. Dr. Hale was a native of New Hampshire. When he was quite young he moved with his parents to Ohio, and a few years later he entered the Homœopathic Medical College at Cleveland From there he went to Hudson, Mich., and began the practice of medicine, and there he married. About fifteen years ago he removed to this city, where he has built up an excellent practice, and has made himself respected by all with whom he came in contact. His natural high spirits and good nature were remarked by all who knew him, and were always a strong support to his patients. His contributions to medical literature, although not numerous, were marked by their great practical value.

. .U S Med Inves Mar 1882

HALEY, HENRY A., M. D., of Urbana, Champaigne county, Ills., was born April 10th, 1830, in Blandford, Hampden county, Mass., and was the only son of Tucker Haley, Esq., who settled in that place in the year 1820. In early life, Dr. Haley for a long time had very poor health, and the allopathic course of treatment pursued in his case seemed as often to aggravate as to mitigate the disease from which he suffered. Yet at a very early age, his father having allowed him to choose his own profession, he selected that of medicine, and while quite a youth, he, by devoting all his leisure hours to its study, acquired a very considerable knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and disease. His academic course was commenced at Blandford, continued at the Westfield University, and finally finished at Otis, Mass. Under the medical tuition of J. B. Gifford he continued his preparatory studies for three years. Before entering upon his collegiate course, he became connected with the mercantile house of Haley & Waters, at Otis, which engaged a large portion of his time for three years longer; but the dominant thought and object of his life was the study and practice of medicine, and his motto, *similia similibus curantur*. In fact his tastes and habits all indicated, and his subsequent success as a practitioner has proved, that he was, as his tutor once remarked, a natural physician. On relinquishing mercantile pursuits, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, from which he graduated with high merit, and soon after married Miss Annette G. Fenn, of Otis, Mass.

In 1862, Dr. Haley moved to Urbana, Champaigne county, Ills., but being at that time in very poor health, he deemed it best for a time to engage rather in the healthful exercises of a farmer's life, than in the irregular duties and continual anxieties attending the practice of his profession; for two years, therefore, he devoted his time to improving one of the largest and best farms in the county, and soon proved himself as capable a farmer, as he has since shown himself to be a skilful physician.

As a knowledge of his profession became disseminated, his services were sought for, though, as the pioneer homœopath in that county, he had much ridicule to bear with, and much prejudice to overcome.

His first case was a patient ten years of age, suffering from pneumonia in its second stage. There was much cerebral disturbance, and very considerable hepatization of the right lung, indeed all the symptoms were unfavorable, and it was a most unpromising "first case." Confident, however, of the efficacy of his remedies, and reliant upon nature's law of cure, notwithstanding the evident want of confidence on the part of the parents, and the manifest contempt evinced by their friends for the "tasteless, worthless stuff" he dealt out so charily, Dr. Haley prepared the medicines required, and though with some misgivings as to the results in that particular case, endeavored to inspire the parents with some respect for his ability, and some confidence in the potency of his remedies. If he did not sleep unusually sound that night, he had at least the consolation of reflecting that he was by no means the only young physician who had found himself somewhat restless on account of his first critical case. On an early visit the next morning, however, he found all his hopes more than realised; every symptom was improved, the parents themselves were aware of the change, and were as much surprised as delighted.

From that time forward, the doctor's course was continuously from one triumph to another, and his success seemed only equalled by the bitter enmity which arose in the minds of some of his opponents in practice; he, however, "pursued the even tenor of his way," and his ever increasing popularity caused his enemies, first, to change their tactics, bitter opposition and ridicule being alike unavailing; they gradually, to some extent, adopted his method of treatment, eventually they courted his friendship and acquaintance, and finally some of them even sought a business connection with him. The doctor, however, having thus far fought his own battles, won for himself an enviable reputation, and paved the way to certain success, prefers to enjoy the credit and the profits of his labors, and himself to reap the harvest his good deeds now bring him.

HENRY M. SMITH M.D.
MAY
31
1867
NEW YORK.

Urbana Ill May 27th 1867

American Institute of Homeopathy

Sirs

Your notice of the 19th
Circumstances will prevent me
attending the Institute this season
Pray here my heart's
desire for the success of the
cause

Yours &c

Henry A Haley
Urbana
Ill

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HALL, ASA ZADEL

ASA ZADEL HALL, Saquache, Colorado, born Granville, Ohio, December 15, 1875; literary education, Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N. Y., 1891-1894; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903; Huron Street Hospital, three years' clinical course, diploma, 1903; Hahnemann Medical Society diploma, 1903.

HALL, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS HALL, Newburyport, Mass., born St. Johnsbury, Vermont, December 31, 1873; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1898; practiced in Rockport, Mass., until 1901, and since then in Newburyport; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

~~EDGAR, JOHN T~~

HALL, CHARLES H

Ally Dear Doctor
Many thanks for Jun
kindness in sending list.
Am writing today to
Nichols + Williamson.
Just Jun am well +
able to do work. I have
been in the harness nearly
every day - my children have
all graduated + have now
4 grandchildren
With best wishes
Chas. H. Hall
'76

HALL, ELLIS BENTLY

In the year 1855 Ellis Bentley Hall, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at its first session, 1849, settled in Woodbury, the county seat. He was the first qualified homœopathic physician that settled in the county. He came to Woodbury from Bridgeton, Cumberland County, where he had built up a nice practice, which he had sold to Dr. Joseph Moore. He was a fine, stirring man, but a great rover. He left Woodbury in 1857, and among other places in the State, he practiced in Hightstown, Mercer County, Camden, Freehold, and Beverly. He died in Beverly in 1875, leaving a son, who is now a homœopathic practitioner in the State.

Eighth Town N. Y.

May 20th 1867

W Geo. E Belcher and Others

Gentlemen

Your circular
has been duly received and
in reply I may say that I
shall be most happy to
be present on this Annual
occasion; but as I have
friends in the City I will
be necessary for you to
be at any trouble for my
accomodation while in
the City

Hoping that we may
have a pleasant session

I am truly
Yours &c
Elvis D Hall

E. C. M. HALL, M. D.,
82 GRAND AVE.,
NEW HAVEN, - - CONN.

Dec 9th 1899

T. L. Bradford. M. D.
1862 Frankford Road.
Philada.

Dear Doctor.

Yours of Dec 8. at hand.
The Conn. Homeop. Med. Soc. has published its transactions each year since 1889.

I do not know of any provings, either in the transactions or separately, which have been published by the society.

Our present secretary is Dr. F. Hills Cole, 926 Main St. Hartford. Conn.

Very sincerely.
Edwin C. M. Hall.

HALL, FRED A

FRED. A. HALL,
201 WEST 95TH STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jan 24th 1902.

Dear Dr Bradford.

We have been so busy mailing the 4,000 extra Copies of the Jubilee number that there has scarcely been any time to attend to other business. I am pleased to know you like the Journal, Well Dr. after the Photo people got through with Dr Herring's large picture it really is not at all presentable, therefore we have given credit on your a/c and we feel very much indebted to you for your kind offices in the matter. Therefore if you wish to send us $5. will call your a/c square. how will that do ?

Your reply will oblige.

Yours very truly
Fred A Hall

I loaned them a large engraving of Hering which they spoiled and never paid me for. Bradford: (See this letter.

I send you some sheets of Photos

Journal Publishing Club, Ltd.
No. 181 West 73d Street.

Publishers of
North American Journal of Homoeopathy.

New York, Oct 18 1901

Dear Doctor Bradford.

We want to get several pictures of Physicians who have been associated with the Editorial Dept. of the North American and Dr Porter requests me to ask your assistance, Our journal reaches its 50th Anniversary and we shall issue a jubilee number, therefore I want Photographs of the late Dr. E E. Marcy.
" " Dr. W H Holcombe.
" Dr. E. M. Hale
" Dr. Rob Ludlam.
Dr. C. J. Hempel
Dr. S. Lilienthal
Dr. Ed Bayard.
Dr. E. C. Franklin.

You may probably find some of them in your old journals. however if you can help me out I shall esteem it a great favor. send to 201 W 95. N York

Yours very truly
Fred. A Hall

Journal Publishing Co., Ltd.
~~No. 101 West 72d Street.~~

Publishers of
North American Journal of Homoeopathy.

701 W 95

New York, Dec 5 1901

My dear Dr Bradford.

Not having heard from you in reply to mine of the 1st inst. I begin to think you could not have received it. We are stuck for Dr. Herings photograph and Dr Porter wished me to write you and see if you cannot furnish it. If you would like to have the photos of all those you have furnished together with the ones we have I can send you several Copies from the press. Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest. Thanking you in advance

Yours very truly
Ned A Hall

Dr. GEORGE A. HALL.

Another veteran is gone. Dr. George Alexander Hall, notice of whose illness appears elsewhere in the Century, died peacefully at his home on Prairie Avenue, Chicago, on Tuesday, April 4, after an illness of several weeks, which, from the very incipiency, was recognized as his last and as the issue which should call him from labor on earth to refreshment in the world to come. And thus passes from view one of the faithful, zealous, devoted and successful men in Homeopathy, a man whose pioneering work in the domain of operative surgery will live in Homeopathy's history forever.

Dr. Hall was born in Chautauqua County, New York, fifty-eight years ago. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. L. M. Kenyon, Westfield, New York, and graduated from the old Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical College, in 1856. He removed to Chicago in 1872 and in the autumn of that year became a member of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, this city, a position retained until failing health demanded his retirement a few years since. His post was that of surgery, and the many hundreds of graduates of the college in which he was a teacher will testify to the value of his work in the line of successful teaching and success in the field of operative surgery. As long as in the enjoyment of good health he had no superior in the surgical clinic. He was senior professor of surgery in Hahnemann College for thirteen years.

Dr. Hall was ever foremost in good works for Homeopathy. He was one of the moving spirits toward the realization of the World's Fair Homeopathic Hospital, and was president of the board of directors at the time of his death. He died in the harness. No one who saw him at the time the hospital movement was fairly inaugurated appreciated that at that moment he stood in the doorway of the great beyond. His death will be a sad blow to his colleagues, but fortunately will not interfere with the successful completion of the plans he and they set on foot for the glorification of our cause and the service of Homeopathy's sick and afflicted who may need her succor while in attendance upon the exposition.

Tne seniors of Homeopathy will mourn the loss of Dr. Hall as they would mourn the loss of a brother.

He will be missed from their councils and as the veterans gather in annual reunion and call the roll and no response is made to his name the sorrow they will experience will be of that genuine kind which comes only from the loss of a true friend, a faithful colleague, an honored and honorable member of their profession.

Med Cent'y Apr 1893

DR. GEORGE A. HALL.

THE untimely death of our distinguished colleague, Dr. George A. Hall, of Chicago, which occurred April 4th, will touch the heart of the medical profession with sadness and regret. Called suddenly from the front ranks of his chosen calling, in the very prime of his fully-developed manhood, at a time when he was actively engaged in the arduous duties of his professional life, and his mind absorbed in projects and ambitions that must remain unfulfilled, his death is an irreparable loss to the profession of which he was a conspicuous ornament, and to the community by which he was respected, honored, and loved.

Dr. Hall was a man of great force of character, deep in his convictions, having an unbounded faith in his own fertile resources, and possessed of an unswerving determination that overcame every obstacle and opposition in the performance of duty and in the achievement of his noble ambitions. To him all things were possible. Failure was an unwritten word upon the pages of his life.

The early influences of his life undoubtedly had much to do in developing these strong traits of mind and character. Born among the rock-clad hills of the Empire State,—his lot a farmer's lad,—the rugged surroundings of his boyhood home seem to have inspired him with a spirit of firmness and self-reliance that were to serve him well in the struggles and conflicts of life.

At an early age he displayed a fondness for books and an aptitude for teaching, and, at the age of fifteen, we find him at the head of a school of seventy pupils.

During all this time dreams of a collegiate education fired his imagination and stirred his ambitious soul, but, as is so often the case with aspiring and deserving youth, time and money failed him and he was obliged to abandon the coveted course at Yale University. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. L. M. Kenyon, of Westfield, N. Y., finishing the initial year of his work in the Berkshire Medical College. The following fall he entered Jefferson Medical College and, while a student there, became converted to the law of Hahnemann by observing the results of homœopathic remedies in severe cases of dysentery. This changed the plan of his medical course, and the ensuing year he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now known

as the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. After receiving his degree, Dr. Hall located at Westfield, the home of his birth and the scenes of his early struggles. Here, in the following year, he wooed and wed Miss Francis Sherman, who was his life-long companion, and who, in the last hours of his suffering, ministered to his comfort with a wife's tenderness and devotion. For sixteen years he practiced medicine in the quiet little village of Westfield, and, though restricted in many respects, it offered a fruitful field for the exercise of his charitable instincts. During the stormy days of the rebellion, many families of soldiers who were absent on the field of battle resided in the community; these he attended during the continuance of the war, without charging, or even accepting a dollar of remuneration. In many instances he not only gave his professional services, but also supplied the unfortunate ones with necessities of life out of his own bounty. This generosity was always characteristic of the man.

But Westfield offered little scope for a nature so aggressive and talents so gifted, and, in the month of June, 1872, Dr. Hall moved to Chicago. From that time until his death he was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the homœopathic profession throughout the great Northwest. In the autumn of 1872 he entered Hahnemann Medical College as instructor in surgical anatomy, and the following year was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children. This chair he occupied with distinction till the memorable split in the faculty in 1876. This disruption of the faculty, which threatened the very existence of the institution, occurred at a time when the hospital was dilapidated and run down, the credit of the college crippled, and affairs in general presented a deplorable condition. In such a crisis Dr. Hall was made business manager of the college and superintendent of the hospital, and, with the faithful few that were left, faced the herculean task of reorganizing the faculty and re-establishing the college. Too much praise cannot be accorded the memory of Dr. Hall for his invaluable services and self-sacrificing spirit during this period of reconstruction. He was the Moses who led the disabled and disheartened college out of the wilderness of apparent utter ruin. At his own expense, he fitted up dormitory apartments for the accommodation of the students, refurnished the hospital, and established daily clinics for the first time, and became responsible for all the expenses and liabilities of the college.

During the first year he expended out of his own personal funds for the support and maintenance of the institution no less than four thousand dollars. Besides managing the business affairs of the college he showed his prodigious capacity for unremitting labor by lecturing upon obstetrics, diseases of children, and the whole field of surgery, and holding weekly clinics in all three of the branches. During these trying times in the history of the college Dr. Hall was truly a tower of strength—the mainstay of the institution—and until his retirement as an active member of the faculty, in 1889, he gave to the college the same loyal support, the same devoted and zealous service—always ready to sacrifice private interests for the welfare of the college he loved so well. From 1876 till his resignation from the faculty, in 1889, he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hospital. His labor in these fields was prodigious and his success was phenomenal. During his connection with the institution it became the largest homœopathic medical college in the world. Such devoted service, however, naturally entailed great financial sacrifices, for his professional skill was eagerly sought far and near. In the spring of 1889 premonitions of an overworked constitution induced him to resign his professorship, which was a great strain upon his strength and health. But the warning was prophetic, and in the same year his wonderful vitality succumbed to what almost proved a fatal nervous prostration. After a long and weary illness his depleted powers revived sufficiently to enable him to go to the country life and bracing air of the mountains where a summer's sojourn restored him to health. In January, 1892, he resumed the active duties of his profession, and labored uninterruptedly to the time of his death. His strong love for the college for which he had done so much overcame his former resolution, and he took up the department of orificial surgery, making it one of the most interesting features of the college course. At the time of his death he had all but completed his *Surgery*, which was to be the culmination of his life's work. The last chapter remains unfulfilled—typical of the sudden termination of his noble life.

Dr. Hall's position in the medical profession was one of rare eminence. As a surgeon he had few peers. He was a brilliant though conservative operator, original in his methods, and combining a most accurate judgment with a thorough knowledge of the entire field of surgical science. His practice was very extensive, and his professional opinion and skill were always in demand. His fees were high, and this confined his *clientele* largely to the better class of people, though his charity knew no bounds. As a professor Dr. Hall was at his best. He was a born teacher, possessing in the

HALL, GEORGE A

highest degree the power of imparting knowledge to others. He was the most popular of instructors. His clear, earnest manner always carried conviction, and his magnetic personality, his forceful style of speaking always commanded the closest attention of his audience. He possessed a keen sense of humor, but his wit was always clean and wholesome. Few men could be as caustic as he; his tongue was a free lance to error, narrowness and fraud. He hated hypocrisy; he loved truth, liberality and honor. Outside of his didactic lectures, Dr. Hall's literary work was confined chiefly to medical journals and magazines. His contributions to these were voluminous and valuable. His writings were clear and concise and pregnant with practical and useful knowledge.

The last work that engaged the attention and energetic support of Dr. Hall was the organization of the World's Fair Homœopathic Hospital, of which he was the prime mover. His last appearance in public was at a meeting of the board of directors, of which he was the honored president. Thus, his final effort in life was for the welfare of the profession for the advancement of which he had given a life of faithful service. In effecting the completion of this worthy enterprise his wise counsel and foresight, his remarkable executive ability and tireless energy will be greatly missed, but the temple of homœopathy he was so instrumental in rearing will be a fitting tribute to his fidelity to the true interests of the profession, to his skill and high attainments as a physician, to his gentleness and charity for mankind, and to his purity and nobility of character.

After a month of intense but patient suffering, borne with courage and with hopefulness, tired nature at last gave way, and the gentle spirit of a noble soul winged its flight to the mystic realms of eternity.

W. S. HARVEY, M.D.

Hahn Monthly May 1893

DR. GEORGE A. HALL.

ANOTHER veteran is gone. Dr. George Alexander Hall, notice of whose illness appears elsewhere in the *Century*, died peacefully at his home on Prairie Avenue, Chicago, on Tuesday, April 4th, after an illness of several weeks, which, from the very incipiency, was recognized as his last and as the issue which should call him from labor on earth to refreshment in the world to come. And thus passes from view one of the faithful, zealous, devoted and successful men in Homeopathy, a man whose pioneering work in the domain of operative surgery will live in Homeopathy's history forever.

Dr. Hall was born in Chautauqua County, New York, fifty-eight years ago. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. L. M. Kenyon, Westfield, New York, and graduated from the old Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical College in 1856. He removed to Chicago in 1872, and in the autumn of that year became a member of the Faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, this city, a position retained until failing health demanded his retirement a few years since. His post was that of surgery, and the many hundreds of graduates of the college in which he was a teacher will testify to the value of his work in the line of successful teaching and success in the field of operative surgery. As long as in the enjoyment of good health, he had no superior in the surgical clinic. He was senior professor of surgery in Hahnemann College for thirteen years.

Dr. Hall was ever foremost in good works for Homeopathy. He was one of the moving spirits toward the realization of the World's Fair Homeopathic Hospital, and was president of the board of directors at the time of his death. He died in the harness. No one who saw him at the time the hospital movement was fairly inaugurated appreciated that at that moment he stood in the doorway of the great beyond. His death will be a sad blow to his colleagues, but fortunately will not interfere with the successful completion of the plans he and they set on foot for the glorification of our cause and the service of Homeopathy's sick and afflicted who may need her succor while in attendance upon the Exposition.

The seniors of Homeopathy will mourn the loss of Dr. Hall as they would mourn the loss of a brother. He will be missed from their councils, and as the veterans gather in annual reunion and call the roll and no response is made to his name, the sorrow they will experience will be of that genuine kind which comes only from the loss of a true friend, a faithful colleague, an honored and honorable member of their profession.—*Medical Century.*

Med Arena May 1893

OBITUARY.

George Alexander Hall, M. D., of Chicago, Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College, and for many years one of the most conspicuous figures in the homœopathic profession, died at his residence in this city on the fourth day of April, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, Those who have seen Professor Hall within a year will not be surprised to learn that his pale, shattered frame has at last been pronounced uninhabitable by the energetic and masterful spirit that dominated it so long and so steadfastly. For years indeed, he has been very near to the brink of the grave, and a slight breeze was all that was needed to end his days. Overwork, long, persistent study, too many drafts upon energies almost exhausted, and a nearly systematic robbing of nature of her rights, tell the whole story.

Professor Hall was one of the most amiable and lovable of men; active, thoughtful, and persistent in professional works, a genial friend, a powerful leader, almost incomparable as a teacher, and one whose personal magnetism was well nigh irresistible. He was not fitted either by nature or by training for the work of close, careful prescribing, and did not pretend to be, but in his chosen field of surgery he ranked among the first operators of the world. There was something charming in his way of conducting surgical work, something inexpressibly reassuring in his manner, and many the students who will mourn that his days of operating are past.

The death of Professor Hall reminds us again, and with tremendous emphasis, that the old guard of Chicago and the northwest is almost a thing of memory. Smith, Small, Shipman, Danforth, Ballard, Beebe, and Hall have joined the majority. The list is almost complete. Who next ?

To the bereaved family of Professor Hall, and to the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, by whom he will be sorely missed, and to his friends and admirers, who are found wherever civilized life is known, we extend our earnest and cordial sympathy. Med Adv May 1893

Dr. George A. Hall

Vol 2 Chap 12 (old no 11) Pb
Hist of Chicago

GEORGE A. HALL, M. D.

HAWKES. M. D

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HAHNEMANN PULSE.

VOL. I. CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY, 1893, No. 3.

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DR. HALL.

A self-made man needs no words from others to perpetuate his memory or bring honor to his name. He lives, is known, and his deeds speak with deeper meaning and more eloquent praise than any tribute from devoted friends or admiring followers.

Such a man is George A. Hall, M. D., to whom this issue of THE PULSE is respectfully dedicated.

Whether it may be the influence of boyhood surroundings as he lived and labored among the hills of the Empire State, or from the great struggle of life that was thrust upon him at a very early age, that brought out the latent qualities of the man, is not for us to say. It therefore only remains for us to chronicle what all the world knows—that with the same force and determined will which have characterized the man of later years, he braved the difficulties which blocked his way, and, resolutely breasting the adverse storms which so often threaten the upward progress of aspiring youth, he conquered, where thousands falter and fail in the great race for honor and fame.

Like many a farmer's son, Dr. Hall's first battle was fought upon the fields of his father's farm; but the born spirit of a teacher soon asserted itself, and at the early age of fifteen we find him teaching a school of seventy-eight unruly pupils. During all this time he was preparing himself for a college course, and by the time he was seventeen years of age was fully prepared to enter the academic department of Yale University.

Time and money failing him, however, he abandoned this coveted course and entered the office of Dr. L. M. Kenyon, of Westfield, N. Y., and there studied for seven months, after which he entered Berkshire Medical College. The following fall he entered Jefferson Medical College, and was planning to take a final course in that institution when he became converted to the homœopathic way of prescribing through the successful results he observed in the administration of homœopathic remedies in severe cases of dysentery.

This revelation caused him to take his final course in the college which was then known as the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now known as the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, taking his degree on March 1, 1856.

After practicing in Westfield for sixteen years he removed to Chicago in June, 1872. In the fall he entered Old Hahnemann as Instructor in Surgical Anatomy and Institutes of Surgery. The following year he accepted the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, which chair he filled most acceptably until '76, at which time occurred the memorable split in the Faculty.

This crisis in the history of the college is one which will long be remembered by the older graduates and friends of the institution, for it was here that the courage and self-sacrifice of three earnest and devoted men showed itself. To Drs. Ludlam, Hall and Hoyne the college owes a debt of gratitude which it can never repay, and the work these men accomplished in the organizing of a new faculty is a matter of history, of which they may well be proud.

At this time the hospital had become dilapidated, credit destroyed, and affairs generally looked very discouraging. It was now September, and the college year was to open in October. Dr. Hall was made Business Manager and Superintendent of the Hospital. Foreseeing disaster ahead if something were not immediately done, he rented the old United States Hotel and put the same in order at his own expense, in order that a rendezvous for the students might be had on their return. This was a fine stroke of work, as after results proved, for seventy-five students found lodging here.

Owing to the fact that many of the younger members of the faculty of the new homœopathic college were recent graduates of Hahnemann, they had the advantage of

knowing many of the senior members of the class at the old college. The influence which many of these professors brought to bear caused the students to waver, going first to one college and then to the other, not knowing with which they wished to affiliate. Mainly through the efforts of Dr. Hall sixty-five of these students matriculated with Old Hahnemann.

The hospital was then remodeled, refurnished, a house physician appointed, and regular daily clinics were established for the first time in the history of the college.

The self-sacrificing spirit of the man may be determined by the extravagant manner in which he lavished his own personal funds upon the college and hospital. It has been stated that during this first year he expended upwards of thirty-eight hundred dollars for the support and maintenance of the institution, besides an enormous amount of time in the clinic and lecture rooms. During this year he took upon himself the herculean task of lecturing on the Mechanism of Labor, Diseases of Children, and the entire field of surgery, besides taking charge of the obstetrical, children's and surgical clinics. To Dr. Hall belongs the honor of establishing the first obstetrical clinic in Chicago.

From that time up to the present date Dr. Hall has been a tower of strength in the hospital and faculty.

In the spring of '89, being conscious of what he had never before realized—that there is a limit to human endurance—he was persuaded to withdraw from the college and devote more time to his private practice. In the fall of '89 he took a trip to California, in attendance upon an invalid, hoping thereby to recuperate his energies. Unfortunately, while in San Diego he was seized with an attack of la grippe so severely that the consulting physicians gave no hope for life, stating that death must ensue within forty-eight hours.

That this dismal prophecy was not fulfilled was attested by the fact that he returned in three weeks to again take up his duties. But accumulated work led him to overdo, and, suffering a relapse, he was again at death's door. A second trip to California not only failed to benefit, but seemed to leave him in a worse condition than before.

During the long sickness which followed, through the careful watchfulness of a devoted wife, whose care was incessant, and the trusted service of his friend, the late Dr. C. E. Lanning, whom he affectionately termed his boy, the waning powers were revived sufficiently, so that in June, '91, he was able to go among the Green Mountains, where, by the aid of country life and pure air, he was so far restored to health that he was able to take up his duties in January, '92, from which he has not ceased for even a week's vacation up to the present date.

Once more he is with us in the college he has done so much to build, and while his work is confined to the comparatively narrow sphere of rectal surgery, he still possesses that rare convincing style of speaking which makes one think for the moment that to know thoroughly that branch of the science means a knowledge of all that is good in the realm of medicine. That his old-time hold upon the hearts of the students is just as strong as ever is shown in the hearty, spontaneous applause which greets him whenever he appears among them, and the ready alacrity with which most of them swear by "Uncle George."

If success in this world means the attainment of honor or fame in one's chosen profession, this man surely has attained it to a remarkable degree, and that the indomitable spirit of energy burns as brightly as ever, is evinced by the fact that even now, with extensive college work on his hands, and a large private practice to attend, he finds time for daily work upon a volume which is to bear his name, and in which he is planning to embody some of the practical and useful thoughts which he is giving in his excellent course on Rectal Surgery.

THE PULSE is glad to note that a monument is to be erected to one of the greatest benefactors of the human race — Samuel Hahnemann. This monument is to be erected at Washington, and will be of national interest to the homœopaths of this country. A committee has been appointed to mature plans to carry out the laudable project, and ere long homœopaths may visit with pride this statue at Washington. A committee was appointed to raise means, and every practicing homœopathic physician solicited should willingly contribute toward the fund. We wish this step had been taken long ago, but it seems to be a truth that a truly great man's worth is seldom found out, and commensurate honor shown him, until he has been dead a hundred years. Place the good of Hahnemann's life beside that of the heroes of war and strife, the fame of crowned heads and great statesmen, and his past—the great good achieved—towers sublimely over all; for the grand law of similars, applied to the healing

Sheridan, GEORGE ALEXANDER HALL, M. D.

Was born at Chautauque County, N.Y. June 5, 1834 He was the son of a farmer but was not s
isfied with such a life and so determined to acquire knowledge that at the age
fifteen he was competent to take charge of a school of seventy-eight pupils.
had prepared himself for a course at Yale College, but time and means failing,
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ship with Dr. Kenyon at Westfield and took his practice when that gentleman remo
to Buffalo. Dr. Hall continued to practise at Westfield till 1872 when he went
Chicago where he continued to reside and practise till his death. In the fall o
1872 he became one of the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago an
so continued till 1889. He joined the Institute in 1859, served on many committ
and bureaus and presented many valuable reports. He was Vice-president in 1880.
He died April 4, 1893.

Name (in full,) George Alexander Hall, M.D

Date and Place of Birth June 5th 1834 - Sheridan N.Y. State

If Graduate in Liberal Arts.

Medical Studies. Yes

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

L. M. Kenyon M.D Buffalo N.Y

b. Medical Colleges attended and when Berkshire Med Colleg - Mass - Jefferson Med Colleg Phil Pa and Hahnemann Med Colleg Philadelphia Pa

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Hom. Med. Colleg of Penn (now Hah. Med-Colleg) March 1st 1856

Places and Dates of Practice. - Westfield N.Y. from April 1856 to April 1872 - Since 1872 May 11 have practiced in Chicago Ill

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

Have held the following Prof. Positions

Pres - of Chautauqua Co Hom Med Association

President of Hahnemann Hospital Clinical Society - Chicago

(OVER)

over

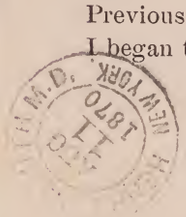
GEORGE ALEXANDER HALL, M.D.

Was born at Sheridan, Chatauqua County, N. Y., June 5, 1834. He was the son of a farmer but was determined to acquire knowledge, for which such a life did not offer sufficient opportunities. So successful was he that at the age of fifteen he was considered competent to, and did, take charge of a school of seventy-eight pupils. He had prepared himself for a course at Yale College, but time and means failing, he entered the office of Dr. L. M. Kenyon, at Westfield, N. Y., in 1852, to study medicine. He attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical College in Massachusetts and the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856. He went into partnership at once, with Dr. Kenyon at Westfield and took his practice when that gentleman removed to Buffalo. Dr. Hall continued to practice at Westfield till 1872, when he removed to Chicago where he remained in practice till his death.

In the fall of 1872 he became one of the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and so continued till 1889. He joined the Institute in 1859, at the session at Boston. He has served on many committees and bureaus and presented many valuabla reports. He was vice-president in 1880. Besides these offices he has held the positions of President of the Chautauqua County (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical Association; President of the Hahnemann Hospital Clinical Society; President of the Western Academy of Homœopathy; Physician-in-Chief in Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago, for four years; Surgeon-in-Chief in the same hospital for ten years. He died April 4, 1893.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

My full name is George A Hall
I graduated at Phil Hom Medical College, in the year 1856
My present address is Westfield county of Chautauqua
State of New York where I have resided since
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1857 at Westfield N.Y.



MEMORIAL OF DR. GEO. A. HALL.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, ON THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, MAY 29TH, 1893.

BY JABEZ P. DAKE, A. M., M.D.

The lapse of centuries, the migrations of the human family from country to country and from continent to continent, the cultivation of the earth and the improvement of manufactures, all alike, fail to exempt man from disease. Wherever his home, in the north or in the south, the east or west—in country or city, in palace or hut—at one time or another, sickness comes to remind him that he is mortal. If blessed with wealth and family or friends, the comforts which they can supply may do much to lessen the terrors of the sick room and make smooth the bed of suffering. When without these, homeless or a stranger in a strange land, he is prostrated and helpless by accident or disease, the hand of human charity, moved by sympathy divine, is extended for his relief.

I am happy on this occasion to join those present from various countries, on both sides of the globe, in the services which formally dedicate this edifice, with its excellent appointments, to the purposes of hospitality and the art of healing.

While upon these grounds are displayed the products of earth and of the skill and industry of man, useful in health, it is highly proper that there should, likewise, be displayed some of the inventions useful in times of sickness. Among the arts that have been much improved during the four hundred years since the discovery of America, stands the healing art; and among the sciences that have come into definite shape, and which are of recognized value, is the science of therapeutics based on the Homeopathic law.

But the purpose of my little talk, on this occasion, is to express the admiration and gratitude felt by an appreciative public toward the good men and women, professional and lay, in Chicago, who have placed here one of the strongest proofs that American civilization is growing better as it grows older. Especially would I speak in fitting terms of the generous heart and inventive brain which first conceived the idea of this hospital, and put in shape plans for its construction upon this favored spot. So far as they were of the "earth earthy," that heart is now still and cold, and that brain has ceased to think and plan.

In memory, looking back nearly forty years, I see George A. Hall before me, a student in the old college at Philadelphia. He was an earnest student, always in his place; and, on commencement day, he was found ranking among the first. From the time I put my name on his diploma I watched his career with interest and expectation. The earnestness of the student became, in him, the earnestness and devotion of the practitioner. Upon the field and

among the people, where he lived and played as a boy, he won his way as a physician—an achievement not often witnessed in the medical profession.

After a few years of excellent experience, when well matured and fitted for greater undertakings, he came to this growing city and began the great work which only ended with his life. Called very soon to a college chair he developed into a teacher of no ordinary capabilities. Plain and positive in lecturing, and pains-taking and deliberate in operating, he turned out students not only well informed but decidedly practical. As class after class went out from the college, not only the information he imparted, but likewise the earnest spirit, became widely spread, especially over the great northwest, a field into which he was, in later years, often called for surgical consultation. The ever-increasing labors in the college as well as outside, after a while made alarming inroads upon his vigorous constitution. He resigned the chair of surgery and traveled, and otherwise endeavored to regain the vigor he had lost. But so absorbed had he become in college work, so fond of students, and so devoted to his clients, he allowed them gradually to come back upon him in full force. He added to his labors and cares the establishment of this hospital, and while bearing the burdens all dear to his heart, he sank under their weight. His last effort was to make provision for the sick and the injured upon these grounds, and for the entertainment of his professional brethren coming here from all lands.

In speaking of Dr. Hall, I feel more capable as a mourner than a eulogist. I would sooner take a place beside his devoted wife and lament his untimely death than stand here in the vain endeavor to do justice to his memory.

I must bear witness that in all the relations of life, during the long period of our acquaintance, at home or in social gatherings of his professional brethren, wherever met, he was the same courtly, kindly and faithful gentleman and friend. No one in this great city would have rejoiced more in the dedication of this building and in extending a cordial welcome to us on this occasion.

It seems natural and right for the world to recognize noble deeds and to honor those who do them. In every walk of life there are heroes, some more conspicuous than others by reason of their career being more public. The warrior, with sounding drums or amid the roar of cannon, quickly catches the eye and ear of the multitude; and the statesman, in the legislative hall and public press, is widely known in his every utterance and act. But the physician does battle away from the public gaze, and contends with the destroying angel in darkened chambers, with few to note his zeal or applaud his valor. Yet he braves dangers and fights to save the dearest interests of humanity, the health and life of

loved ones. Often he falls at his post, stricken down by the pestilence, or less suddenly but no less surely, like the lamented Hall, wasted in body, paralyzed in limb, or prostrated in power of brain and nerve, he goes to his grave while yet the sun of his day is at high meridian.

I must express the wish I am sure he would express, were he here in form as in spirit, that we may, each and all, enjoy these headquarters, provided for our comfort as well as for the relief of the suffering who may be brought within its friendly portals. How happy the conception and how beneficent the art, that together so well represent him, smiling his benediction from yonder canvas upon those gathered here to accept his last offering for the comfort and relief of his fellow men.

DAILY
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C. E. FISHER, M.D., - EDITOR.

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~~Med Century~~ Aug 1893

Chicago, Wednesday, May 31, 1893.

—Professor George Alexander Hall, M. D., of Chicago, died April 4, at the age of fifty-eight. The reading of the several notices of this eminent homeopath's life evidences very clearly that he was a typical American, ambitious, practical, and straightforward. Beginning as a farmer's lad, at fifteen he was prepared to "keep school." Entering the office of Dr. Kenyon of Westfield, N. Y., he became later a homeopathist through a clinical experience, graduating ultimately in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania 1856. In 1872 he became identified with the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and here he continued until failing health in 1889 caused him to become less active. He was a prominent man on the floor of the American Institute of Homeopathy, as also in the various societies of which he was a member; he was a fluent and eloquent speaker, magnetic and convincing, and was idolized by his classes.

HALL, HARRISON B

Death of Dr. Harrison B. Hall.—The unexpected passing away of Dr. H. B. Hall, of Riverton, N. J., on Friday, March 8th, was a shock to his host of friends, and an irreparable loss to the community in which he had lived and labored for twenty-five years.

Dr. Hall was the son of Ellis B. Hall, also a physician, and was born at Bridgeton, N. J.

He has ever been identified with the progressive element of the community, and was largely instrumental in the organization of the River Shore Gas Company, of which he was one of the directors. He was also a director of the Riverton and Palmyra Water Company, and secretary of the Cinnaminson Building and Loan Association of Riverton. His great usefulness, perhaps, aside from his professional duties, was in the latter connection, for he encouraged and helped many families among the industrial classes to secure little homes of their own through the association, helping them over the rough places and cheering them when faint-hearted.

Dr. Hall studied medicine in Hahnemann Medical College, and stood high in the profession. He was a member of the Burlington County Medical Society and belonged to Covenant Lodge, No. 161, F. and A. M.

The doctor was a near approach to the family physician of bygone days. He endeared himself to the hearts of his patients, who reposed in him perfect confidence and sought his advice in all matters of importance. Indeed, his range of usefulness was so wide that it would be difficult to say in what respect he will be most missed. H M. Apr 1901

HALL, IRVING STORER

OBITUARY.

DR. IRVING STORER HALL died of apoplexy at his home in Waltham, November 23, 1897. Dr. Hall was born in Augusta, Me., April 21, 1845; studied medicine in that city under Dr. James B. Bell, now of Boston; graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1867, and settled in Hallowell, Me., the same year.

He studied in Europe from 1868 to 1870, when he returned to Hallowell and practised there until 1872, when he removed to Waltham. Dr. Hall was a member of the Hahnemann Club of Boston, and one of the Medical Board of the Waltham Hospital.

His pleasing personality and upright character won him many friends, by whom he will be deeply regretted.

N E Med Gaz Feb 1898

HALL, MATTHEW J

MATTHEW J. HALL, Mamaroneck, New York, born New Bedford, Mass., April 10, 1864; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1885; physician to board of health, town of Rye and village of Mamaroneck nine years; ex-president Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

P. SHARPLES HALL, M. D.

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General Pathological Work for the Profession Only

Complete examination of urine	$5.00
Chemical examination of urine	1.00 to 3.00
Examination of Pathological tissue	5.00
Bacteriological examinations	5.00
Examination of Blood, minimum price	5.00
Widal's reaction for Typhoid Fever	3.00
Autopsies, minimum price,	10.00

For examinations not quoted above, prices will be furnished upon application.

Cards, as enclosed, for Patients' use, will be furnished upon request.

HALL, P SHARPLES

For a quantitative analysis of the urine, IT IS ESSENTIAL to have a sample from the MIXTURE of the WHOLE product of the kidney for TWENTY-FOUR hours.

The amount of solids and fluid secreted at different hours of the day renders the above rule absolutely essential in order to estimate the AVERAGE products of the kidneys.

To determine the presence of Sugar or Albumin a single sample voided about three hours after a meal may be used, NOT THE URINE VOIDED IN THE MORNING ON RISING.

Uterine Scrapings and small pieces of tissue should be immediately placed in 80 per cent. Alcohol and forwarded to the Laboratory as soon as possible.

If placed in paper or gauze they adhere to material and soon become dry, thus making satisfactory examination difficult or impossible.

Tumors of any size, or large pieces of tissue should be sent to the Laboratory within a few hours in a fresh and uncut condition. If time is required to reach the Laboratory they should be first placed in a 10 per cent. solution of Formaline for a few hours, then wrapped in a cloth saturated with the solution. If possible it is best to deliver the specimen fresh, over six hours and under twenty-four hours they may safely be wrapped in a cloth saturated with 10 per cent. solution of formaline.

Widal's reaction for diagnosis of Typhoid Fever, 3 or 4 Drops of blood should be collected on special paper, or better, on clean glass-slide or cover-dried without heat and sent to Laboratory. A statement of day of fever, condition of bowels, whether spleen is enlarged, should be sent with specimen.

For counting the Corpuscles, estimating the amount of Haemoglobin, presence of Bacteria, etc., the blood must be obtained Fresh and mixed in the special instruments required. This can only be accomplished with the patient present either in the Laboratory or at the patient's home.

Information for collection of Blood for special cases, preparation of Gonorrheal Pus, Diphtheria Cultures, etc., will be furnished upon request.

Phila. Bulletin Jan. 18, 1919

DR. PHILIP SHARPLESS HALL
Former member of the Hahnemann Medical College faculty, who died yesterday.

Obituary

DR. PHILIP SHARPLESS HALL, physician and former lecturer on pathology at Hahnemann Medical College, died yesterday at his home, 4613 Chester av., of pneumouia. He was fifty-one years old. Dr. Hall was born in Philadelphia, October 2, 1867. He retired from his lectureship at Hahnemann Medical College in 1907. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Pennsylvania State Society of Histology and of the Society of Friends. He was a graduate of Friends' Central School, 15th and Race sts., and of Swarthmore College, class of 1888. He was graduated from Hahneman Medical College in 1891. In 1892, Dr. Hall married Miss Gertrude Ervin, daughter of David B. Ervin, a banker, of this city. Dr. Hall, accompanied by his wife, went to Europe two years later, taking a post-graduate course for two years at Heidelberg, Germany. He occupied the chair of pathology at Hahnemann upon his return here. Dr. Hall is survived by his father, Samuel D. Hall, 5300 Lancaster av., head of the firm of H. S. Bruner & Co., coal dealers. A brother, J. Lee Hall, is also in the coal business in this city. Two children of Dr. Hall also survive, Dorothy, eighteen, and Ervin Lincoln Hall, twenty-two. The funeral will be held Monday January 20, at his home. Interment will be in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. The Rev. James Monroe Collins, pastor of the Protestant Church of the Atonement, 47th st. and Kingsessing av., will officiate.

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Dr. Sharpless Hall

Dr. Sharpless Hall, a former professor of pathology at the Hahnemann Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 4613 Chester avenue. He had been in failing health since 1907, when he retired from his position at the Hahnemann Hospital. Doctor Hall was the son of the late F. D. Hall, of 5300 Lancaster avenue, and was born in Philadelphia October 21, 1867. He received his early education at the Penn Central School, from which he went to Swarthmore College, graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1888. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Hospital in 1891. The years 1894 and 1895 he spent at Heidelburg University.

Dr. Sharpless Hall was a member of the Friends' Meeting at Fifteenth and Race streets. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon.

HALL.—Jan. 16, P. SHARPLES, husband of Gertrude Ervin Hall and son of Samuel D. and late Susan D. Hall. Funeral services at 4613 Chester av., Mon., 2.30 P. M. Int. private.

HALL, ROBERT.

Dr. Robert Hall graduated, in 1856, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; practiced one year at Westerly, R. I., and fourteen years at Centreville. Since 1871 he has removed to Providence. He is an earnest friend of homœopathy. (W.C.)

RHODE ISLAND.

Robert Hall, the Nestor of Rhode Island Homœopathists, died suddenly at his residence in Providence, December 12, 1910, aged eighty years, six months, twenty-four days. He had just returned from his morning drive when a cerebral artery ruptured, a comatose condition supervened and death ensued ere curfew rang. He was a native of West Greenwich, the son of Robert and Zilpha Weaver Hall, and up to the age of eighteen spent all his time on his father's farm, attending school only winters. Two of the teachers, however, boarded with his parents, through whom at odd hours he obtained a creditable knowledge of Latin and Greek and also of the natural sciences. The next winter, his first away from home, was passed at the old Worcester Academy, whose site long since was covered with dwellings. The succeeding winter he taught school in his native town and completed his non-professional education at the East Greenwich Seminary the summer he was twenty. When of age he entered the office of the late George D. Wilcox, then of Weaver's Hill, West Greenwich, but more recently of Providence, with whom he remained three years, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching at Hope Village. He received his medical diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City in March, 1856. Post-graduate courses were pursued by him in 1861 at Bellevue Hospital as a member of one of Austin Flint's private classes and in 1874 at Vienna, having previously familiarized himself with the German language. In April, 1857, he opened an office at Centerville, which he maintained fourteen years. Through the influence of Wilcox, whom he frequently met, and of Abraham H. Okie, whom he saw occasionally, he soon became a pronounced homœopathist, never wavering in his loyalty to the cause. On July 21, 1871, he removed to Providence, entering into partnership with the late Avery B. Foster. In 1883 he purchased a fine mansion, where subsequent to the death of his partner he pursued his profession, untrammelled by any fetter and amid the comforts and conveniences of home, almost to the hour of his own demise. In 1873 he participated in the reorganization of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society, was its vice president in 1881 and 1882, and president the two succeeding years. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1874. He was also enrolled in the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society and the Boston Gynæcological Club. Of course he was a visiting physician to the old Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital.

A gentleman who possessed not only peculiar facilities for judging but also an extended knowledge of physicians of all sorts on both sides of the Atlantic affirmed that he never saw nor heard of one who began to possess the confidence of his patrons that Robert Hall had secured; it was absolute and unreserved. This is not at all remarkable, as in the typhoid epidemic of 1882-3 he treated sixty-five cases, all of which terminated favorably, and in the winter of 1889-90 he treated more than seven hundred persons suffering from influenza without the loss of a single patient save when it was complicated with some pre-existing disorder. It may not be amiss to remark in this connection that his minimum monthly charges for a number of years was not less than $1,200.

Although distinctly disclaiming the title of surgeon, as he never entered the great cavities of the body, he performed all the ordinary operations of gynæcology, besides amputating as high as the thigh, reducing dislocations, setting fractures (he was particularly successful with injuries to the femur), etc. But it was because he was a good prescriber as well as a good diagnostician (two qualities rarely found in one individual) that he secured this prestige.

Dr. Hall was a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 12, A. F. and M., of Coventry, and also of the house committee of the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, besides being chairman of its board of trustees. In politics he was a Republican. On August 20, 1861, he wedded Susan Wood, daughter of Stephen and Adaline Randall, of Warwick. The union proved most happy, though no children were vouchsafed to them. For a long time she was one of the most efficient officers of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Homœopathic Hospital. She preceded him some four years to the spirit world.

In January, 1863, the Legislature passed a law compelling every able-bodied man between eighteen and forty-five to drill. He was assigned to the Warwick company, by which he was at once chosen Captain. Although the doctor had scarcely seen a military maneuver of any description, he at once assumed the responsibilities of the position, hired a veteran officer who chanced to be in the neighborhood to drill his company two or three times and give him extended instruction in tactics, and proved himself such an apt scholar and so evidently born to command that when the line officers assembled to select their field officers he was unanimously chosen Lieutenant Colonel. Two years later the law was repealed, so his unsought honors proved somewhat ephemeral, though they demonstrated equal success would have attended him in other walks of life than that so long pursued. He served as Surgeon of the United Train of Artillery, a battalion whose organization antedates the Revolutionary War, for a number of years subsequent to 1875 and until private professional duties compelled him to resign. Will any of the rising generation of doctors make an equal record?

G. B. P.

Feb 1911
Jl Am Inst

Robert Hall, M. D., Providence, R. I., College Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, 1856; died at his home December 12th. Dr. Hall was born in 1830, of English descendants, for generations his people having been substantial farmers in Rhode Island. After his graduation in medicine he took post-graduate studies at Bellevue Hospital and later visited Europe, where he was a student at Vienna. He early espoused the homœopathic practice of medicine and for sixteen years was a member of the staff of the Providence Homœopathic Hospital, was president of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital Corporation, was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a member of the Rhode Island State Society and the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society and of other local societies. He was a Mason of high degree. He was a Methodist and a member of the Board of Trustees of his church and of the official board.

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abate, the patient looks better and increases in weight, and finally gets well in from four to six weeks; but it's all by chance and just because no law has been even dreamed of or followed. *It has all the same!* that is, been followed, if not discovered and admitted.

Again we repeat, *There is a law of cure.* There is a Supreme Ruler, who has established all law! Neither Dr. Koch, nor any other man, can cure diseased condition, except through that law.

ROBERT HALL, M.D.

By Geo. B. Peck, M.D.

FROM the first introduction of homœopathy into Rhode Island the cause has never been without notable representatives, the centers of large and influential coteries. Of such were Abraham H. Okie, brilliant and erratic, who sold his high estate for a mess of pottage; Ira Barrows, upright and courtly, a true Hahnemannian; Wm. von Gottschalck, polished and genial, society's favorite; George D. Wilcox, diligent and indefatigable, the peer, not to say superior, of any habitant of that commonwealth in pathology and diagnostics. Among them all, however, none attained a more complete success or has exemplified more perfectly the highest ideal of a general practitioner—the family physician—than the subject of this sketch. Of him a gentleman who possesses not only peculiar facilities for judging but also an extended knowledge of physicians of all sorts on both sides of the Atlantic, recently affirmed that he never saw or heard of a physician who began to possess the confidence of his patrons that Robert Hall had secured; it is absolute and unreserved. A moment then spent in the consideration of his career cannot be wasted.

Dr. Hall was born May 18, 1830, at Hopkins' Mills, at the foot of and on the north side of Nooseneck Hill, in the town of West Greenwich, R. I., of Robert and Zilpha Weaver Hall. His father was a farmer, cultivating not only the estate of 150 acres on which he resided, but another of 75 acres a mile up the road, while for a number of years he had control of a third containing 200 acres. When but twelve years old he would rise each morning, sufficiently early to go up to the small farm, attend to a dozen head of cattle, and return before breakfast, then do the chores about house, take care of a horse, and get to school a mile away punctually at nine o'clock. It was in this little district schoolhouse he received the best lessons of his life from such men as Elisha L. Baggs, Charles Nicholas,—afterwards a graduate in medicine—and Jonathan Matteson. The last two boarded at Hall's home and rendered him valuable assistance in the prosecution of his studies outside school hours. Here he obtained most of a highly creditable

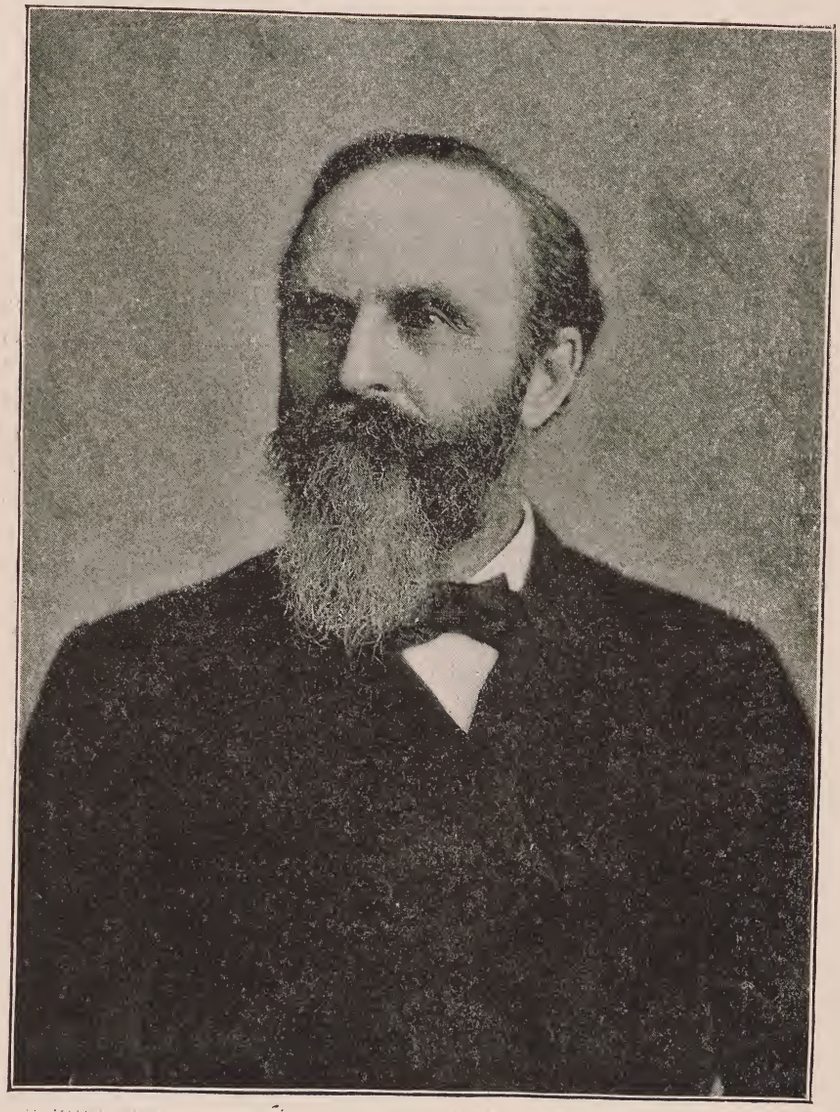
Robert Hall

nary operations of gynæcology, besides amputating as high as the thigh,

knowledge of Latin and Greek as well as of the natural sciences. The father spent most of his time at the grist mill which he ran in conjunction with his pastoral responsibilities. The boy's summers were devoted exclusively, of course, to farm work, the remaining seasons affording ample opportunities for study.

Robert lost his mother when sixteen years of age. When eighteen he spent his first winter away from home at the old Worcester Academy, which was located opposite the Oread Institute (for girls), but now designated by the simple title of the former school. The grounds occupied by it were long since covered with dwellings. The next winter he taught school in West Greenwich, completing his non-professional education at the East Greenwich Seminary the summer he was twenty. The succeeding winter he taught at Pawtuxet, a picturesque suburb of Providence, lying at the head of Narragansett Bay proper. When of full age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Wilcox, already referred to, now of Providence, but then at Weaver's Hill in West Greenwich. With him he remained three years, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching school summer and winter at Hope Village. In the fall of 1854 he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, where he graduated in March, 1856, with a debt of $1600 resting upon him. The intervening summer he read with Prof. Thayer of Woodstock, Vt., who held the chair of Theory and Practice in a medical college there located but well-nigh extinct. Twice since graduation has he taken time to revise his professional knowledge. In 1861 he took a five months post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital, enrolling himself in one of Austin Flint's private classes ; while in the fall of 1874 he commenced an equal period of hard work at Vienna, in company with Drs. Wilcox, I. W. Sawin, and Wm. Caldwell. He had previously familiarized himself with the language.

Dr. Hall's first settlement was at Waverly, R. I. where he was engaged by a Dr. Wilber to work for a year. This man was at the time in transition from the old school to the new, and accordingly here it was young Hall made his first trial of homœopathy, though he had previously heard and seen something of it at the hands of his preceptor. Ere the contract had expired, Dr. Wm. Hubbard of Crompton died, affording a fine opportunity for the right man. Dr. Wilber kindly waved the fulfillment of the specified time and permitted his assistant at once to look the ground over, which he did, and decided upon Centerville, a neighboring village, as the most promising site in that region. Here he opened an office in April, 1857, which was not closed for fourteen years. Through the influence of Wilcox, whom he met frequently , and of Okie, whom he saw occasionally, he soon became a pronounced homœopathist, and never since has wavered in his loyalty



Robert Hall

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to the cause. On July 21, 1871, he removed to Providence, entering into partnership with the late Avery B. Foster on High Street, next door but one below Dean. In January, 1883, he bought a fine mansion on Cranston Street, corner of Pearl, where he still pursues his profession untrammeled by any fetter amid the comforts and conveniences of home.

Non-professional reputation being at once the occasion and the result of worthlessness as a practitioner, it is not strange that Dr. Hall's public record is brief. He participated in the reorganization of the Rhode Island Homœpathic Society in 1873, and was chosen vice-president in 1881 and 1882, succeeding to the president's chair in 1883 and 1884. At the opening of the Homœopathic Hospital he was appointed a visiting physician. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1874. He served as surgeon of the United Train of Artillery, a battalion whose organization antedates the Revolutionary War, in 1875 and 1875, when he resigned. When, in January, 1863, the legislature passed a law compelling every able-bodied man between eighteen and forty-five to drill, he was assigned to the Warwick company, by which he was at once chosen Captain. Although the doctor had scarcely seen a military maneuver of any discription, he at once assumed the responsibilities of the position, hired a veteran officer who chanced to be in the neighborhood to drill his company two or three times and give him extended instruction in tactics, proving himself such an apt scholar, and so evidently born to command, that when the line officers assembled to select their field officers, he was unanimously made Lieutenant-Colonel. This required additional study, but time and money were alike freely given. The law was repealed in two years, so his unsought honors proved somewhat ephemeral. though they demonstrated that equal success would have attended him in other walks of life than that so long pursued.

But what is that success? One element thereof has already been alluded to. Another, which is quite as highly esteemed in certain quarters, is the pecuniary. One evening when at a medical meeting at the Hub, a well-known gynæcologist came in late, but excused himself on the ground that he was well-nigh exhausted, for he had been usually busy, having charged during the month just ended nearly $1200. Surprised by such a remark from that source, he thoughtlessly remarked, "Why, that is nothing ; I do as much as that every month." "What !" exclaimed those sitting around. Recalled to himself by the blank astonishment depicted on their countenances, he changed the subject as promptly as possible. But it was no spirit of boasting that prompted that exclamation. He had always taken it for granted that his experience was but commonplace, and was simply amazed at the facts the statement of the Boston gentleman revealed. I chanced to get a squint

at the doctor's visiting list some two or three years ago, and so happen to know the above estimate of his work is very moderate. But best of all, his percentage of loss in his collections is exceedingly small, as I have been informed by reliable extraneous authority.

In the fall of 1882 an epidemic of typhoid fever visited Providence. It began early in the season and continued until late in the spring. Dr. Hall had sixty-five cases of his own, every one of which terminated favorably. Do I believe that assertion? Certainly, and for the following reason, among others: Up to that time I had treated less than a half-dozen cases. Late in the winter a greater number came to hand almost simultaneously. One died in thirty-six hours after I first saw her. Another was in a critical condition. Counsel was desired, and I was asked to name the consultant. By chance, I never really knew how it came about, Dr. Hall was selected. I was so impressed with his remarks at the bedside that I thought I would like a little more of that sort of instruction. I therefore told him that I would like to have him see another patient. He acquiesced, and after leaving that bedside I proposed he should visit all my patients for a designated sum. He kindly consented, though very busy, and never did I pay out any money for which I received so rich a return, for he is one of the few physicians that are at once a good prescriber and a good diagnostician. I did not lose another patient in that epidemic, and though I have since occasionally lost one, his example, with that of other Institute members, living and dead, combined with my own experience, has convinced me that no homœopathist has any business to lose a patient from typhoid fever; but that in such an event he should consider himself the cause of death (his ignorance, his negligence, or his stupidity), unless he be able to demonstrate the contrary to three disinterested professional brethren. This statement is made with a full understanding of all it implies, and after reading from a letter from Europe in an allopathic sample copy received since this sketch was half completed, that a mortality of twenty-seven per cent. in this disease is "remarkably low." The doctor's fame for the treatment of fevers, and for pulmonary troubles almost as well, is simply marvelous. It may be added, he strengthens homœopathy by his deeds; his writings have been few.

The causes of his professional success are manifold. A strong physique, derived from the farm; perfect self-reliance, to be credited to the difficulties he was obliged to surmount in order to get anywhere; thorough clinical training, as already indicated; readiness to take almost anything that comes along, though distinctly disclaiming any pretensions to being a surgeon (he draws the line roughly at the great cavities of the body, never entering them, though performing the ordinary operations of gynæcology, besides amputating as high as the thigh,

reducing dislocations and setting fractures, being particularly successful with injuries to the femur, etc.); gentlemanly carriage, devoid of mannerisms; a tone and an expression which invite the confidence of youth and age, of man and woman; unremitting attention to his profession, untiring study of its literature. His portrait, prepared from a moderately recent photograph, will reveal others.

One item of the utmost concern to him had well-nigh escaped mention. On August 20, 1861, he wedded Susan Wood Randall, daughter of Stephen and Adaline Randall, of Warwick. Their union has been most happy. Mrs. Hall was for a long time one of the most efficient officers of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Homœopathic Hospital. No children have been vouchsafed them.

Amer Hm't Dec 1890

NOTE.—In the sketch of Dr. Budlong, which appeared in the January number, two corrections must be made. From the blur of the typewriter, the compositor read June 1, 1886, for June 7, 1866. In the allusion to the battle of Pleasant Hill, for Major Bailey, read Major Davis. He is the man who has recently been appointed Director-General of the World's Fair, at Chicago.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY IN THE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

By E. G. RUST, M.D.

AT a recent meeting of the Round Table Club, during the discussion of the treatment of diphtheria, a request was made that the writer made known his experience in treating diphtheria with bichloride of mercury. Seven cases were treated. Five of these were of the most malignant character; the roof of the mouth, the soft palate, tonsils, nostrils, and in two cases the larynx were covered with membrane. The bichloride of mercury treatment used was after the method of Alexander J. C. Skene, M.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is as follows:

℞ Hydrarg. Bichloride ..... gr. j
Vinum Pepsinæ } aa ..... ʒ ij
Aqua dest. }

M. Sig. A teaspoonful every one, two or three hours, according to the age of the patient and severity of the case. As the membrane disappears the dose is decreased and the time lengthened.

As a gargle sulpho-calcine was employed. This is by far the most efficient gargle for diphtheria. It acts as a solvent, dissolving the membrane in from twenty-four to seventy-two hours. I could not be induced to treat a malignant case of diphtheria without the help of this valuable preparation. In addition to the internal medication, and the frequent use of the gargle, the patients were well nourished with milk, milk punch, and egg nogg; whisky was freely used as a stimulant. In

ROBERT HALL, Providence, Rhode Island, was born in 1830 at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, son of Robert Hall and Zilphia Weaver, his wife. He is of English descent, his ancestors settling in the New England colonies at an early period of the country's history. In each generation they have been substantial farmers. He attended district schools, East Greenwich Academy, and the Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts, then took up the study of medicine with Dr. George D. Wilcox of Coventry, late of Providence, with whom he continued during three years. In 1854 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city and graduated, M. D., in 1856. He took post-graduate studies at the Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, and then opened practice at Warwick, R. I. After practicing for a few years he went to Europe and took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Vienna, then returned to this country and took up practice in Providence, 1871. In practice he follows the principles of homœopathy, although not exclusively, and specializes somewhat in gynecology and diseases of the heart and lungs. For sixteen years Dr. Hall was a member of the medical staff of the Homœopathic Hospital of Providence, and now is president of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital corporation. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a senior; of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society; of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society; belongs to a Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the rank of master. In his religious faith Dr. Hall is a member of the Mathewson street Methodist Episcopal church, a member of the board of trustees and of the official board. He is also the author of several papers which have been read before the various medical societies in which he holds membership. He married Susan W. Randall of Warwick, Rhode Island.

King Vol IV

HALL, STANTON L.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Stanton L. Hall, of Portchester, N. Y., died at his home January 13th, 1895, at the age of 53 years. He was a graduate of the N. Y. Hom. Med. College and Hospital, Class of '75. He was a member of a great many social and medical societies, enjoyed a large popularity and large practice in Portchester, where he had been located since 1880. Prior to that time he had practiced for five years in Bennington, Vt.

Hom. Recorder. March, 1895.

Name in full

Stanton L. Hall

P. O. Address in full

Bennington, Vt.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Berkshire Medical College

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Hom Recorder

N Am J Hom Feb 1895

OBITUARY.—Dr. Stanton L. Hall, of Portchester, N. Y., died at his home on January 13th, 1895. Dr. Hall was born in Pittsfield, Mass., on September 7th, 1842 and was therefore fifty-three years of age. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield, attended the Berkshire Medical College in 1866–1867, and ultimately graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1875. For five years he practiced in Bennington, Vt., from whence he removed to Portchester, where he has since resided and done a large professional work. Dr. Hall married Miss Martha C. Hale. He was an active mason, and Health Officer of Portchester in 1887. Also a member of the Westchester County Society, Ohio State Homœopathic Society, Northern Ohio Medical Society, American Society for the Advancement of Science, Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and a member of the American Institute from 1881 to 1887.

Some time between 1841 and 1843 Dr. S. S. Hall, many years an allopath, and then living in Detroit, Mich., became converted to homœopathy. Dr. Hall's son was affected with a bronchial trouble for which he could find no relief. He, therefore, wrote to New York and got one hundred dollars worth of homœopathic books and medicines (0 and 1st trituration). With these he studied, and his father giving the diagnosis, he prescribed the appropriate remedy.

They continued this during 1843, during which time they treated one hundred and fifty difficult chronic cases, curing one hundred.

DR. WILLIAM D. HALL
PASSES FROM THIS LIFE.

Altoona Times Aug. 3 1897

He Died at His Residence, at 1423 Eleventh Avenue, Yesterday Afternoon at 4 O'Clock, Without Recovering Consciousness.

FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Dr. Hall Was a Native of Montour County, Pa., and Was in His 53d Year--He Had Been a Resident of This City for Twenty Years--He Was One of the First to Respond to President Lincoln's Call for Troops in 1861--Was Discharged from the Service in 1865, After a Military Career of Honorable Distinction--Prominent Member of the Grand Army of the Republic--A Distinguished Writer on Military and Other Subjects--Sketch of His Life.

Dr. William D. Hall died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at his residence, 1423 Eleventh avenue. Prior to his demise, during Monday, he lay in the unconscious condition in which he had been from an early hour on Sunday morning. He gradually grew weaker during the day and at 4 o'clock he passed away without a struggle.

His dying condition was a matter of general conversation yesterday and when the announcement of his death was quickly spread throughout the city the interest that it produced testified to the prominent position that the doctor occupied in this community.

The arrangements for the funeral have been completed. The remains may be viewed at the doctor's late residence after 12 o'clock noon to-morrow. The funeral services, which will be public, will be held at 3.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at the house. They will be conducted by Revs. H. H. Stiles, of the Second Presbyterian church; H. N. Campbell, of the Broad Avenue Presbyterian church, and S. F. Forgeus, of Huntingdon. They will be followed by services conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic.

At 5 o'clock the house will be closed and at 6 the interment, which will be private, will take place at Oak Ridge cemetery. The remains will be accompanied by the pall bearers, the Grand Army of the Republic firing squad and relatives.

DR. HALL'S LIFE.

He Was Born in Montour County on June 22, 1845.

William D. Hall, M. D., was born in Anthony township, Montour county, Pa., June 22, 1845. He was the son of Rev. William S. Hall, D. D., an eminent Baptist divine, who died in 1867, and whose last pastoral charge was in Philadelphia. W. D. Hall was educated in the common schools of New York city, and the West Jersey institute, Mt. Holly, N. J., and Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he was enrolled as a private in Colonel Small's regiment and was with the Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore city riots of April 19, 1861, but the regiment being compelled to return to Philadelphia, not being armed, uniformed or sworn in the service, he, on the 20th of the same month, enlisted as a private in Company K, Cadwalader Grays, Seventeenth Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Colonel Frank Patterson, and was discharged therefrom Aug. 1, 1861. On the 21st of the same month he enlisted in Company C, Lincoln cavalry, which had already been in active service one month. This regiment was afterwards known as First New York (Lincoln) cavalry and was one of the most distinguished regiments in the late war. In spite of his youth he arose rapidly from the ranks to corporal, seargent, second lieutenant, adjutant and brevet captain, being brevetted by General Custer "for gallantry at Five Forks, Sailor Run, and on many hard fought fields."

Being broken down in health from disease and wounds, on June 5, 1865, his resignation was tendered and accepted by the war department, he considering the war virtually ended. He had received during his service nine wounds and would never apply for a pension, holding, as far as his own case was concerned, an idea that the government was under no obligations to pension any soldier unless totally unfit, by reason of wounds or disease, to maintain himself.

On June 22, 1865, he entered in the Gray's ferry arsenal as clerk in the cloth room, and in a few days was promoted to a clerkship in the chief quartermaster's office, which position he soon resigned and began the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel Brown, of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in March, 1867, taking first honors in a large class of graduates. He was also a graduate of Hahnemanian Medical Institute, of Philadelphia. After graduating, he went to Williamsport Pa., intending to locate, but the death of his father in June, 1867, changed his plans and, in the fall of that year, he married and settled in Philadelphia. His married life was a brief one, his wife dying suddenly in 1868. He again married and located in Carlisle, Pa., practicing there nine years, when, in October, 1877, he settled in Altoona.

Dr. Hall was actively identified in the Grand Army of the Republic and in that organization had a national representation. Joining the order in 1868, he saw it flourish only to for a time fade away. His first membership was in Post 114, Carlisle, under the old organization, and for several years after that post was disbanded he kept out of the order until February, 1878, when he joined Lieutenant S. C. Potts post, No. 62, Altoona, and became one of its most active spirits. In the year 1869 he was elected surgeon of the post and also one of its council of administration; in 1880, commander of the post and member of department encampment; also alternate delegate to national encampment. In 1881 he was appointed aid-de-camp to the department commander and elected by Post 62 as delegate to the department encampment.

In 1882 he was elected medical director of the department, and for valued services was by resolution of the encampment voted an elegant and costly silver service. The same year he was a delegate to the department encampment. In 1883 he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Paul Vandevoort, commander in chief, and the same year was appointed by the department commander on state committee on soldiers' orphans' schools, which position he was reappointed to in 1884.

In 1884 he was elected for the second time to the commandership of Post 62 and a member of the department encampment, and elected by the department encampment as delegate to the national encampment, and that year was elected by the national encampment to the highest medical position in the order—surgeon general. In 1885 he was elected by his post as delegate to the department encampment. Dr. Hall was always known as an active friend of the soldier, and his pen, purse and influence were always at their disposal. He was an extensive writer on military and medical matters.

Dr. Hall, while not a trained orator, was a pleasant, forcible speaker, and his Memorial Day orations at Hollidaysburg, Bellwood and Williamsburg elicited praise and favorable comment.

While in the army and during the war the Twentieth ward of Philadelphia presented him with an elegant silver pitcher and salver and a costly painting after Stewart's picture of Washington. During his first commandership of Post 62, in 1880, he mustered 147 members into its ranks, and had the honor that year of having his post mentioned in the adjutant general's report as the second in the state.

While taking a keen interest in politics, both state and national, he was not what is considered an active politician, never held any office, and, while repeatedly urged to be a candidate for the senate or legislature, always offered as an excuse his desire to attend to his professional labors. During the Independent Republican revolt in the state he was complimented by the Independents with the nomination for congress against Generals Campbell and Coffroth, but, in a keen and pointed letter, declined.

Among his military writings the most prominent were reviews of "General Doubleday's Fredericksburg and Gettysburg Campaigns," "Pond's Shenandoah Valley Campaigns," "General Northcote's Milroy at Winchester;" also prominent was a history of his regiment, First New York Lincoln cavalry; "General Custer and the Third Cavalry Division at Appomattox Court House," "How We Fought with General Seigel at New Market," "The Failure of General Hunter's Valley Campaign," and "The First Military Execution of the War."

Dr. Hall's review of Doubleday's "Fredericksburg and Gettysburg Campaigns" caused the author in his second edition to correct a number of errors that had been pointed out by the reviewer, and he sent Dr. Hall an author's copy and a complimentary letter of thanks. One of the Doctor's most caustic articles, perhaps, was his review of General Imboden, Confederate States of America, paper in annals of war in Weekly Times, entitled "Fire, Sword and Halter." A medical paper on "Reckless Amputation by Army Surgeons" was considered as one of the keenest exposures of army surgeons' recklessness ever written.

For several years he was a valuable contributor to The Turf, Field and Farm on stock and agricultural matters, while two civil papers, "The Perfect Man" and "Living Too Fast the Disease of the Day," were widely copied and favorably commented upon. He was a ready, keen and decisive writer and his contributions were numerous and, if he had confined himself to literature, would have reached great prominence.

Dr. Hall was a member of the Baptist church, but was not connected with any congregation in this city. Besides being a member of Post 62, Grand Army of the Republic, as has been stated, he was one of the charter members of Altoona conclave, No. 132, Improved Order of Heptasophs, of which conclave he was the first past archon. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The doctor is survived by his wife, whom he married in this city Dec. 21, 1884; son, Willard Lee Hall, and two sisters, Mrs. Captain Leonard Greenawalt, of York, and Mrs. H. A. Spare, of Phœnixville.

Also Tr. Penna Hom. Med. Soc. 1897.

HALL, WILLIAM D

DR. WILLIAM D. HALL.

ALTOONA, Aug. 2.—Dr. William D. Hall died at 4 o'clock this afternoon of apoplexy. He was the most prominent Grand Army man in this part of the State. He enlisted in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Philadelphia, April 18, 1861, and on August 21, 1861, re-enlisted in the New York Cavalry, in which he served until the end of the war, being discharged as a Captain. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical Institute, Philadelphia, in 1867, and practiced in Carlisle before coming here twenty years ago. Dr. Hall served a term as Surgeon General of the G. A. R., and has been Medical Director of the Department of Pennsylvania. He was also a Past Commander of Post 62, of this city. He was aged [illegible] years.

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Ledger, Aug. 3 '97

DAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.

DR. W. D. HALL DEAD

Died at His Home on Eleventh Avenue Late Yesterday Afternoon.

IT WAS THE RESULT OF PARALYSIS

Had Suffered Three Strokes Within Twenty-four Hours and Despite the Best of Professional Skill Passed Away.

WAS A MAN ESTEEMED BY ALL

Dr. William D. Hall, whose illness was noted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, passed away peacefully at his home, 1423 Eleventh avenue, at 4 o'clock last evening. He had been unconscious since early Sunday morning. His wife, a few friends and the attending physicians were present when the lamp of life was extinguished; but he recognized none of them. The coma into which he had fallen merged into death so quietly that the watchers scarcely knew the moment when his spirit took its flight. Mrs. Hall is prostrated by the sudden and terrible shock.

From a brief autobiography of the deceased, written with a delicacy and modesty which those who knew him will appreciate, the following facts were gleaned:

William D. Hall, was born in Anthony township, Montour county, Pa., June 22, 1845. He was the son of Rev. William S. Hall, D. D., an eminent Baptist divine who died in 1867, and whose last pastoral charge was in Philadelphia. The deceased gleaned his early education in the common schools of New York city, later entering the West Jersey Institute at Mt. Holly, and finally graduating from the Madison University at Hamilton, New York.

When but a lad of 16, the war broke out, and burning with a love of country and zeal for preserving the integrity of the union, he enrolled himself as a private in Colonel Small's regiment, and was with the Sixth Massachusetts regiment in the Baltimore city riots. His first regiment being ununiformdd, and not sworn in, he returned to Philadelphia on April 20, and enlisted in company K, Cadwalader Grays, Seventeenth Pennsylvania volunteers. He was discharged from this regiment August 1, 1861, and in the same month enlisted in company C, Lincoln cavalry, which regiment was afterward known as the First New York, and was distinguished in the late war.

In spite of his youth, William Hall rose rapidly from the ranks of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, adjutant, provost captain, being brevetted by General Custer for gallantry at Five Forks, and many other hard fought fields. After serving four years in active service, broken in health from nine wounds he received in battle, he tendered his resignation to the war department June 5, 1865.

Notwithstanding the many wounds he received during the war Dr. Hall always refused to apply for or accept a pension. He held, that as far as he, himself, was concerned, his service had been laid on the altar of his country gratuitously, and that as long as he was able to work for himself, he could accept no bounty from the government he upheld.

After retiring from active service he spent some time in Gray's arsenal as clerk, but soon resigned to study medicine with Dr. Samuel Brown, of Philadelphia. He afterward graduated from the Homeopathic Medical college of Philadelphia in 1867, taking first honors in a large class. Later he graduated from Hannemann Medical Institute of Philadelphia. His professional studies being concluded he went to Williamsport, intending to locate there, but the death of

his father changed his plans and in the fall of that year he married, settling in Philadelphia. His wife, however, died suddenly in 1868, and later he again married and located in Carlisle, where he practiced nine years. During the year 1877 he came to Altoona, took up his residence and began practicing his profession.

Dr. Hall was always actively engaged in Grand Army of the Republic work and held a national reputation in that organization. He joined the order in 1868, saw it flourish and decline for a time. He was first a member of post 114, of Carlisle, under the old organization. Upon coming to this city he became a member of Lieutenant S. C. Pott's post 62. In the years that followed his record of official service in the order is as follows: In 1879 he was elected surgeon and one of the council of administration. In 1880 he was made commander of his post, member of the department encampment and alternate delegate to the national encampment. In 1881 he was appointed aid-de-camp to the department commander, and sent by post 62 to the department encamptment. In 1882 he was elected medical director of the encampment and received a silver service on vote of the encampment; elected delegate to the national encampment the same year. In 1883 and in 1884 he was appointed to membership on the state committee on Soldier's Orphans' schools, and in the latter year was elected post commander of post 62 for the second time; was a member of the department encampment, made delegate, by that body, to the national encampment and chosen surgeon general by the national encampment, the highest medical position. In 1885 he was elected by his post as delegate to the department encampment.

He was always known as an active and warm friend of the soldier, and his pen, purse and influence was always at their disposal. He was an extensive writer on medical and military matters, among his best known articles being reviews of General Doubleday's "Fredericksburg and Gettysburg Campaigns" and Pond's "Campaign of the Shenandoah." The author of the first, in the second edition, corrected errors pointed out by Dr. Hall, sending him an author's copy, and a complimentary letter of thanks. His most caustic article was a review of General Imboden's article entitled, "Fire, Sword and Halter."

Dr. Hall was not a trained orator but was a pleasing public speaker. Some notable orations were made by him on Memorial Day occasions in this city and elsewhere.

While he was in the army the Twentieth ward of Philadelphia presented him with a silver pitcher and salver, together with a costly painting of Washington. During his term as commander of post 62, he mustered in 147 members, and was complimented by the adjutant general in his report.

Dr. Hall was not active in politics, though he always took the keenest interest in local and national issues. He was offered the independent republican nomination for congress, but refused the honor pointedly. His ardent republicanism never led him to aspire to a public office, though many proud positions were offered him in the public service.

Among his notable literary efforts beside those mentioned are: Reviews of General Northcop's "Milroy at Winchester;" "History of the First New York Lincoln Cavalry;" "General Custer and the Third Cavalry Division at Appomattox Court House;" "How We Fought With General Sigel at New Market;" "The Failure of General Hunter's Valley Campaign;" "The First Military Execution of the War."

A medical paper on "Reckless Amputations by Army Surgeons" attracted widespread attention. For several years he contributed valuable papers to agricultural journals, and two civil papers on "The Perfect Man" and "Living Too Fast" were widely copied. He was a keen and ready writer, and had he confined himself to literature he would have reached a proud position in the world of letters.

Beside his wife Dr. Hall is survived by one step-son, Mr. Willard Lee, of this city; one sister, Mrs. Leonard Greenwald, of York, and one half sister, Mrs. H. A. Spare, of Phœnix, Ariz.

Dr. Hall was a conspicuous figure in the homœopathic school of medicine, being one of the best known physicians in the state and a leader in the Central Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical

ALTOONA, AUGTST 3, 1897.

iety. He was also a well-known mber of the Order of Heptasophs and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Taking him in all, he was one of the noblest types of manhood, sacrificing his convenience to the comfort of others and devoting his life to the service of his fellow men.

The remains will be open to the public view at the late residence from noon until 3 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday. Public funeral services will follow. The last rites will be strictly private and will be be held at 5 o'clock, after which the interment, which will be made in strict privacy, will take place in Oak Ridg cemetery.

WILLIAM D. HALL, M. D.

The impression which the late Dr. William D. Hall made upon the community of which he was an influential member for nearly a score of years was that of an intensely patriotic citizen. While he had a large practice and was at the time of his decease the leading physician of the school of which he was a member, yet it was as a public-spirited citizen, and especially as the ardent champion of the rights and privileges of his comrades, the survivors of the union army, that he most deeply impressed himself upon his neighbors. Unquestionably, to him, the most important period of his life was the time he was so fortunate as to spend in the service of his country, in the days of his adventurous youth, when the blood ran warm and every impulse of his being drew him to the field. All his subsequent life pointed back to those memorable days. Until the end his country and his comrades occupied the chief place in his thoughts. Of him most truly could it be said, "Patriotism was his religion."

It is not our purpose to trench upon the ground that will be occupied by his biographer. It is meant merely to note a few broken impressions of one with whom we were brought into frequent contact, and to pay a brief tribute to his memory. But it is not improper to direct attention to that striking evidence of the depth and the sincerity of his patriotism furnished by his sturdy refusal to apply for a pension or to accept one, notwithstanding the fact that he had been several times wounded, more than once severely. He did not condemn his comrades who looked at the pension in the light of a merited and honorable recognition of useful services; he was even swift to defend them when attacked, but for his part he felt that a pension, so long as he was able to maintain himself, was a thing he could not possibly accept. Proud he was, too proud to put himself in the attitude of accepting that for which he had no real need. This is the spirit of genuine patriotism.

Dr. Hall was also the painstaking compiler of the list of the dead which the TRIBUNE has published annually for a number of years, always a few days before Memorial Day. He went to great pains in the preparation of the original list and thereafter took careful note of every veteran whose body was laid to rest in any of the cemeteries of Blair county, adding the name to the record. This was a labor of love of which he never wearied, and we were always sure that Dr. Hall's "copy" would be quite ready for the printer on any day after the 20th of May that we asked for it. Alas, he will not prepare the roll for 1898! Some other hand will make the additions, and his own name will be there at last among the heroic, the immortal dead. We urge the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to appoint one of their number who is competent and willing to continue this loving task of perpetuating the memories of the dead, and to do it at once and make publication of the fact, to the end that there may be no break in the record.

The noble character of the man, exemplified in his sturdy devotion to the welfare of his country and his tender reverence for the memory of his comrades who have finished their work, was further illustrated by his conduct as a citizen and a neighbor. In politics he was a republican, but an independent republican. He believed in the principles of the party, but he had no love for the machine or the boss, and was not afraid to bolt when the need came. He had a kind heart and a generous hand. His ear was ever open to the cry of distress and his purse was at the service of his

unfortunate brother. He respected himself, insisting upon all his rights and privileges, and he respected the divinity in others. No doubt he had his faults: who of us is perfect? But he was a brave soldier, a patriotic and unselfish citizen, a good neighbor. May the sod press lightly upon the casket whence a generous soul has fled.

DR. WILLIAM D. HALL.

When apparently in the full enjoyment of vigorous physical manhood, and in the possesion of the esteem of thousands who honored and respected him for his manly worth, Dr. William D. Hall, one of the most prominent residents of this city, was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday, an event followed by his death yesterday afternoon. It is hardly possible to frame an expression which can give an adequate idea of the shock which this occurrence has brought to the people of Altoona and throughout the county. Dr. Hall had for years been such a prominent figure in our community; he had for so long been a leader of thought and action in this vicinity, that the announcement of his death is astounding. If it had come as the result of long days of sickness and confinement the public would have been prepared for the loss that it has sustained in his demise, but the suddenness with which he has been called away has intensified the sadness of the occurrence, sad though it would have been under any circumstances.

Dr. Hall will be missed in this city. The genial word of hearty greeting which he had for all of his many acquaintances will not soon be forgotten. A more kindhearted man than the doctor it would have been difficult to find.

Dr. Hall showed the gentleness of his character in his familiar intercourse with children. He loved the young people and he prized his acquaintanceship with them, so much so that there was a large number of little ones whom he knew by name and never failed to cheerily greet when he met them.

He was always friendly; gruffness and surliness were foreign to his nature. The charity that he dispensed during his lifetime must have been considerable. He never was insensible to the suffering of humanity, and he was always ready to relieve it as far as he could.

Although prominent in the medical profession, and enjoying a large and lucrative practice, his vocation did not occupy all of his attention, and yet he achieved in it a well merited prominence, and his professional skill is attested to by the many families in which he was trusted with a thorough confidence.

In the Grand Army of the Republic he had been an active worker ever since the time of its organization. His war record was long and distinguished and he could not forget the associations that he had formed with the boys in blue. There was nothing ostentatious about his patriotism, but he labored steadily for the veterans' interests. His intellectual ability permitted him to do so with good results. It would be difficult to enumerate a tithe of what he has done, spurred on by the interest which he had in the achievements of the Union soldiers. Every year for years past the roll of the Union dead buried in Blair county bore attestation to the labor that he gave to compile and add to that list, which was made up chiefly by his work. As an orator on Memorial Day he was in demand. Every year he was called on at that time to deliver a speech, and he could meet the requirements with an effectiveness that made and added to his reputation as a patriotic speaker.

Dr. Hall was a truly public-spirited man. He was good and true and served well his generation. His death is a public loss and one that will be remembered, by his comrades who served with him in the Union army and our citizens in general. But he had fought a good fight and this consoling fact will be a solace to his sorrowing friends. Let us hope that the measure of the service which he rendered on earth has secured for him eternal rest in the eternity to which he has gone.

Altoona Times
Aug. 3/97

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Henry M. Smith, M.D.

Sir -

Dr. W. D. Hall died Aug 2 - 1897 - I return check

Respect

(Mrs) W. D. Hall.

HALLER, CHARLES P

DR. CHARLES P. HALLER

DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE

THAT ON JULY 15, 1904, HE WILL ASSUME THE

OFFICE AND PRACTICE OF THE LATE

DR. DAVID W. INGALLS

461 STATE STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,

TO CONTINUE THE PRACTICE OF

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

HOURS
8 TO 9 A.M.
1 TO 3 AND 7 TO 8 P.M.
SUNDAYS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEPHONE

HALLER, CHARLES P

College Building, 13. March. 02.

Dear Dr Bradford;

I found your note awaiting me upon my arrival at College this morning, and, lest I should fail to see you today, hasten to assure you that the negatives are on hand. I brought them over to College early in the week, but Mr Mathies tells me that you have not been down.

I intended having them sent to your home but my friend mislaid your address and so sent them on to me, several weeks ago, and I should have returned them at once but for the fact that I have been laid up with an injured foot and for over a week was quite unable to get about.

I regret that this delay has caused you inconvenience for I appreciate your kindness to me too highly to in any way cause you undue annoyance.

Should you be unable to get over to College or should you care to have the negatives sent to your home, will you kindly advise me of your wishes and I shall be most happy to comply at once.

Thanking you for past favors and with sincere regret for the long delay. Believe me, very sincerely yours.

Charles P. Hall.

Dr J. L. Bradford
1836 Frankford Ave.

Gainesville, Texas
July 31, 1903

J. L. Bradford M. D.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr Bradford:-

Yours of the 29th ult. inst. at hand. Under separate cover I send you Linden to Hahnemann Pictures, as requested. Thank you very much for same. Should have sent them sooner, but have been busy preparing for my State examinations, and

failed to copy them until this week - Have just received announcement of my success in passing the Connecticut State Medical Board and will now arrange to locate at Bridgeport, at an early date.

Thanking you again for your kindness to me, and with best wishes, Believe me, very sincerely yours

Charles F. Fallon

F. A. PULVER, M. D.
TORRINGTON, CONN.

August 12, 1903

J. L. Bradford M. D.
Philadelphia. P. O.

Dear Dr Bradford;-

This letter will introduce to you Mr Edward F. Miller, who is an old friend of mine-we have just been spending a few days together at Stamford, Conn, as he is an old New England boy- At present he is Physical Director of the Kensington Y. M. C. A. - a near neighbor of yours.

I take especial pleasure in introducing him to you as he is such a genial good fellow. Entirely without any fanatical notions and hardly of the goody-goody type — He is a progressive

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F. A. PULVER, M. D.
TORRINGTON, CONN.

wide-awake, healthy fellow, who occasionally uses the "wad" like the rest of us.

I wanted him to meet and learn to know you as his tastes are not altogether in harmony with the class of men whom he daily meets.

I have Dr Pulver's practice here until the 22nd inst.; after ~~that~~ I plan to locate at Bridgeport, and hope to open my office by Sept 1st.

Hope you got the Hahnemann Catalog, all right.

Very cordially yours,

Charles R. Haller.

HALLER, GEORGE CHRISTIAN

GEORGE CHRISTIAN HALLER, M. D.

Dr. George Christian Haller, the son of George C. Haller, Sr., and Elizabeth S. Haller, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8th, 1871, and died in the same city, Sept. 5th, 1909.

He received his preparatory training throughout in his native city: the Public Schools, Pierce's Business College, and Temple College.

He attended Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1897.

Later he took a surgical course at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, where he served as Resident Physician; also at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, holding a similar position there.

He practiced for a time at Hulmeville, Bucks County, Pa., then located in Germantown, Phila., where he served until his death as a very successful physician and surgeon.

The activity and interest of Dr. Haller in his chosen profession and in civic affairs are indicated by the organizations of which he was a member: The American Institute of Homœopathy, Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College, Ward's Island Alumni Association, State, County, Germantown and 23d Ward Homœopathic Medical Societies, American O., O. and L. Society, Therapeutic Association, National Society of Physical Therapeutics, Penna. Society of Mechano-Therapy, Business Association of Germantown, Young Republicans of Phila., Harmony Lodge, No. 52, F. and A. M., and Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 91.

Dr. Haller was a member of the Episcopal Church.

He married Miss Harriet Helen Brennan, who survives him, as do also his father and sister.

Dr. Haller joined the Institute in 1906.

Am Inst Hom 1910

HALLETT, G DeWAYNE

G. DeWAYNE HALLETT, New York city, was born in Harwickport, Massachusetts, in 1866, son of Josiah Blossom Hallett and Caroline B. Swift, his wife, and is a descendant of English ancestors who were among the Puritan settlers of New England. Dr. Hallett acquired his early education in the common schools, and his medical education at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he graduated in 1889, and also at the college of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, where he took his degree in 1891. He subsequently pursued post-graduate studies in London and Berlin. For a year and a half, 1889-90, he was surgeon at the homœopathic hospital on Ward's Island, New York; in 1901-02 was assistant surgeon at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and since May, 1902, has been surgeon at the same. Since May, 1904, Dr. Hallett has been ophthalmic surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and County Homœopathic Medical societies; member and treasurer of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the Chiron Club, the New York Athletic Club, the West Side Republican Club and the Scarsdale Golf Club. He married, in 1893, Lillian C. Mandeville.

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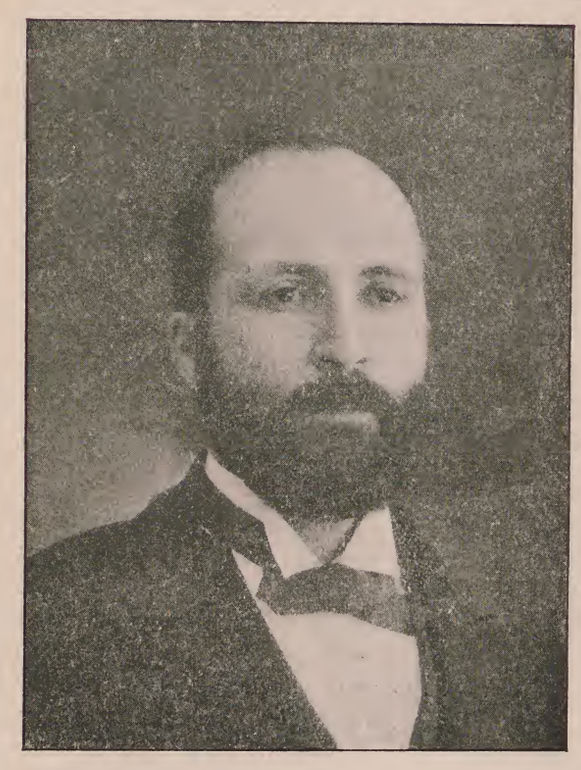
HALLMAN, V. H.



V. H. HALLMAN, M. D.,
Hot Springs, Ark.

HALLOCK, BINA JANE

BINA JANE HALLOCK, Detroit, Michigan, born in Albion, N. Y., May 3, 1851; literary education at University of Michigan; graduated M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1891; practiced twelve years in West Bay City and since in Detroit.

HALLOCK, LEWIS, M. D., of New York city, was born in that place on June 30th, 1803. His father, Jacob Hallock, was a native of Southold, Long Island, from whence he removed to New York, and engaged in mercantile business until his death in 1813, leaving two sons, the subject of this sketch and a younger brother, Horace Hallock, for many years a successful merchant in Detroit.

Dr. Hallock finished his preparatory studies at Clinton Academy, in East Hampton, Long Island, then the second of but two incorporated academies in the State. He commenced the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Elisha Hallock of Southold. In the following year he returned to New York, and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, Professor of Obstetrics, etc., in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York. He graduated in 1826. In this class were four of his fellow students who became early converts to homœopathy, viz.: Drs. John F. Gray, Benjamin F. Joslin, Sr., H. G. Dunnell, and W. C. Palmer, all of whom, of course, were compelled to endure the obloquy and contempt of those who still adhere to the old school.

After practising allopathy for fifteen years, he was induced to test the efficacy of homœopathic remedies in some special cases, which resulted in his becoming an avowed homœopathist, and he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1846. From that date, he has seen no cause to regret his adoption of the progessive system. His large and lucrative practice is evidence of his ability, and his acceptance. His success has been commensurate with his earnest devotion to his duties. He has published little besides reports of cases, and essays read before medical associations.

DR. LEWIS HALLOCK.

Dr. Lewis Hallock died at his home, No. 34 East Thirty-ninth-st., yesterday at 5 p. m. Dr. Hallock was one of the oldest practising physicians in New-York. He was born in New-York City on June 30, 1803, where he lived without interruption, except during a few years of his boyhood, when he attended school elsewhere. His father, Jacob Hallock, was a lineal descendant of Peter Hallock, one of the Pilgrim fathers, who, with other settlers, purchased from the Indians a large tract of land in Southold, Long Island. They were the first white settlers in that part of the island. Jacob Hallock, soon after his marriage to Miss Sarah Mather, moved to New-York City, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death in 1813. He left two sons, Horace, a younger son, who settled in Detroit, Mich., and Dr. Lewis Hallock, who finished his preparatory studies at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, Long Island.

Dr. Hallock began the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Elisha Hallock, of Southold, Long Island, and later returned to New-York and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1826. After practising allopathy successfully for fifteen years, Dr. Hallock went over to the homoeopathic school, and in 1844 he joined others in founding the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and subsequently became a member of the County, State and National societies, one year holding the office of president of the city and county society. He twice declined the office of a professorship in the Homoeopathic College, but was a member of the Board of Censors ever since the organization of that body for examining each graduating class of students. He was one of the trustees of the New-York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and represented Flower Hospital at the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation Dr. Hallock received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the faculty and trustees of the Homoeopathic College. The diploma was presented at a dinner given in his honor, by his early friend and classmate, Dr. John Grey, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On the evening of March 30, 1896, the New-York Medical Club gave Dr. Hallock a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Savoy, the occasion being the anniversary of the seventieth year of his graduation in medicine.

Dr. Hallock was one of the incorporators of the City Mission and Tract Society, and a member of the Consistory of the Collegiate Church for many years. He had been in failing health for months. His wife died four years ago. Three daughters survive him.

The funeral will be held in the West Presbyterian Church in West Forty-second-st., on Saturday, at 4 p. m.

Name in full

Lewis Hallock

P. O. Address in full

92 Madison Avenue, N York

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

College of Physicians & Surgeons N.Y. city

DINNER TO DR. HALLOCK.

To The Editor:

It will be of interest to our readers and to all friends of Homœopathy to note that the veteran Dr. Lewis Hallock, of this city, has just passed the *seventieth* anniversary of his graduation in medicine, which occurred at the New York University in 1826. In order to properly celebrate this event, quite unique of its kind, Dr. Hallock was tendered a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Savoy by the New York Medical Club, of which he was formerly a member, having resigned some years since because of his advancing years. There were present at this dinner, besides Dr. Hallock, Drs. E. M. Kellogg, H. M. Smith, T. F. Smith, Jno. J. Mitchell, of Newburgh, F. S. Nott, N. S. Mossman and F. S. Williams, all former members, and all the active members, some twenty in number.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg presided and acted as toast-master, with Dr. Hallock, looking as young as he has for the past twenty years, on his right, and Dr. Helmuth, also looking *just* as he has for the past twenty years, on his left.

After partaking of the dinner, the toast-master in a speech of welcome and congratulation, introduced the honored guest, who responded with an interesting little talk, in the course of which he described the early struggles of the first adherents of Homœopathy, and his own conversion, which occurred, with much fear and trembling, some sixty years ago.

Dr. Jno. J. Mitchell next spoke to the "Absent Ones," and dwelt with much feeling on the memories of those who have gone before, Drs. Ball, Belcher, Paine, Dowling and others. Dr. Bassett described with much humor and wit the early struggles of the Homœopaths, particularly his own efforts to secure recognition in New Jersey, where he formerly resided. Dr. Helmuth read one of his unique poems, written on the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the club, ten years ago, in which he cast the shafts of his kindly wit at all the older members. Dr. H. M. Smith and Dr. Nott spoke for the ex-members. Drs. Houghton and St. Clair Smith for the old members, and Dr. Dowling for the youngsters.

The dinner broke up at a late hour; the last seen of the guest of the evening showed him driving off in a carriage with a huge floral "H" concealing the driver on the box, the "H" standing for "Hallock and Homœopathy," both of which had been honored.

N Am Jl Hom May 1896

J. B. Dowling.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Lewis Hallock died at his home, No. 34 East Thirty-ninth Street, Wednesday, March 3, 1897. He was one of the oldest practising physicians in New York. He was born in this city on June 30, 1803. His father, Jacob Hallock, was a lineal descendant of Peter Hallock, one of the Pilgrim fathers, who, with other settlers, purchased from the Indians a large tract of land in Southold, L. I. Dr. Hallock began the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Elisha Hallock, of Southold, and later returned to New York and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1826. After practising allopathy successfully for fifteen years, Dr. Hallock went over to the homœopathic school, and in 1844, he joined others in founding the American Institute of Homœopathy, and subsequenty became a member of the County, State, and National Societies, one year holding the office of President of the city and county society. He was one of the trustees of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and represented Flower Hospital at the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association. On the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation Dr. Hallock received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the faculty and trustees of the Homœopathic College. He was one of the corporators of the City Mission and Tract Society, and a member of the consistory of the Collegiate Church for many years. He had been in failing health for months. Three daughters survive him.

N Am Jl Hom April 1897

Dr. Louis Hallock Dead.—Dr. Louis Hallock died at his home, No. 34 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, on March 2, 1897. Dr. Hallock was one of the oldest practising physicians in New York, and probably in America. He was born in that city, June 30, 1803. His father, Jacob Hallock, was a lineal descendant of Peter Hallock, first of the name in this country and one of the Pilgrim fathers who came to America in 1640.

He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1826. After practising allopathy for fifteen years Dr. Hallock became a homœopathic physician. In the year 1844 he united with others in founding the American Institute of Homœopathy, and subsequently became a member of the county, State and national societies, and one year held the office of president of the city and county society. He was a trustee of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. His wife died four years ago. Three daughters survive him.

Hahn Monthly April 1897

DR. LEWIS HALLOCK, of New York City, March 4th, 1897, aged ninety-four years. Dr. Hallock was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

OBITUARY RESOLUTIONS.—DR. LEWIS HALLOCK.

A special memorial committee of the New York County Homeopathic Medical Society, consisting of Drs. Kellogg, Helmuth and Wetmore, reported upon the death of Lewis Hallock. Dr. Kellogg made an address upon the life and work of the deceased, after which Dr. Wetmore offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Med Cent'y
July 1
1897

Whereas, The Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, feel that they have sustained a great loss in the death of their oldest memmer, Lewis Hallock, M. D., one of the founders of the society.

Resolved, That we wish to place on record our admiration for the man who throughout so long a life preserved an unblemished reputation as a courteous Christian gentleman, and a kind, faithful, scholarly physician—one who always purposed to do whatever was honest and right and always earnest for the progress of medicine and the advancement of medical education.

Resolved, That so long as this society exists it should never cease to hold in remembrance and honor the name of Dr. Hallock, its member, who with vigor almost unabated for ninety-three years was for seventy years a practicing physician, and for more than half a century an unswerving believer in and practitioner of homeopathy, who, active almost up to his hour of death, was never known to neglect a duty or fail in devotion to the interests of his profession—who, foremost in his desire to found this society, was always eager for its success and untiring in his efforts for its welfare.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the society and a copy be sent by the secretary to the relatives of the deceased.

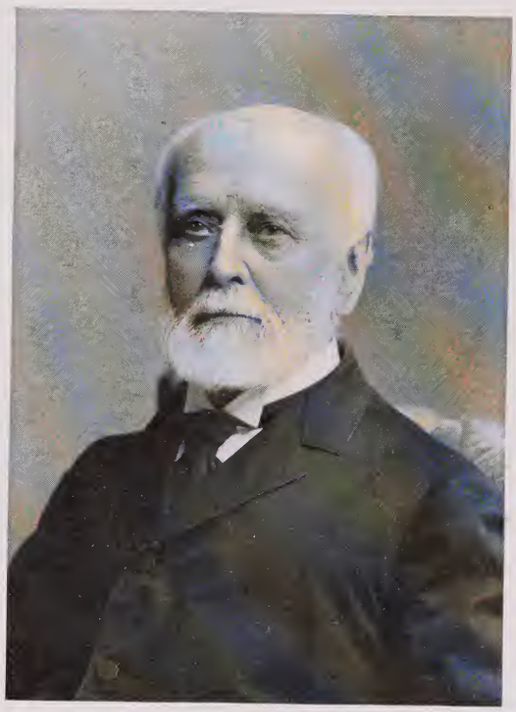
OBITUARY.

THE death of Dr. Lewis Hallock removes from the ranks of our profession, at the age of ninety-three years, the oldest practicing physician in the State. We say the oldest practicing physician, for Dr. Hallock continued in the intelligent discharge of his professional work until within a few months of his death. Even the last year of his life he could be seen in his carriage driving from the house of one patient to another, many of whom were the children and even grandchildren of those whom he had brought into the world in the early days of his practice. Born in the third year of the present century, Dr. Hallock laid aside his armor and passed to his eternal rest only three years before the century will expire. A pupil of Dr. John W. Francis, he was known as the Chesterfield of our profession.

Dr. Hallock graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1826. In the same class were Dr. John F. Gray, Benjamin F. Joslyn, H. G. Bunnell and W. L. Palmer, all of whom have left a bright record in the annals of that new school of therapeutics whose influence has been so marked for good in the medical profession of the city.

Amiable in disposition, courteous in manner, clear in intellect, and of undoubted integrity in the closing years of his life, he was looked upon with reverence and love by the profession to which his whole active life had been devoted.

N Y Med Times Apr 1897



Lewis Hallock, M.D.

American Institute of Homoeopathy.

Hahnemann Statue Committee,

J. H. McClelland, M. D., *Chairman.*
Fifth and Wilkins Ave's. Pittsburgh, Pa.

I. T. Talbot, M. D., 66 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.
J. P. Dake, M. D., 218 North Vine Street, Nashville, Tenn.
J. S. Mitchell, M. D., 5954 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Tullio S. Verdi, M. D., 815 Fourteenth St., Washington, D. C.
J. B. G. Custis, M. D., 110 E. Capitol St. Washington, D. C.
Henry M. Smith, M. D., *Secretary and Treasurer*, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City

Lewis Hallock was born in New York, June 30, 1803. He was a son of Jacob Hallock, of lineal descent, first of that name in this country and one of the pilgrim fathers, who came to America in 1640 and with a colony of thirteen purchased from the Indians, Southhold, L.I. They were the first white settlers in that part of the Island. Soon after his mother Sarah Mather and Jacob Hallock moved to New York, engaged in mercantile until his death in 1813. He left two sons Horace the younger, and Lewis. Lewis finished his preparatory studies at Clinton University. He commenced the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Lewis Hallock of Southhold, and a year after returned to New York and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, professor of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from which Dr. Hallock graduated in 1826, after practising the old school system with average success for fifteen years. Dr. Hallock was introduced to try the epacy of Homoeopathic remedyin some case and the result was such, that he became converted, being one of the twelve members of the small Association. In his class there were several members who afterward became prominent Homoeopathic physicians. (New York The Metropolis, page 154.)

LEWIS HALLOCK, M.D.,

Of New York, was one of the original practitioners of Homœopathy in this city, and consequently in the country, and at the time of his death was probably the oldest practising physician in the United States. He was one of the physicians enrolled as members of the Institute at, or prior to, the meeting in 1846, who are considered original members and founders. In the data furnished the Bureau of Organization of the Institute, he wrote: "One of the physicians of the Hahnemann Hospital from its beginning. Have sought no professional honors, but declined repeated offers of professorship in the Homœopathic Medical College, when so largely engaged in obstetrical and general practice that additional labors were forbidden by regard to personal health and fidelity to the rights of patients; held no political or professional position, other than one from the Board of Health during the cholera epidemic in 1832; written but few medical papers, and some reports of clinical cases." Although attending the early sessions, and taking part in the discussions, there is no record of any essays or papers presented to the Institute. Those present at our session at Newport will recall our venerable colleague, who at the age of ninety-one years was active among us, attending the sessions, and taking an interest in all the proceedings. He attended the meeting of the Seniors for the first time, and read a very interesting paper on his reminiscences of the introduction of Homœopathy in New York. In November, 1826, Dr. Hallock presided at a meeting of "Graduates in Medicine," at Rutgers Medical College, to organize the "Society of Emulation in Medicine," afterward changed to the "Medical and Philosophical Society of New York." Among the active members who afterward became prominent homœopathic physicians were Drs. John F. Gray, Hans B. Gram, Lewis Hallock, Henry G. Dunnell, Walter Channing, Walter C. Palmer, A. Gerald Hull, and Stephen R. Kirby.

During the epidemic of cholera, in 1832, Dr. Hallock's wife died of that disease after an illness of only a few hours, being taken sick and dying while he was away visiting his patients. This called the attention of the doctor to the "Camphor Cure," suggested by a few physicians who claimed to know of a new method of cure—the homœopathic, the success of which in this disease led him, with others, to study and accept the teaching of Hahnemann.

Dr. Hallock was the elder son of Jacob and Sarah (Mather) Hallock, and was born in New York City, June 30, 1803. He finished his preparatory studies at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, N. Y., and began the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Elisha Hallock, of Southold, and a year later, 1822, returned to New York and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, Professor of Obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1826. After a continuance in practice in New York of over seventy-five years, he died March 3, 1897, leaving a family of three daughters, his second wife having died four years before.

a I. H. 1898

HALLOCK, LEWIS

dynamized remedy; knew it so well and so thoroughly that he could tell another how it must be done; if he could but once, after knowing it thoroughly, realize by practice the immense superiority of it, he would never again resort to polypharmacy. He would really have faith and increasing confidence in his remedy, his successes would be marked, and there would come to him a satisfying conviction that he was making real progress in a difficult art. The consequences following necessarily in the train of this kind of practice would be of the utmost worth to him and to homeopathy in its onward progress and triumph.

But the question now remains, "Why is a *homeopathic physician ignorant of the very essence of his business? Because it has never been taught him.* He has been taught everything else but not this one thing: "*The Philosophy of Homeopathy and The Art of applying it.*" Only within the last few years has there been the opportunity for a student of homeopathy to learn this in the medical colleges. Those that learned it prior to that time did so through some of the worst of failures. True, they had heard of it in the college, but only in so haphazard and often sneering a manner that it made anything but a good impression. After many failures, the undaunted student of homeopathy laboriously climbed to the heights that gave him an unobstructed view. There are but few who have attained this eminence and it is to no one's credit but their own. It is high time now that our medical colleges take up this work. It belongs to them, and the profession must demand that they put forth every effort to thoroughly ground the student in all things appertaining to homeopathy. In how many homeopathic medical colleges in this country do we find the "Organon" taught as one of the leading branches? Until within the last few years there was not a single one. Now, at this present day, there is one and only one. We will never have homeopaths like Dunham, Hering, Boenninghausen, Lippe, and Jahr until the "Organon," "Chronic Diseases," and "Lesser Writings" of Samuel Hahnemann are studied as among the principal subjects in our medical colleges. It must not be taught by a student teacher. It must be assigned to the ablest man in the faculty, and he must have the co-operation of every other member of that body. It must not be a secondary study; instead, it must be and is of the utmost importance, of primary worth, and must be taught every day of every session throughout the entire time of four years. The student cannot become too proficient in this knowledge. Nor would I limit the instruction to Hahnemann's writings alone. The classic works of Dunham, the exposition of homeopathic philosophy, and the art of its practice by Hering, Lippe, Hemple, Rau, Goullon, and a host of others should all be included under this subject.

When a student has had a four-years' course as above outlined, in addition to all the other branches of medicine and surgery as they are now taught in our medical colleges, no enemy of homeopathy can do him harm. He will be impregnable against any and all assaults.

What is our duty in this matter? is the question that finally comes to us for answer. As students and practitioners of homeopathy, individually and collectively, we must demand this of all of our colleges. Our local, State, Interstate and National societies must take steps at once to bring this before the colleges in such terms as to command compliance. Our society must demand of the Inter-collegiate committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy, that they require this of all of our colleges. These and all other active measures must be taken *now* to rid us of this leviathan of mongrelism that is momentarily taking our life blood. We must stand united now and forever for homeopathy, pure and simple, and all that the term implies.

Obituary.

LOUIS HALLOCK.

Born June 30, 1803. Died March 2, 1897.

WHO that was present at Newport during the '95 Institute meeting can ever forget that soul-stirring scene, when, in the midst of a general session, with the rhetorical strife rising higher and higher, fiercer and still more fierce, it was announced to President Fisher that Dr. Louis Hallock, one of the surviving members of the original band of patriots who had founded this American Institute of Homeopathy in 1844, was in the house, requesting that an escort of honor be appointed to conduct our honorable forbear

to the speakers' platform. The announcement itself was greeted with great enthusiasm and applause; but when the committee tenderly escorted a youngish-looking, apple-cheeked elderly man from the middle of the church body to the steps of the president's platform, where the President met and received him, the audience stood up as one man (and one woman) and showed its love and esteem for the old hero by abandoning itself to rounds and rounds of noisy applause and the waving of handkerchiefs. Some few moments elapsed before sufficient quiet could be restored to hear what the venerable, young-looking old gentleman was vainly striving to say. It was the especial privilege of this editor to be seated near the platform when all this took place, listening to each word as it fell from the lips of Dr. Hallock, the words a little husky and hoarse—not wholly the result of the affliction which he said had attacked him some time before. It was indeed grand to see the old veteran, blushing like an embarrassed schoolgirl, trying to recover his equipoise, and to note the unbidden tear dimming the eye which had never quailed in the hour of supremest trial, while his frame was trembling with excitement, manfully repressing the emotion which this sudden and pleasantly violent uprising in an audience, of but a moment before decorous and law-abiding men and women, had called up in his bosom. He was not insensible to the honor and regard shown him by the children of his Institute—this bright-eyed little old man—Hallock.

After the tumult and enthusiasm had died down a little he was given a place of honor at the president's right hand; the interrupted rhetorical strife about sundown colleges, and obligatory State membership was again taken up with the same degree of vigor and intensity it had assumed before the momentous episode already chronicled. But that vast audience was not done with Father Hallock. Disregardful of all ordinary parliamentary practices, while a member was still upon the floor in debate, Pemberton Dudley and others almost simultaneously, certainly spontaneously, moved and were promptly recognized by the president, that Father Hallock give a reception from the speakers' platform, so that each member of the Institute and his friends might pass by in review and shake him by the hand. President Fisher, though not averse to the intent of the motion, mindful of the extreme age of the remaining founder of the Institute, and regardful also of what he, the president, and a few members nearest the scene of action observed—the extreme emotion under which the old gentleman was laboring—fearful lest the strain become too great upon the guest of honor, suggested, and it was promptly adopted, that the president shake Dr. Hallock by the hand in the name of the Institute, and that, thereafter, at the conclusion of the session, the individual members could take a more quiet opportunity of doing it in person. This was done. Then he, this honorable old man, was permitted to sit quiet throughout the remainder of that session. At his hotel later, and at other times, he was given a reception and fêted many times.

That scene in the old-fashioned Baptist meeting house at Newport reminded us of a famous canvas by Meissonier, where the Little Corporal, seated upon his historic white horse, and standing on a slight eminence a little apart from his staff, with chapeau raised, reviews his faithful soldiers, as they ride wildly by him, cheering, shouting, singing, with animated color and sparkling eye, and sabers flashing in the sunlight. Oh, it was a grand moment, that, when Louis Hallock stood up and reviewed the children of his Institute as they vied each with the other in doing him, one of the founders, honor in his old age and for service done in their behalf!

It was our further privilege, and we are more than ever grateful now for having had that opportunity, to meet the dear old man every day at our hotel, and to converse with him and his daughter. We found him a pleasant raconteur, retentive of memory, witty, and withal very happily reminiscent of the things said and done in his long and useful career. He was not old except in counted years; he was young in his loves and ambitions; he was youthful in his cheery laugh; no one would have marked him for the extreme age at which he had already arrived. He had been an old-school physician in his beginning of medicine, and had followed it faithfully for many years, along the line of its then crudities and barbarities. It was truly crude in those days as it has never been since the leaven of homeopathy has insensibly been applied to it, for, with that historic accession of new life and impetus, its venerable superstitions were gradually eliminated and the school itself was raised above the base and groveling level of handmaidship to barbers and old women. As soon as Dr. Hallock became convinced of the truth of the Law of Similars he embraced it with all the ardor and vigor of a young man and a recent convert; not as so many of our present generation of doctors take it up—in a perfunctory, listless, matter-of-fact fashion, or as a mere adjunct to the other fourteen, more or less mechanical departments of modern medical schools. In that early time it was worth a king's ransom almost to be identified with any school of medicine but the "regular." It meant social ostracism as well as financial loss

to be associated, even in a remote degree, with the nonsensical drops-of-water and grains-of-sugar heresy.

Think how it must have hurt this then young Hallock to have his friends, his intimates, his patients give him the cold shoulder in that trying time of changing from the one school of medicine to the other; those who loved him as a man, and prized him as a skilled artificer in medicines, marked him down as one suddenly bereft of reason, or one become knavish and irresponsible. Think of the years of toil it must have cost him, this dear old man Hallock, in that struggle for bare sustenance, and supremacy of his new school of medicine. Think how it must have pierced his peace-loving, tender soul to be constantly in the thick of the fight with a benighted medical civilization. Think of the hours this dear Father Hallock spent in the difficult perusal of the original Hahnemannian text in order to learn the truth and apply it intelligently; for English books of homeopathy at that time were scarce, if there were any, when he began his studies. Think how it must have cheered him and his scattered band of patriots to know that Hahnemann was alive and well, and at work successfully demonstrating the truth of homeopathy. Think how to them, this little band, must have come the tardy news of Hahnemann's death in Paris, and with what mournful enthusiasm they met thereafter to found in perpetuity this great American Institute of Homeopathy, a monument to Hahnemann and to his Discovery. Think of the multitude of changes which have taken place not alone in the traditional school of medicine, but as well in homeopathy, since Hallock helped lay the corner stone of this Institute. Think how the school has increased in numbers and strength so that, within but a few years past, it had become of sufficient power to exact and receive from the advanced and civilized community of the Empire State equal rights medically with the other school. Think of Massachusetts voting annually large sums of money for homeopathic hospitals in its commonwealth. Think of the leaven of 1844 producing a body of members very nearly 2000 in number; members of intelligence, rank, wealth, and position in all parts of the world. Think how his declining years must have been warmed and cheered and hallowed by the recollection of his triumphs in the cause of right and in the comparison of those struggles with his present results. Think of the many body-wracked, soul-torn patients to whom this noble old man had ministered and given peace and health in the hours of distress and agony.

Ah! this is that far-famed immortality prated of by bookmakers and sung by the poets—of which any man might well be proud; to live long enough, to be spared in the flesh to witness the results of his early work, and to note the gratitude and love of the later generation for whom he had builded the noble edifice now sheltering the school in America. He, this man Hallock, this plain, little unassuming old man, may never be honored in enduring brass or sculptured marble as the hero of bloody battles in freedom's cause. He may never be sung the liberating idol of a nation rescued from the tyrant's heel. His features may never fill a canvas, almost deified, because of conquests in foreign lands. His poor mortal habiliments may never rest in porphyry mausoleum built upon hecatombs of sacrificed human lives or battle-maimed survivors. But, blessed be God on high, our brother lives, and forever, in the hearts of Hahnemann's faithful posterity!

His life was one of gentleness and peace. He was not at war with his brother, though like Heine he found it impossible to keep back the truth—even though he might oft have wished to escape the battle for righteousness' sake; it forced him into the arena and made him defender of the faith that was in him. And this good, great, gentle, loving old man, whose step was so springful, whose laugh was so blitheful and happy, and whose eyes kindled and became suffused before that tumultuous demonstration in his behalf in the little Baptist meeting house at Newport a few years ago—this dear old man, Louis Hallock, has been touched by the wing of the angel Azräel, and called from Labor to Refreshment. He has entered into the Celestial Grand Lodge of Rest where the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe presides. And we shall see him here again no more forever! Ah, it was something to have lived—to this dear old man of ninety. It is not given to many to see so bountiful a harvest of success and gratitude resulting from a lifetime spent in doing good. And he was spared to reap in much the harvest himself. Not his to be laid away a pain-wracked, unconscious, paralytic, or gibbering invalid for years and years. A merciful God permitted his wearing of the harness of duty until a few weeks before the final summons came. Then he went quietly and peacefully, content and conscious of a race well run and a duty long and faithfully done. And his works do live after him. Farewell, a long farewell to our dear friend, patriot, physician, and brother! Not dead but gone before. Amer Hom't May 15 1897

JAMES HALLOWELL.

DIED OF BLOOD POISONING

Following the Amputation of a Finger—Continued for Further Evidence.

At an inquest which was commenced yesterday by Deputy Coroner Dugan, in the case of Joseph Burgardt, aged 16 years, of 1216 Stevens street, who died on Tuesday of blood poisoning, a result of injuries received by having a finger cut off on August 22 l, the boy's mother, Rose Burgardt, charged that Dr. Hallowell, of the Hahnemann Hospital, refused to sign a sick benefit certificate for her boy after he had been treated at the hospital unless she paid him a dollar.

D. M. Hazeltine, Superintendent of Malloy's tin plate manufactory, 1216 Spring Garden street, where the dead boy was employed, stated that he had gone to the h spital with the boy's sister, as there had been some difficulty about having the sick benefit certificate signed. He said Dr. Hallowell demanded a dollar, and then a dispute arose as to whether the case was a medical or accident case, and ended in both the witness and Miss Burgardt being ordered out of the hospital.

Dr. Hallowell was called, and admitted that he had refused to sign the certificate unless upon the payment of a dollar, and said he could have asked what he pleased, as the money went to the hospital.

Dr. Sidebotham's autopsy revealed the fact that the boy had come to his death from blood poisoning, due to the injuries received, and the case was continued for further evidence.

Ledger. Sept. 24. 1895.

Dr. Hallowell Exonerated.

The case of Joseph Burghart, 16 years old, who died at his home, 1216 Stevens street, last Monday, in consequence of an injury to his head, received August 24, was considered yesterday by the Coroner, the jury rendering a verdict of death from blood-poisoning, as the result of the accident, and exonerating Dr. James Hallowell, against whom sensational charges were made by the boy's mother. It was found that Dr. Hallowell, who is a visiting physician at the Hahnemann Hospital, had treated the boy only for catarrh, and that it was for that reason that he had refused to sign the death certificate that Mrs. Burghart brought him. Dr. Bickley, surgeon in charge, said that the boy had his wound dressed at the hospital immediately after the accident.

Ledger. Sept. 19. 1895.

HALPHIDE, A C

HALSEY, FREDERICK W.

Dr. Frederick W. Halsey became resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary in 1872, and joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County the same year. He remained in charge of the dispensary nearly a year, and then removed to the northern part of the State.

World's Convention. 1876. V. 2.

HALSEY, C S

.U S Med Inves Mar 1886

C. *S. Halsey.*—The old readers of THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR will be pained to learn of the death of our old friend C. S. Halsey. He was an enthusiastic friend of Homœopathy and a pioneer publisher in Chicago. The first Homœopathic Pharmacy in Chicago was started by Mr. Halsey, at the earnest request of his brother-in-law, Dr. G. E. Shipman, in whose office it was located. He soon had to have a separate store. Many of the early Homœopathic physicians will remember the cosy, attractive store on the corner of Madison and Clark sts. The growth of his business, including case making, vial moulding and publishing, and frequent removals to larger quarters, was but an index of the wonderful growth of Homœopathy in the West a score of years ago. Mr. H. was a genial, active man, and was overworked. He retired after the fire and only recently resumed business. He started this Journal as an exponent of his Pharmacy, but it soon took on the dignity of a Medical Journal, and true to its name was an early investigator as well as propogator of the truth. When the history of Homœopathy in the West comes to be written Mr. H. will have a large place: Perhaps no one man done more to advance Homœopathy than C. S. Halsey. Personally the editor owes him a great deal. From a score of years ago, when a recent graduate he was called to collect copy for Mr. H. to the present, his relations have been intimate, and he has always found Mr. H. generous, self-sacrificing, and above all an enthusiastic Homœopath.

CHICAGO, ILL.,
147 South Clark St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.,
238 Main Street.

OFFICE OF C. S. HALSEY,
Homœopathic Pharmaceutist and Publisher.

11-12. 187

D. R. Koch
Phil[a] Pa
Dr. Sir.

Your favr 11/9 covering Dft $46.00 & Stand. Eq— Stand pleas find rcpt. The periodicals were sent regularly to D. N. A. Hartwell. However we send again to day, & trust they will reach you safely. Many thanks for your prompt- -ness.

Yours Truly
C. S. Halsey

HALSTEAD, M A

M. A. HALSTED, M. D.

Dr. Halsted was born in Michigan, Sept. 17, 1838, of Quaker parents. His early life was spent on the farm where he was born; at eighteen the care of the family, through the death of his parents, devolved upon him, as he was the oldest of seven children; his elementary education was obtained in the country schools and two years at Ann Arbor; he graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1859 and settled in Geneseo, N. Y., later removing to Northampton, Mass.; in 1863 he entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, and was for a time in charge of the Smallpox Hospital at Harper's Ferry; he was mustered out in 1865 and settled in Leavenworth, Kans., then in La Porte, Md., from which he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and Leavenworth again, where he remained ten years, and finally settled at Jacksonville in 1877, where he died, Jan. 6, 1904, of pneumonia, after four days' sickness, having but recently recovered from typhoid fever.

In 1870 the doctor was married to Miss Elizabeth W. Hockenhull, of Jacksonville. To them there were born four children, three of whom survive, the eldest, Miss Matilda, having died two years ago while in her senior medical course in Chicago.

Dr. Halsted was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners.

The doctor was of a sunny disposition, carrying brightness wherever he went, yet was retiring and studious, being seen very rarely in social life. At the funeral service the pastor said of him: "Dr. Halsted went, like the rain, among the just and the unjust, doing all the good he could and never boasting of it; he belonged to the Quaker Society and, like all Quakers, said little about his religion, but he had a religion that said much about him."

The doctor joined the Institute in 1893. Am Inst Hom 1904

HALSTEAD, MILTON A

HALSTED, MILTON A

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Name in full

Milton A. Halsted

P. O. Address in full

Leavenworth Kansas

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Homeopathic College

J. M. SMITH M.D.
MAY
29
1867
NEW YORK.

Bellevue Hospital
May 26th 1867

Gentlemen

Your Circular was
received and according to same,
will send you in full Registration
Blank with mine
Peter H. Mayou M.D. L.
and Yours Very respectfully
Milton A. Halsted